

# Hope Star

## ARKANSAS CENTENNIAL

1836 — 1936





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# Hope Star, in Its 37th Year, Salutes a Century for the Bear State!

This edition, a memorial to the oldest section of Arkansas—our own—aims to preserve the unwritten history of the south-western counties.

All of them were once a part of the original Hempstead, which ran from the Little Missouri river, on the east, to the Indian Territory, on the west, and southward to the State of Louisiana.

The old Hempstead is gone, and gone are her stern-wheeled river packets and her coon-skinned pioneers.

Her romance still lingers—but the adventure and beauty of ancient days would eventually die if unsustained by the fact-record of written history.

To this generation, therefore, comes this authentic history of olden times in the very place where we now live.

It is fitting that we should do this on the Arkansas Centennial—1836-1936—for the original Hempstead county government was created 18 years before the state itself, in 1818, the oldest of all the counties.

The Star wishes to thank the people of Southwest Arkansas who so splendidly co-operated in preparing this edition—the historians who prepared authentic resumes from their vast files of county history—the men and women who loaned us pictures out of family albums for reproduction here—old citizens who recounted the legends of early beginnings of civilization along Red river—the advertisers who furnished the foundation for so great an array of news-pages—and finally, we wish to thank our own Star staff, half of whom got out the regular daily paper the last two months while the other half prepared the Centennial Edition.

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# So Long Ago?--Why It Was Only Yesterday!



## Co-Education Was Issue Back in '91

Hope Female College Prospectus of 1891-92 Indicates School Dropped Its Small-Boy Students in That Season

The Hope Female College, pictures of which appear on this page, operated here at the close of the last century. The building stood on Fulton street, between Fourth and Fifth.

It was a girl's school, but boys under the age of 14 were permitted to attend through the spring of 1891. The school was chartered in 1888. The enrollment in 1890 was 166.

The top photograph shows the entire student body the spring of 1891, when the first class of girls was graduated. Members of that graduating class were:

Miss Kate Jones, now Mrs. Floyd Porterfield; Miss Cora Herron, now Mrs. Pye of El Dorado; Miss Rebecca Hinton, now Mrs. Will McKinney of Little Rock; and Miss Kate Jamison, now Mrs. Sid B. Henry.

Mrs. Finley Ward, 415 North Hervey street, Hope, owns a prospectus which the college issued the following season, in the school year 1891-92.

Trustees of 1891-92

C. A. Bridgwell, president; Judge H. C. Bunn, the Rev. E. M. Munroe, Captain W. D. Lieper, Dr. W. B. Foster, vice-president; the Rev. J. C. Williams, the Rev. J. S. VanMeter, James S. Wilson, and the Rev. A. J. Cheatham, secretary and treasurer.

There was a change in the faculty, P. F. Witherspoon appearing as president in place of Charles McKee, who headed the school in the year the class photograph was taken, 1891.

Co-education was a moot question back in those days.

The prospectus for the following year, 1891-92 declares:

"This institution has passed into the hands of Ouchita Presbytery, every member of which now feels an individual interest in its success. As the name indicates, it will be devoted exclusively to the education of females. It thus recommended itself, not only to the members of Ouchita Presbytery, but to all, irrespective of religious creed, who hail with delight the return to the good old method of separate female education.

"Never in the history of our country were its female schools and colleges brought so decidedly into requisition as within the past few years. The old schools are crowded to their utmost capacity, and new ones are springing up on every side.

Loyal to South

"Each returning fall witnesses throngs of young ladies, daughters of Arkansas and Texas, going back to the older states to secure for themselves the advantages of separate female education that are not to be obtained at home.

"This is a Christian country. The Bible is the keystone of the arch of American liberty. Education without the Bible means infidelity; and infidelity means social, religious and political ruin."

## Spring Hill Owned the First College

A. R. Banks' Academy, First in Arkansas, Established 100 Years Ago

By Virginia Fitzsimmons Hicks  
As Arkansas celebrates her one hundredth birthday, Hempstead county can also celebrate the establishment of the first college in the state, at Spring Hill one hundred years ago.

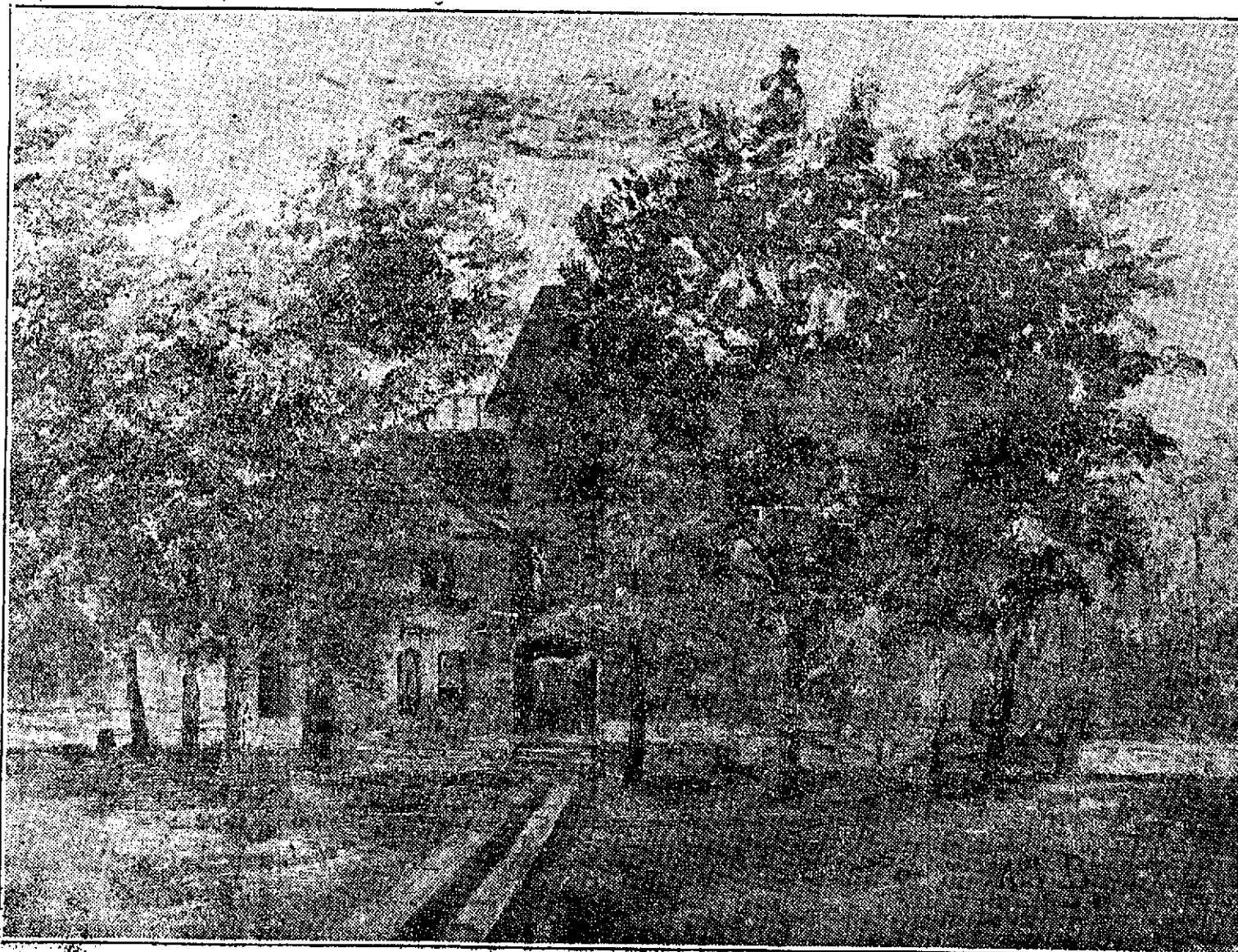
This college was a Female Academy established by Mrs. A. R. Banks, whose aunt, Henrietta Fitzhugh, was a grandniece of George Washington. Mrs. A. R. Banks was the former Mary Fitzhugh Mason who with her husband, the Rev. A. R. Banks, a Presbyterian minister, came to Hempstead county in 1836 and settled at Spring Hill, then a thriving aristocratic little town.

This old couple were the great grandparents of Mrs. Lenna Leiper Ward of Hope, and established the fact that she is a descendant of the Father of Our Country.

Spring Hill in 1836  
I quote from an old scrap book of Mrs. Ward's—which is a good history of Hempstead county and southwest Arkansas in itself—the following from a very old edition of Reynolds' Arkansas History:

"No reference to the Mt. Holly church would be complete without the mention of the Rev. A. R. Banks, who came from South Carolina in 1836 and settled at Spring Hill, in Hempstead county. Mrs. Banks was educated at the celebrated school of Mrs. Willard at Troy, New York, and on her arrival at Spring Hill opened a female school which was liberally patronized by the people of Hempstead and the adjoining counties. In 1847 or 1848 the school was moved to Minden, Louisiana, but was subsequently transferred to El Dorado, in Union county, Arkansas, then a prosperous and growing town on account of the superior advantages it offered for larger patronage and greater usefulness.

"Mrs. Banks' scholarly attainments have rarely been equaled, and her aptitude for imparting instruction admirably qualified her as principal of a female school of the highest grade of excellence. Her school was never located at Mt. Holly, but was liberally patronized by members of the Mt. Holly church, whose daughters commencing with her at Spring Hill, followed her to Minden, and then finished their school days with her at El Dorado. And many are now living of the descendants of those she educated who will say 'My mother received her training in Mrs. Banks' school.'"



—Top Photo Courtesy of Mrs. Sid B. Henry.

—Bottom, an Engraving Made Especially for The Star from an Oil Painting by Mrs. Gus Haynes, the Former Annie Black.

ABOVE are pictures of the student body and the home of the Hope Female College, on the occasion of its first graduating class, in the year 1891. In the group picture the following are identified—

At the extreme left of the front row is a group of four standing. The third from the left in that group is Mrs. C. S. Lowthorp, then Clara Wylie.

In the second row, at the right end, is W. F. Bride-well. Fourth from the right in the same row is Mrs. Sam Alexander of Pine Bluff, the former Bennie Green.

In the third row, on the right end, is the late Young Foster. Second from the right in the same row is John D. Barlow. Third from the right is J. P. Brundidge. Fourth is Mack Oglesby, of Lewisville. Fifth is Albert G. Simms of Albuquerque, N. M., now husband of the former Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick of Illinois. Next to him is a negro nurse, who is holding the hand of a small boy in the row above—the small boy being George McAdams, who is now a missionary in Africa.

In the fourth row, above the center, just to the left of the center post, is C. B. Foster of Shreveport.

In the top row, on the porch, at the extreme right end, is Mae Jamison. Second from the right is Mrs. E. S. Greening. Fourth from the right is Miss Annie Allen. Sixth is the late Anna McFaddin (Mrs. A. B. Banks). Eighth from the right is Mrs. William Marshall of Kansas City, Mo., the former Carrie Anderson. Ninth is Mrs. J. E. Cameron of Houston, Texas, the former Stella Gibson. Tenth is Mrs. A. J. Hunter of Amity, Ark., the former Musette Mack. Eleventh is Mrs. R. A. Boyett, music teacher in the institute. Twelfth from the right (standing in front of porch post) is Mrs. Charles McKee, wife of the president of the institute, and the primary teacher. Thirteenth from the right (leaning against the porch post) is Mrs. Sid B. Henry, the former Kate Jamison, member of the graduating class and private secretary to the school's president. Just back of Mrs. Henry is the late Mrs. Ike T. Bell, the former Fannie Oglesby. Second to the left of Mrs. Henry, in the same row, is Mrs. A. M. Key, the former Birdie Reed.

In the top row, third from the left, is Mrs. Paul Witherspoon of Little Rock, the former Maude Sandefur. Near her, also in the top row, is a man with a mustache—the president of the college, Charles McKee, now living in Marianna.

## Arkansas' Weather Records Began Here

First Observations in All Arkansas Kept by Hempstead County's First Physician, Dr. Nathan Douglas Smith

Mrs. Edith Smith Stuart, of Hope, is the great-great-granddaughter of Dr. Nathan Douglas Smith, who was the first licensed doctor in Hempstead county and was the first man to keep an authentic record of the weather—which is now in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Smith was educated in New York state and came from there to New Orleans by boat. From papers in the possession of his heirs it is evident that he came South with some idea of studying the weather as well as to practice medicine.

Upon his arrival in New Orleans, which was about 1800, he came in contact with people from Washington, Ark., who were down there to sell their cotton. Their description of this country interested him and he decided to return with them and settle in Hempstead county, which he did. He was only about 12 or 20 years of age when he came to this country and he lived until the early 50's. The exact date of his death is not known. His son Franklin, was one of the very early teachers of this county, living near Columbus. His great-grandson, who is Ernest W. Smith, lives about six miles west of Nashville, Ark.

The following is the Introduction to the Record or Meteorological Tables kept by Dr. N. D. Smith, which is the property of the Smithsonian Institution, and is self-explanatory:

The Meteorological Tables here presented form one set of a number of daily records, published by the Smithsonian Institution, to exhibit the simultaneous condition of the weather in different parts of the Continent of North America, during a series of years. This set is from the records of Dr. N. D. Smith, of Arkansas, and may be relied on for regularity, and for as much accuracy as the means at the command of the observer would allow him to attain.

The following remarks relative to the instruments and the character of the country, are from the pen of the observer:

"Accessible to your request, I herewith transmit to you a copy of my Record of the Weather, for the past twenty years. It has been kept, intermingled with my diary of events and business, for the satisfaction of myself and family, without the expectation of its being appreciated beyond my household circle. But, since you deem it worthy of acceptance, it is freely presented to the Smithsonian Institution.

"My thermometer has hung all the time in the same place, in the open air, in the window-frame, outside of the glass, on the north side of the house eight feet above the ground, and protected from any injurious reflection. My rain-gauge is a deep tin cup, set on the ground, in an exposed spot in the garden, and the rain measured after every fall, by a rule graduated to tenths of an inch.

"My residence, where the observations were made, is on the summit of the dividing ridge between the waters of the Red River and those of the White, fifteen miles northeast of Little Rock, on the divide of the Little River, and on this ridge there is no water on either side, and the distance, but a long distance, but



# Hope Star

O Justice, Deliver Thy Herald From False Report!

Published every week-day afternoon by Star Publishing Co., Inc., C. E. Palmer & Alex. H. Washburn, at The Star building, 212-214 South Walnut street, Hope, Arkansas.

C. E. PALMER, President  
ALEX. H. WASHBURN, Editor and Publisher

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Definition: "The newspaper is an institution developed by modern civilization to present the news of the day, to foster commerce and industry, through widely circulated advertisements, and to furnish that check upon government which no constitution has ever been able to provide."—Col. R. H. McCormick.

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## Arkansas' Weather

(Continued from page one)

In the northwest, there is a gradual ascent for about fifty miles to the foot of the mountains.

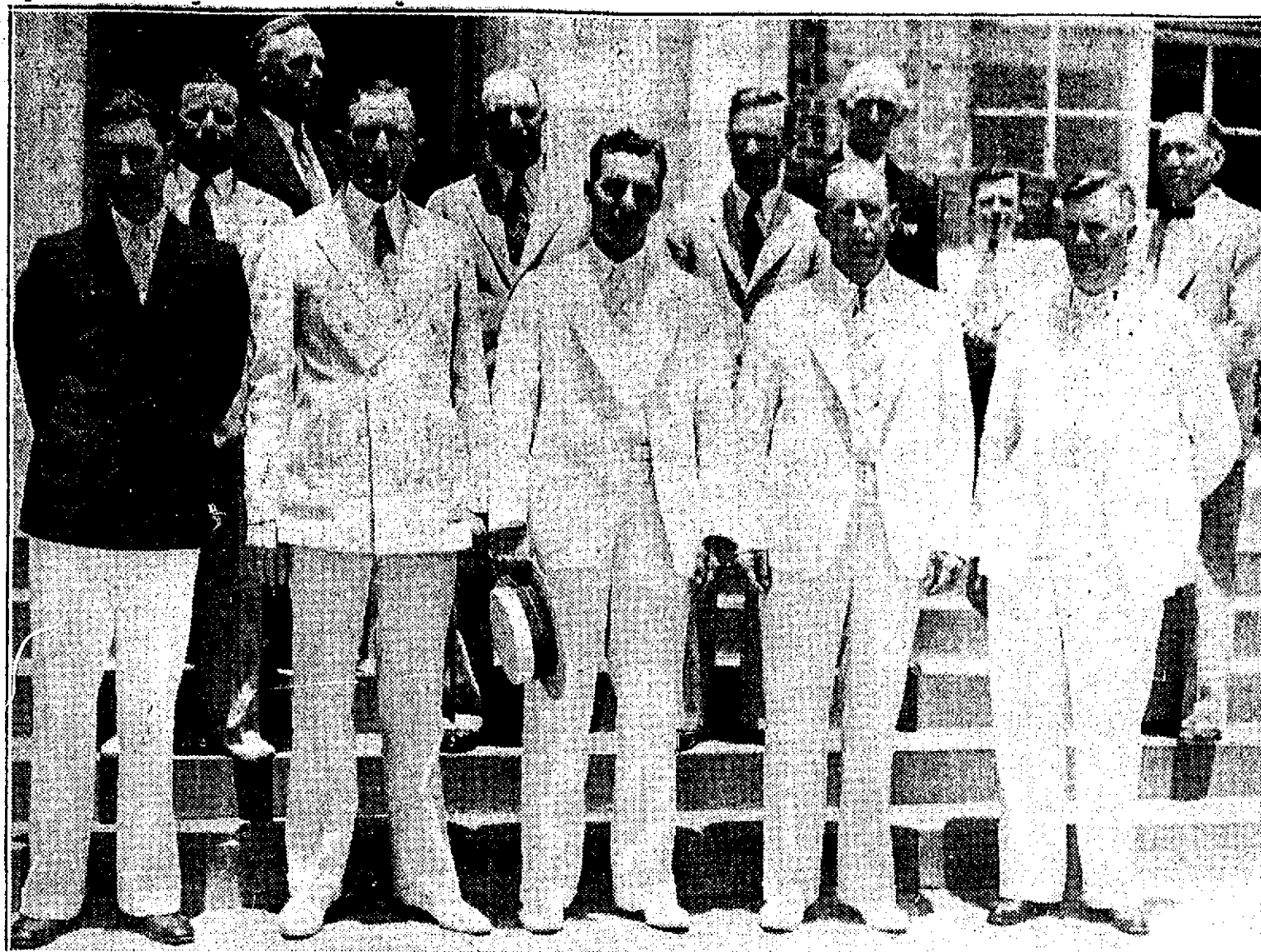
His Observations  
(It will be seen by the tables that we have sufficient alternations of heat

and cold, rain and sunshine, to diversify our weather. A very large proportion of our rains fall in the night-time and are generally accompanied with thunder. During the summer we seldom have any but local showers, and these, though sometimes heavy, are of limited extent. Thus, some localities may be deluged with rain, while others, within a few miles, are at the same time parched with drought.

Hempstead county is bounded on the south by Red River, which winds in a serpentine course through a valley of from eight to twelve miles in width, much the largest portion of slightly elevated above the surrounding which consists of level prairies, ing timbered land, and was originally clothed with a tall fine grass. The soil, beneath the dark broken surface mould, is a dark red clay, twenty to thirty feet deep, through which wells have been sunk into a quicksand filled with water. The surrounding timber is of gigantic size, consisting of black walnut, pecan, mulberry, oak of different species, cottonwood, cedar, osage orange, with many other species, and thickly interspersed with large cane. These prairies are very distinct in their character from those of the uplands, and only resemble them in being destitute of timber. Ascending northwardly from the river valley, we pass over an elevated timber region, generally level, diversified with ridge and valley, finely watered, soil of several varieties, sandy with pine, clay loam with oak, hickory, and dogwood, and occasionally a tract of prairie.

About Washington  
"Washington, the county town, is situated on a sandy pine hill, in about the center of the county, in latitude 33 42, one hundred and fifty miles west of the Mississippi, fourteen miles northeast from Fulton, on Red river, and on an elevation of about six hundred feet above the bed of Red river, immediately south. To the north and west of the town are the upland prairies. The prairies exhibit a very interesting appearance in a geological point of view. Where they join upon the timbered land, the change is abrupt, from tall timber to naked rock. Tall pine, oak and hickory, with their roots imbedded in a tough ferruginous clay, grow to the very margin, the line of junction resembling the shore of a lake. The naked prairie is the soft limerock that underlies, at various depths, this whole southwestern region. It has been penetrated by the auger, in attempting to procure water by boring Artesian wells, to the depth of four hundred and fifty feet, without any material change in its character, except occasionally a thin stratum of sandstone. The rock is soft enough to be cut with a knife, and yet cisterns excavated in its sub-

# Officials of the City of Hope



Back Row, Left to Right—Aldermen E. P. Oung, L. Carter Johnson, Calvin Cassidy, F. D. Henry and Roy Johnson; Treasurer Charles Reynerson (seated), and Clerk T. R. Billingsley.  
Front Row, Left to Right—Alderman K. G. Hamilton, City Attorney W. S. Atkins, Mayor Albert Graves, and Aldermen Charles E. Taylor and L. A. Keith.

—Photo by The Star

stance will hold water and preserve it in purity during any length of time. The chemical composition, so far as I have been informed, is 85 per cent of carbonate of lime, with a small proportion of silica, and intimately combined with alumina, so that, when exposed to the atmosphere, the moisture absorbed causes it to fall to powder. The naked prairie has the appearance of having been denuded of its superstratum of clay and sand, and the surface produces a slight vegetation which, being loosened by the action of frost, is ever ready to be washed by the rains to lower grounds, forming a soil of increasing depth as it descends, until, in the valleys, it sustains a growth of heavy timber and cane—a deep, black soil, composed essentially of lime and vegetable mould. Many of these valleys, or river and creek bottoms, are of considerable extent, and are continually increasing in width and depth of soil, by accretions of alluvium from high-land grounds. This soil has the peculiar property of retaining moisture, and sustaining a growth without material injury, that would be fatal to crops on sandy uplands. The soil is scarcely surpassed in fertility, yielding equally well all the varied products of the North, and the cotton of the South.

"During the heat of summer, continued refreshing breezes pass over the elevated region, which render the climate pleasant and healthful." The reductions of the observations were made at the Smithsonian Institution.

JOSEPH HENRY  
Secretary S. I.

Letter to Smithsonian

"Washington, Ark., Nov. 1, 1893  
"Honorable Joseph Henry, Secretary of Smithsonian Institution.  
"Dear Sir, Secretary of Smithsonian Institution:

"Herewith you will receive my report for October past. I regret much that neither my leisure nor habits permit me to make the Report so full as may be desirable. I am not always able to distinguish the difference of clouds, even by the help of the diagrams, and as for the higher and lower clouds we seldom have but one order at a time in this climate, and then only on the approach of a storm. But the noting of the thermometer and measuring the rain gauge are carefully attended to even in my occasional absence by some member of my family, as regularly as the winding of the clock. I have for some years past yielded to the competition of your government in the practice of my profession, and have devoted my time to the superintendence of my little farm, and of keeping stock in the ranges as my only means of support, and have kept my diary solely for my own satisfaction. Yet such as it is it gives me much pleasure to have it appreciated and you may rely on receiving it as long as I am able to keep it.

"You mentioned in your last letter to me something of the expense of printing my journal, I fear you are somewhat deceived by your printer, I am confident that when I was a printer boy, 15 years of age, I could have set up a page of that work every day with ease and at a clean profit. While now nearly a year has passed since I transmitted to you my manuscript

"This correspondence is definitely closed.

"Nathan Douglas Smith"  
The above letter written apparently shortly after his coming to Washington was never sent, and another of similar import was mailed later. For on the back of this letter there is one Dr. Smith wrote to his sister, back in New York, and this was mailed to her and has been preserved by the family. Evidently Dr. Smith and the Smithsonian Institution arrived at an agreement and he furnished them with a full weather report daily 37 years later from 1840 to 1876 or until his death. This authentic record is now in the Smithsonian Institution and so

far as can be ascertained is the first authentic weather report ever kept in Arkansas.

Letter to Sister  
Updated

"Willoughby received Thomas' letter in due time and will answer it shortly. He is at present much engaged in preparing and planting in corn, a piece of my new ground, which he has cleared this past fall. He has grown taller and larger than either of his brothers and is the only one that remains with me. Franklin is married and settled 14 miles from me. Hadley I haven't heard from since I last wrote to you. He had been punctual in writing every two months and his last states his intention of moving to a new locality. I much fear he has fallen a victim among the \_\_\_\_\_ that are ever taking place among the minors.

"I was glad to hear of your health and prosperity and hope Thomas is getting well. But for us the past has been a disastrous one in many respects. My wife was an invalid for many months and in a dangerous case, but through the mercy of God is now in a great manner restored to health. The drought set in last summer to cut off our crop of corn (our only crop) and followed by a heat far more intense and long continued than I have ever known. Crops of every kind suffered so bad at this time there is such a scarcity of provisions and provender as was never known before. And not only here, but throughout the whole southern country. The short crops have \_\_\_\_\_ many people unable to pay their debts. Money is withdrawn from circulation. No cash sales can be effected for any description of profit. Merchants are unable to bring up their necessary supplies of goods, there is a real distress among many people, especially the poor. And to heighten the calamity, the politicians and demagogues of the South produced a general excitement against the people of the North, for electing a president unacceptable to them and

raised a cry of revolution and suspicion. The public mind has been agitated to the extreme. Seven states, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas have declared their separation from the Union, and established a separate independent government, styled the Southern Confederacy. Violent agitation has prevailed in this state also, but our Convention has decided to remain in the Union for the present. All the states where slavery exists have sounded themselves to the cry, procuring arms, training the militia as if preparing for war. May God in his providence oust the evil and bring the people to their senses!"

The above letter written at least 37 years after the letter to the Smithsonian Institution was composed, was never finished. For during the last twenty years Dr. Smith had been furnishing the weather record to the Institute and it is very evident that his death occurred shortly after the letter to his sister was written.

TOL-E-TEX  
OIL COMPANY  
Special—5 Gal. Hi-Grade \$1.50  
Lube Oil  
Phone 370 Day and Night

WANTED  
Scrap Iron, Metals, Batteries, Radiators, Sacks, Paper, Dry Bones and Clean Rags.  
P. A. Lewis Motor Co.  
Used Parts—Used Cars—Supplies  
Now Located  
304 E. Second St. Hope, Ark.

## Co-Education Was

(Continued from page one)

litical death.  
"The object of all investigation is Truth. The Bible is the source and compend of Truth. While no bigotry, no sectarianism, no deism, no religion will be allowed, yet the truths of the Bible will be intermingled with everything we teach."

For YOUR HEALTH'S Sake  
Use Pasteurized Milk  
Babblin' Brook Dairies  
C. E. CARTER, Distributor  
Phone 44

A&P  
ESTABLISHED 1859  
"WHERE ECONOMY RULES"

BULK  
Vanilla Wafers  
2 Pounds For 25c

Gold Medal  
FLOUR  
24 Lb Sack 95c

DRIED PEACHES—Lb. 15c  
OUR-OWN TEA—1/2 Lb. 22c  
Eight O'Clock COFFEE, Lb. 17c  
SWEET PICKLES, 25 oz. 23c

BANANAS Pound 5c  
CELERY Bunch 10c  
LETTUCE Head 5c  
CORN 6 Ears 10c

MARKET SPECIALS  
U. S. Government Inspected Meats  
SLICED BACON DECKER'S TALL KORN Pound 25c  
CHEESE Wisconsin Fancy—Lb 20c  
ROAST CHUCK Prime Beef—Lb. 14c  
DRY SALT BACON Pound 17c  
STEAK Fancy Beef and or Loin, Lb. 25c  
LUNCH MEATS Asst. Lb 23c

## Political Announcements

The Star is authorized to announce the following as candidates subject to the action of the Hempstead county Democratic primary election August 11, 1936:

For Representative  
EMORY A. THOMPSON  
LUKE MONROF  
HUGH D. CLARK

For Sheriff & Collector  
FRANK WARD

For County & Probate Judge  
RUFFIN WHITE  
FRANK RIDER

For County Treasurer  
CLIFFORD FRANKS  
H. M. STEPHENS  
MISS LILLIE MIDDLEBROOKS

For Circuit Clerk  
ARTHUR C. ANDERSON  
RALPH BAILEY  
W. A. FORMBY

## Stop Chills and Fever!

Rid Your System of Malaria!

Shivering with chills one moment and burning with fever the next—that's one of the effects of Malaria. Unless checked, the disease will do serious harm to your health. Malaria, a blood infection, calls for two things. First, destroying the infection in the blood. Second, building up the blood to overcome the effects of the disease and to fortify against further attack.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic supplies both these effects. It contains tasteless quinine, which kills the infection in the blood, and iron, which enriches and builds up the blood. Chills and fever soon stop and you are restored to health and comfort. For half a century, Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic has been sure relief for Malaria. It is just as useful, too, as a general tonic for old and young. Pleasant to take and absolutely harmless. Safe to give children. Get a bottle at any drug store. Now two sizes—50c and \$1. The \$1 size contains 2 1/2 times as much as the 50c size and gives you 25% more for your money.

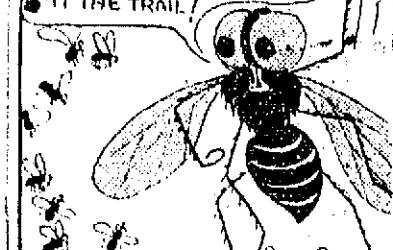
There Dry  
Cleaning re-  
moves all tra-  
ces of molts—  
have your gar-  
ments clean-  
ed regularly.  
Hall Bros  
CLEANERS & HATTERS  
PHONE 3-85

Dancon Shen Drowne of Boston was the first professional artist in America of who mihers is record.

London's Mayfair was named for a fair which has been held there in May ever since the 16th century.

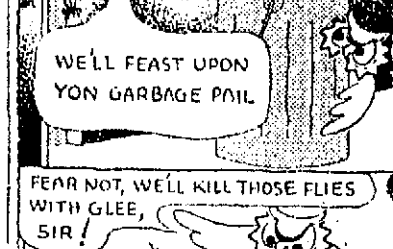
GUS GULESPRAY  
HE ALWAYS GETS HIS BUG!

COME, PRIDE OF FLYDOM!  
IT THE TRAIL!



WE'LL FEAST UPON YON GARBAGE PAIL

FEAR NOT, WE'LL KILL THOSE FLIES WITH GLEE, SIR!



HURRAH! THEY'RE DEAD AS JULIUS CAESAR!



Gulf Spray brings sudden death to flies, mosquitos, roaches and mosquitos. When it hits 'em they stay dead—not just play dead. Will not stain. It has a mild, pleasant odor, 49c a pint at neighborhood and department stores or at any Good Gulf dealer.

GULF SPRAY  
INSECT KILLER

GULF

After the Sun Goes Down

Let the Amazing

# Aladdin

Mantle Lamp  
Light Your Home

Beautifully, Economically, Safely

Now As Low As

# \$4.95

Shade and Tripod Extra

Come in Today for a Demonstration

# DUFFIE HARDWARE CO.

202 South P

Phone 431

## Onward Hope

### Foundry—

Iron, Brass, Aluminum Castings, Gears, Pulleys, Hangers, Grates

### Machine Shop—

Machinery Repairs and Special Machinery Build.

### Manufacturing—

Sign Hangers and Stands, Hanger Brackets, Steel Truck Bodies, Bottlers Steel Bodies, All Steel School Bus Bodies, City License Tags Electric and Gas Welding Complete Automobile & Truck Repair Department

# Arkansas Machine Specialty Co.

218 North Walnut



## Love Bloomed at Village Postoffice

First Hope Teacher Who Rode a Bicycle Promptly Lost Her Job

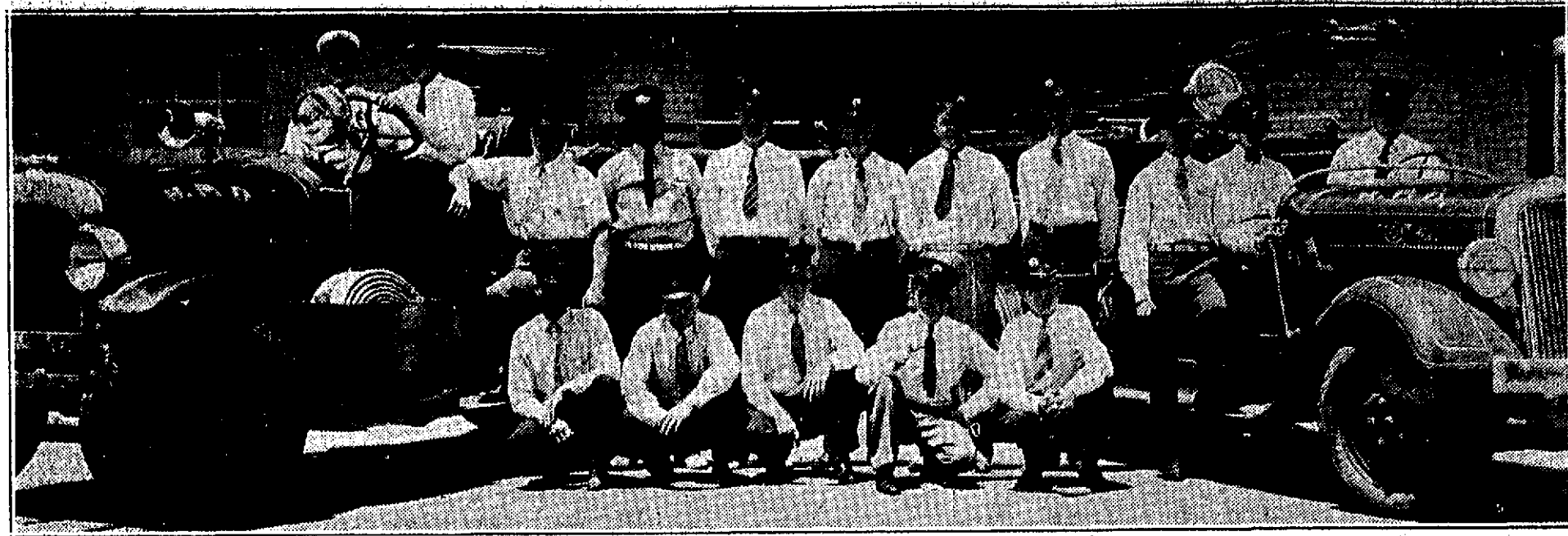
By Mrs. S. B. Henry

In this year of Centennial observances in Arkansas it seems to be a time for "homecomings", thoughts naturally revert to the old home town, and the urge is strong just to come back and go over the old city and mine on old associations, experiences and friends.

This week I had a call from a stranger passing through our city to Dallas, who had been asked by an old schoolmate, whose family came to Hope just about the time mine did, to please contact one who in the days gone by answered to the call of "Kate Jamison". "Kate Jamison" was a point out to him this schoolmate's old home, so that he could take back to his schoolmate a kiosk picture of the old house that had sheltered her and her family during the pioneer days of Hope.

But, alas, that old homestead had long since made way for progress, and the site of that little four-room cottage is now occupied by one of Hope's handsomest residences, on what we

# Hope City Firemen and Their Machines



BACK ROW, Left to Right—Chief J. K. Sale and Engineer J. A. Embree, seated in truck; and W. H. Ferrell, Newt Bundy, Electrician John Owens, Will Garner, Herold Porterfield, Electrician Herbert Lewallen, Lieutenant Charley Pate and (seated in truck) Assistant Chief Sam Taylor and Engineer H. A. Thomas.

FRONT ROW, Left to Right—Captain Tom Bryant, Tom Coleman, Captain Tom Duckett, Lieutenant Benjie Ponder and William Stephenson.

—Photo by The Star

## "My Song is of Dodge"

says MARION TALLEY, Lovely Opera Star now starring in "Follow Your Heart", a Republic Production



I instinctively like beauty and style... and the handsome new Dodge with its lovely appointed interior and smart lines, appeals to me immeasurably. No wonder it is acclaimed for its lavish beauty... it's so much more expensive looking than it is. I was surprised at the really low price...



...pleased with the many expensive features for one's safety and comfort... this extra attention to riding enjoyment makes long trips easy... On a recent trip from Kansas City to Los Angeles, I enjoyed every minute... and was not at all tired after a long day of driving.



And with all this luxury... at so low a price... I was quite surprised to note the remarkable savings on gas and oil. For a combination of beauty, style and money-saving features, it seems to me that it would be hard to surpass this handsome new Dodge.

**DODGE**

LOW FIRST COST

and up, List Prices at Factory, Detroit

Now ONLY \$400

Easy terms gladly arranged to fit your budget, at low cost, through Commercial Credit Company

**DODGE**

Division of Chrysler Corporation

B. R. HAMM

MOTOR CO.

\$50.00 to \$500.00

**LOANS**

Auto and Trucks

Refinances Payments Reduced

Prompt Loans.

**TOM KINSER**

Hope, Ark.

Phone 731

**SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY**

PORK CHOPS—Pound 20c

Branded Selected Armour's Baby Beef—lb 25c

NATIVE BEEF—Lb 15 to 20c

H A M—Pound 30c

Armour's White Label BACON—Lb. 27c

FRYERS 25 and 35c

BAKED HAM—Pound 45c

**REECE'S MARKET**

then called Front street, but is now called West Division. Time goes on.

**The First Train**

I remember very distinctly my first view, and a "long-distance one" it was, too, for "if the thing didn't run off the track and tear up the town, it

**Old Times**

Now muse I of old times, old hopes, old friends—

Old friends! The writing of these words has borne

My fancy backward to the gracious past.

The generous past, when all was possible,

For all was then untied; the years between

Have taught some sweet, some bitter lessons, none

Wiser than this—to spend in all things else.

But of old friends to be most miserly.

Each year to ancient friendships adds a ring,

As to an oak, and precious more and more,

Without deservings or help of others,

They grow and, "silent, wider spread, each year,

Their unbought ring of shelter or of shade—Selected.

was sure to blow up from too much steam"—of the passenger train through our newly-incorporated town.

The sight of Germany's most expensive dirigible fell far short of producing the thrill of that long-distance view of that train. We have indeed

come far from that train a day on the old Cairo & Fulton or St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, to the splendid Missouri Pacific, Louisiana & Arkansas and the Frisco, putting

throughout city 18 luxuriously-equipped, air-conditioned passenger trains per day, not to mention the adequate freight service connected with each of the roads. Automobiles, airplanes may come and go, but nothing will ever quite erase from my memory that old frame station and my first experience of clutching a long railroad ticket in my tightly-folded hand, that would take me out into the "unseen" and untold.

Many things have gone round the tree since the "Tank Days" of our city. We progress to the eastern on one of our downtown streets, and for what is now known as the best municipal Water & Light Plant in the state. Too much praise and credit cannot be given to our city fathers of that day for their untiring efforts and management to bring about this splendid asset to our town. But again Old Time has been relentless with his scythe.

A corner in our city that I have lived to see undergo many changes is the block where now stands our handsome city hall, a dream come true, with its spacious auditorium, council rooms, public library and city offices.

I remember Hope's first hotel, the scene of her first tragedy. I refer to the murder of Colonel Bob Winn by another "Colonel" (they were by all accounts in those days, and a small disagreement often terminated in tragedy).

Progress removed the hotel and this site was occupied for many years by a cotton compress, and after its removal progress ceased for a time and Hope's famous discussed and "cussed" woodyard came into existence, finally

giving way to what we called our "Band Park."

I am about to forget to tell you that St. Mark's Episcopal church occupied the northeast corner of this block for years.

Another corner in our city that is closely associated with my early life is the corner house on North Walnut and East Avenue B. I attended my first Sunday school in this building (which has undergone many changes), and one of the most important years of my school life was spent there. But Time has moved on and the building is now and has been for several years used as a residence.

Another reminiscence that is especially interesting to me, relates to the many, many changes that had to be brought about before we had the handsome present postoffice we now enjoy. I can remember when it was proper to place the postoffice in the extreme rear of the longest brick building in town, and after we entered the building we had to walk the length of a block before coming to that one small window from which all business was transacted.

**Dirt Streets**

But everything has its compensations and it was really delightful to meet one's best beau at the door of the P. O. and have that long nice walk to the window; I daresay many a romance had its beginning or culmination in that walk. Other fields rich in romantic love were the long walks either to the cemetery or down the railroad track—for your most vivid imagination could not picture anything as muddy or dusty as this town before the paving of the downtown district.

Believe it or not, in the rainy season it was necessary to place signs in the middle of our busiest streets warning the pedestrian that he might disappear, or else hail Old China if he ventured beyond that warning—Again we have progressed.

My first (and last I hope) social offense, was in being the first girl in town to ride a bicycle, thereby losing a much coveted position as teacher in the high school—But riding a bicycle met the fate of the "horse and bug-zzy," much too tame for the present generation.

**Old Livery Stables**

Speaking of "horse and buggy" reminds me of the prominent corners of our city that were occupied by what we called "livery stables"—Where the Hope Furniture Company now stands was the site of a livery stable for several years, and the square now occupied by the beautiful Snegier theater housed horses and buggies, until progress rounded out our beautiful and up-to-date town. For the "Opera House" on Front street had to go, and we now hail the most beautiful theater between Little Rock and Dallas.

How many of us remember Hope's one and only closed carriage? Only those experiencing extreme joy or grief were privileged to ride in this carriage.

And how many of us remember the first girl that dared face the proprieties with what we now call hobbled hair? If a spall of typhoid fever did not remove the long hair that went to make up the beauty of women, cutting it just wasn't done. Time moves on—now one of our most paying businesses not only in Hope but any other up-to-date town is the "Beauty Parlor," and women at last have the pleasure of "going to the barber shop," a luxury long experienced by men only.

I could say so much about the progress that has been made in our churches and schools; the passing of the little red school house where we were taught the three "R's", and the beautiful churches that have expanded from the little store on Front street to the beautiful buildings that have been erected within our midst by the different denominations.

Before passing my town on to the younger generation, in whom I have much faith, I would like to pay tribute to some of the splendid citizens I have known, who helped us to grow into what we now are, but have passed on—not to make way for progress, but into a well-earned reward.

I was too small to remember Pat Donnelly, but my mother told me I was quite a favorite with him on account of my name, "Kate."

But well do I remember Poppy Kile, A. A. Lee, both the Brazells, the Lowrys, A. P. Dyke (a man who was untiring in his efforts to put Hope on the map), Colonel Gus Knobel, Captain Bridgwell, Sam Brundidge, Dr. G. H. Andrews, Dr. J. B. Sandefor (one of the best loved physicians of the old "saddle bag" type, whose advice and prescriptions are still remembered and used), George Hicks, Captain Geo. Taylor, J. R. Giles, C. T. Short, J. H. Butts, F. T. Wright, C. T. Anderson, P. A. Sharp (who will

always be remembered by those who knew him as being "different" but who stood strong for what was good for his town and her citizenry), Captain J. T. West, W. Y. Foster, S. R. Oglesby, C. A. Bridgwell, B. P. Haynes, Colonel W. W. Folsom, Claude McCorkle, Dr. Will Bryant, Dr. W. F. Sancer, A. A. Gibson, Dr. McBae, W. R. Bell, Uncle Billy Mack, Dr. R. M. Wilson, Jim Butler, S. B. and Merryman Wood, W. M. Cornelius, Dr. H. J. Garrett, and a host of others.

In closing this reminiscence, I have just one request—no crutches!

## "Smoky Water"

(Continued from page one)

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**Last Indians Here in 1832**

In 1832 a few families of Indians were settled on Lost Prairie but they left in a short time—and this was about the last tribe living in Hempstead county.

Old traditions seem to agree that as soon as the government had gotten back the domain ceded to the Cherokees, President Jackson (who came into office in 1828) decided they should go west of what is now the western boundary of Arkansas, into Oklahoma.

The Arkansas tribes are reckoned to be the tallest and best shaped of all savages on this continent, and by way of distinction were called "The fine men."

Early in 1832, the Military Road was cut through from Little Rock to Fort Towson in Indian Territory. Its lines crossed the Ouachita river a few miles above Arkadelphia in Clark county, and ran thence in a westerly direction to its terminus. Another

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In closing this reminiscence, I have just one request—no crutches!

old Military road through Washington to Columbus, where they were fed by Ed Johnson, who had a contract with the government. These people were fed beef and corn, as Mr. Johnson bought quantities of cattle and raised corn to supply these people. It is said he fed from 4,000 to 5,000 Indians while he had this contract on the way to Indian Territory.

**Last Indians Here in 1832**

In 1832 a few families of Indians were settled on Lost Prairie but they left in a short time—and this was about the last tribe living in Hempstead county.

Old traditions seem to agree that as soon as the government had gotten back the domain ceded to the Cherokees, President Jackson (who came into office in 1828) decided they should go west of what is now the western boundary of Arkansas, into Oklahoma.

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Military Road was cut through from Fort Jessup in Louisiana to Washington, Ark., where it formed a junction with Little Rock and the Fort Towson road.

**Indians Sent to Oklahoma**

In the fall of 1832, the Cherokee Indians were landed at DeVall's Bluff on the White river, having been shipped to that point on water. Captain Mass of Washington was employed by the government, and assisted in moving them from Little Rock; and thence over the Military road to their destination in the Indian territory. I get from the history my father wrote of Hempstead county that there was very little he could trace where the Indians had villages. The most that was learned was from a Mr. Reaves. (He was part Delaware, and came here from Kentucky in 1818.) Reaves said the Caddoes and the Delawares had villages on Lost Prairie on Red river, southwest of the river in Miller county, about eight miles below Fulton. Ben Clark was one of the first permanent settlers, as far as can be found. He came here in 1810 or 1812. He found a man living with the Indians, as a prisoner, who resided about five miles south of Washington. His children had never seen other white people. As to the Indians, there was no one to give information personally but Mr. Reaves.

Now, as to how the Cherokees were removed into the country now known as "Oklahoma":

I have given this matter much study. Some Cherokees began moving on their own accord, soon after the treaty of 1828 was signed; but many of them, who had settled in Arkansas like those that had remained in east Tennessee, and the surrounding states, were reluctant to leave their old homes.

It was not until General Jackson became President in 1828 that the government began taking a hand in helping, or rather, forcing, the Indians to the Oklahoma country. Except for the Eastern Cherokees and the tribes confederated with them, most of the Indians



## Spring Hill Owned

(Continued from page one)

school and it was her constant care to implant the fear of God and the love of virtue in my childhood's heart."

Much of Mr. Banks' time was devoted to assisting Mrs. Banks in the management of the school, but he never failed to respond to all calls for his service as a minister, and there was no church in the Presbytery prior to 1850, which had not received the benefit of his ministrations. For a time after Mrs. Banks' death, his residence was at Mt. Holly, but his last work in life was at Rocky Mount in Louisiana.

**Descendants Live Here**

It is interesting to note here that some of the descendants of the pupils of Mrs. Banks Female Academy are still living in Hope. Those whom we can name are:

Mrs. Harry Lemley, whose mother Mrs. Julia Chester McRae was a pupil in the school at the same time as Mrs. Ward's grandmother; Priscilla

## Hempstead County Officials



Left to right—Dale C. Jones, circuit clerk; Mrs. Isabelle Onstead, assessor; Frank Ward, treasurer; H. M. Stephens, county judge; James E. Bearden, sheriff; Ray E. McDowell, county clerk.

Macon, attended it and they were good friends, as well as classmates; Harvey Barr, of Hope, is the grandson of Louisa Virginia Foster Betts, who was a pupil of this first college, and she is also the great grandmother of William Cantley, of Hope. There are probably other descendants here of whom we have no record.

In 1855 Priscilla Macon married W. D. Leiper, captain and quartermaster of the Confederate States, who was stationed at Washington at the close of the war. Prior to this, Captain Leiper had taught a Boys Academy at Old Tulip and in her collection of historical literature Mrs. Ward has a letter written to Captain Leiper in 1857 while he was at Tulip, by his mother in Pennsylvania. This letter

is dated May 15, 1857, and in it Mrs. Leiper advises her son to marry, but above all things not to fall in love and marry one of "Those Southern Belles." Which is exactly what he did and it came about in this manner: The meeting between Priscilla Macon and Captain Leiper resulted in a very ardent love affair, but as Priscilla related it, they were never allowed to be alone together, but in order to reach an understanding Captain Leiper wrote her a note asking her to wait for him until the war was over and as she said it, "I told him I would and I did."

Not only was the family prominent in the county history, but Captain Leiper after the war served one term in the state legislature and later was head of the public schools at Malvern for a long time. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention and introduced several bills at this time—1877.

**Confederate Accounts**

In this old scrap book there are records of property and money furnished by Captain Leiper during the Civil war which are as follows:

Gov. 10

The Confederate States in Account Current with W. D. Leiper, Captain and Asst. quartermaster Confederate States in Account of the Quartermasters Department in the Field, in the Quarter ending on the 31st day of December, 1864

Dr. 1864

Oct. 1 To Am't. due W. D. Leiper Cap. AQM pr last acct 14,204.69

Nov. 10 To Am't Col. V. A. Crawford for foraging Brig. abs "B. 75" 1,000.00

Dec. 31 To Am't Purchases per Abt "A" 7,502.39

Dec. 31 To Am't expenditures per Abt "B" 506.50

Cr 23,213.58

Cr 1864

November 14 By Cash received from Secondary Officer per abt. "B. 66" 3,520.00

December 7 By Am't received by Cap W. D. Leiper AQM in lieu of private funds paid by him for government 2,000.00

December 31st 64 Am't due Capt. W. D. Leiper AQM 17,193.58

June 30th 64 Am't due Capt. W. D. Leiper AQM Pay funds 1,388.00

June 1st 65 Am't due W. D. Leiper for services 3,220.00

Whole amount \$21,801.58

December 31 By balance due W. D. Leiper Cap & AQM \$17,193.58

Dollars 23,213.58

I certify that the above is a true account of all moneys that have come into my hands on account of the Quartermasters Department during the Quarter ending on the 31st day of December 1864 and that the disbursements have been faithfully made.

W. D. Leiper  
Capt & AQM c'a  
Loyal to the South

The above and the following accounts and letter of application will

## Cotton Gin Gave M'Caskill Birth

Jim Collins Started It About 1870—Story of a Steamboat Boiler

The first cotton gin in Redland was established by Jim Collins soon after the War Between the States, in 1870. It was operated by horse-power, consisted of one stand, and had an output of two bales a day.

There was at one time a broom factory and a tanning vat at Westbrook, but these industries were of short duration and the industry of this township have consisted of the marketing of timber, sawmills and cotton gins. The first gin to be operated by steam was built at Eleyville about 1885.

The first sawmill was established about 1885, operated by John A. Eley. B. L. White built a mill in 1896 and there is an interesting story connected with its operation. At this date the big river steamers had lost much of their earlier glory and the day of water traffic was decidedly on the wane, iron horses being the popular means of transportation. When this mill was built the owner hauled an old steamboat boiler from Little Missouri river by ox cart, and this was used for power.

The following story is taken from the McCaskill's School History of Redland Township:

"Milling on this scale had its hardships and romance. Temporary mill villages were built at Long Springs and Kilgore. Like all lumber camps,

indicated the loyalty and spirit with which the Confederate soldiers fought. Private funds were used by those fortunate enough to have them and the following shows how some of those who gave funds were reimbursed at the close of the war:

Application to be allowed to retain four mule-wagon & team as private property

Headquarters  
Refd to Maj Moore, Chf QM SDA  
Washington, Ark, May 2nd, 1865

Maj.

I have the honor to represent that in a former application to retain a four-mule wagon & team I was required to turn it over to the 2nd Ark Cav if public property—it is now awaiting at Champagnolle for a load of Q M & Com stores to repair to the command.

I ask to be allowed to retain this wagon & team as my private property since it was purchased with many other things for the Brig. Cav. last July & August, with my own private funds, there being no public funds to be obtained. At that time I loaned the Government, or rather used of my private funds for the benefit of the Government, \$16,000.00 not one cent of which has been refunded—I wish to retain this property until such time as my private funds can be refunded—The property should be continued in the Government employ.

I am, Maj.  
Very respectfully,  
W. D. Leiper, Capt. & AQM  
To Maj. Ewing A. A. Genl.

these were known as rough centers, and no doubt they were. Even after the Scott mill was moved to McCaskill, the 'Mill Rowdies' furnished a problem for the guardians of law and order. U. A. Gentry, present State Insurance Commissioner, had his first practice as a pleader at the bar of justice in Redland justice of peace courts, and his case was the defense of mill employees who were alleged to have been drunk.

"But there was a better side to the mill life. Some really tough characters followed the mills, but for the most part the townswomen was in the form of fun. Two men who impressed themselves upon the early life at McCaskill were Bob Rowland and Carl (Red) Montgomery. They enjoyed bad boy reputations and delighted in shocking the pious. And, though often arraigned by the law, neither did any real mischief and are remembered pleasantly as clowns of exceptional ability. Both made creditable citizens as they sobered with age.

"Numerous mill men worthy of remembrance were employed in these mills. Charles Netterhouse was a man who really knew a circle saw. He came to the Scott mill, often with a few deft strokes he repaired a saw given up for lost by experts. For several years he ran the saw at Long Springs and McCaskill before going to the Hope Lumber Company at Hope.

"Jack Walters was king of mule skinner in those days. As a teamster he had no peer in Redland. He could take a four team and a log wagon into trackless roads and come out with a load of logs in record time. His mules obeyed him completely and at times seemed to anticipate his desires. His methods were rather rough, but he was given tough mules.

"His management of 'Tobe' was especially impressive. Tobe was an out-law mule weighing about 1200 pounds. Before Mr. Walters took charge of him it was dangerous to go near him. But in a few weeks he was a dependable wheel mule in a four-up team. He worked without bridle, and though he was always vicious, obeyed the voice of Walters completely."

To quote further:

"The tanning vat was operated by a Mr. Hutchinson about 1860. There were four vats, each of which were six feet long and four feet wide. This industry was in operation during the Civil War."

"The first business house to become a center for Redland people was near where Avery's Chapel Methodist church now stands. The postoffice at that point was known as Hickory

Creek and a store was in operation there as early as 1850.

The settlements of this township are Eleyville, Westbrook, Dotson, Belton, Kilgore and McCaskill.

It is interesting to note here that the first business at McCaskill was that of J. P. Wardlaw and Leomas Harris.

It is common history that Professor Long from Tennessee came to Redland and taught the first school in 1840, at the spring that bears his name. Black school house was the first building in the township to be built solely for educational purposes.

"While the following names do not include all the early settlers and prominent families of this township, it will cover quite a bit of history with which they were intimately connected. Those playing some of the most important roles during the early development are:

The Wickens, Eleys, James L. Collins, Mitchell, McDougald, J. M. Harper, J. P. Wardlaw (grandfather of Tom Wardlaw of Hope) Leslies, Stines, Barrows, Hayes, Whiteides, Grahams, Bells, Prices, Bitticks, McCaskills, Hamptons, Boxer, Whites, Scotts, Balls, Askew, Sevedge, Long, Rhineharts, Martins and Worthams.

## WASH SUITS

Properly Laundered

50c

Nelson-Huckins

## Anniversary Sale

Be sure to see the special values we offer you in dresses during our gigantic sale.

LADIES' Specialty Shop

1836 1936

## ARKANSAS CENTENNIAL



We were incorporated in 1916, and have been faithfully serving Hope and Hempstead County for 20 Years With Quality Merchandise.

LET US SERVE YOU.

Agency in Hope for

Bird Roofing

Hope Retail Lumber Yard

"The Home Yard"

Phone 178.

J. M. Harbin, Mgr.

**"HANES SHIRTS are my bosom friend!"**

If you get what we mean, Gentlemen, a Hanes Undershirt is a neat bit of undercover work! Knit into a cool and lively elastic, it stretches over your head and down on your chest—then springs into place with a snappy comeback; fits as trim and smooth as a round peg in a round hole!

Here's something else about Hanes: Not an inch of shirt-tail is wasted at your waist! You get

SHIRTS 35¢ EACH  
Socks, 50¢ ea.  
SHORTS 35¢ EACH  
Socks, 50¢ ea.  
SAMSONITE (Sanitized)  
Union-Suits, \$1 each  
Others at 75¢ and up

FOR MEN AND BOYS  
• FOR EVERY SEASON

## GORHAM & GOSNELL

Merchants Order your Hanes from

**W.M.R. MOORE'S**  
MEMPHIS

## 'M' System Store

QUALITY—ECONOMY

SUGAR Pure Cane 10 Lb. Cloth Bag 52c

LEMONS California Sunkist 432 Size—Dozen 25c

APPLES, Fancy 12c | BANANAS 5c  
Winesap, Doz. Pound

HOME GROWN TOMATOES, PEAS, BUTTER BEANS, OKRA and CORN

PEANUT BUTTER Pint Jar 13c  
Quart Jar 25c

Corn, No. 2 can  
Tomatoes, No. 2 can  
Kraut, lrg. No. 2 can  
Hominy, lrg. No. 2 can  
Campbell's  
Tomato Juice

COFFEE Bulk RIO 2 Lbs 25c  
Fresh Ground

MATCHES 3c | MUSTARD 10c  
Box Quart Jar

PALMOLIVE SOAP 3 Bars 16c

SUPER SUDS 3 Boxes 25c

CRYSTAL SOAP 6 Bars 23c  
WHITE

RICE CHOICE 4 Lbs 20c  
Whole Grain

POST'S CEREAL DEAL 50c Value 32c

LARD WILSCO 4 Lb. Carton 46c  
8 Lb. Carton 88c

Quality Meats

BACON Decker's Tall Korn Pound 27c

FISH Dressed Buffalo—Lb 16c  
Dressed Cat—Lb. 27c

BEEF STEW Pound 10c

VEAL ROAST Forequarter Pound 12 1/2 c

CHEESE KRAFTS No. 1 Full Cream—Lb 18 1/2 c

SAUSAGE MIXED—Lb 12 1/2 c  
PURRE PORK, Lb. 23c

## PHONE 266 WE DELIVER

TOMATOES, Home Grown—2 Pounds 13c  
LETTUCE, Extra Large—2 Heads 13c  
LEMONS, Large Size—Dozen 29c  
GREEN PEPPERS—2 Pounds 25c  
BANANAS, Golden Ripe—Pound 5c

Bright & Early TEA 1/4 pound Package 10c

White or Yellow SORGHUM Best Grade Gallon 60c

LAUNDRY SOAP 6 Large Bars 25c

FRESH FISH Be Safe, Eat U. S. Gov- ernment Inspected BEEF and PORK HENS and FRYERS

GOOD LUCK "Dated for Freshness" OLEO 2 Lb 35c

Armour's White Label or Decker's Tall Korn Sliced BACON, lb. 26c

Swift's Branded BEEF STEAKS CUBE and RIB, lb. 19c

FISH BUFFALO, lb 17 1/2 c  
CAT, sliced, lb. 34c

Swift's Branded BEEF ROAST RIB or CHUCK, lb. 19c

PORK CHOPS Cut From Kansas Pork Pound 25c

Home Owned HOBI'S Gro. & Market Home Operated

**USED CARS WITH a Money Back Guarantee**

plus the R&G pledge of protection

R&G cars are Renewed and Guaranteed used cars. Renewed according to definite specifications and Guaranteed in writing.

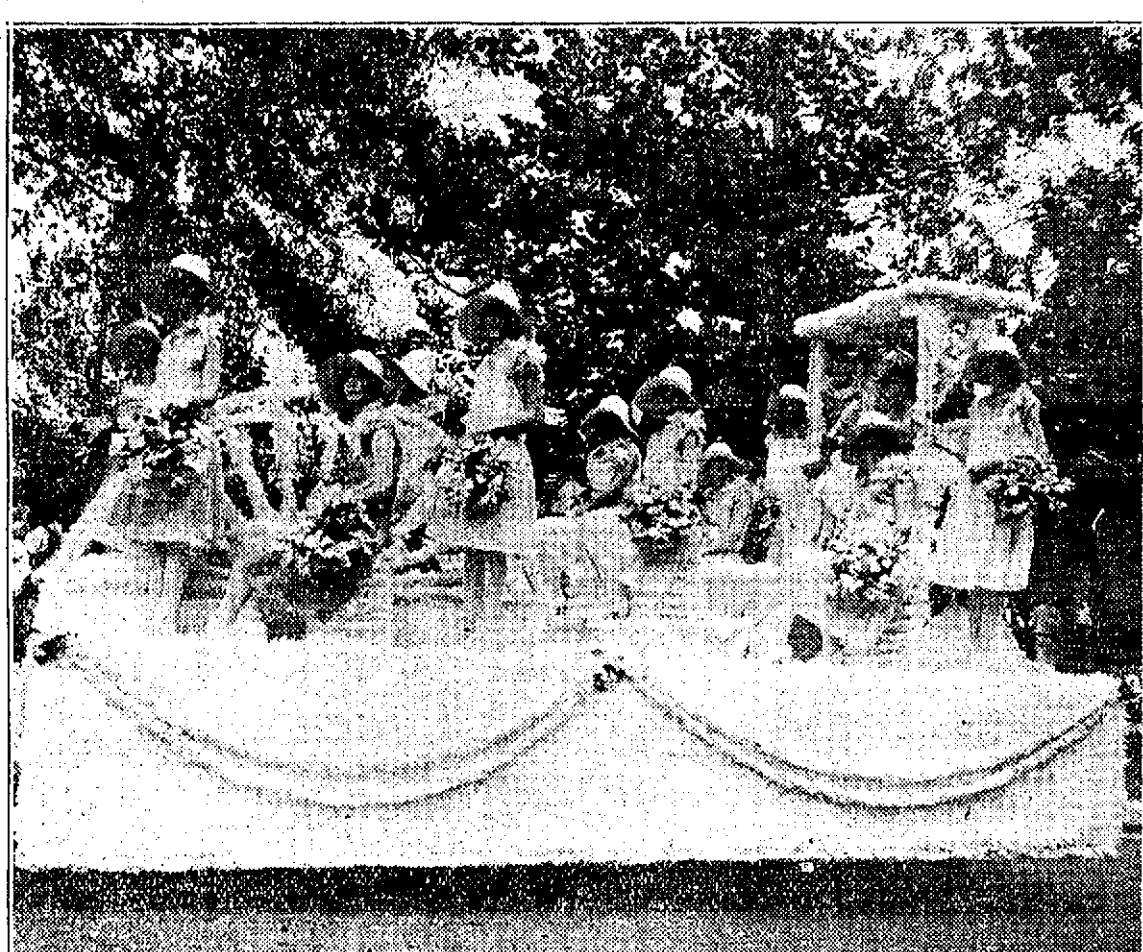
CHECK THE R&G VALUES LISTED BELOW

SEE YOUR Ford DEALER TODAY!

**Hope Auto Co.**



## A black and white photograph of a woman sitting, wearing a light-colored, sleeveless dress with a full, ruffled skirt and a dark headband. She is looking directly at the camera.



**THE LARGEST  
WATERMELON  
IN THE WORLD**  
**195 lbs.**  
GROWN BY  
**OSCAR MIDDLEBROOKS**

and weigh from 30 to 75 pounds, shipped annually during July & August to many parts of the United States (the big watermelons ripen in September).

**Sprayer Your Stock**  
WITH  
**Jackson's Fly Spray.**

Not Only Keeps Them Off  
But Kills Flies and Mosquitoes

**89 cts. Gallon**

**JOHN S. GIBSON**  
**Drug Company**

**"The REXALL Store"**  
Phone 63

Hope, Ark. Established 18

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**KILLS**  
**ANTS**

**Quick - Sure - Simple**

**TERRO ANT KILLER** will rid your place of ants in 24 hours. Kills a whole colony of ants in 24 hours. No more ants. No more damage. No more worry. No more trouble. Use **TERRO ANT KILLER** from your dealer today. If we cannot supply you, send us a name and box for large sale of 50c for small size bottle to

**BERNARD CHEMICAL COMPANY**  
610 GRATIOT ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

**TERRO**

**C. EMMETT KARSTON**  
Managing Director  
Hot Springs, Ark.



# ANOTHER IMPORTANT STEP IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARKANSAS DAIRYING!

---

## ...THE NEW KRAFT CHEESE PLANT AT HOPE

---

●Arkansas pioneers probably never guessed that in this land which they settled there would be a dairy industry. Yet, as we celebrate Arkansas' Centennial Anniversary, citizens look with pride on Arkansas dairy development. Look with confidence, too, for the past few years have proved that dairying is a profitable and sound industry for this state.

Kraft is very happy to have played a leading part in this development. The Kraft plants at Carlisle, Searcy and Warren are furnishing an important year-round market for millions of pounds of Arkansas milk. And now, another step

in this progress — the new Kraft plant at Hope, with a capacity of 50,000 pounds of milk a day.

These plants are all scientifically equipped and operated. Cheese, as fine as is made any place in the country, is made here. Marketed under the famous Kraft label, it finds ready acceptance wherever it is offered for sale.

Kraft firmly believes there is a great future for this community in the further development of its dairy industry. Kraft will continue to help in that development . . . and invites the cooperation of the entire community, for the rewards of success will come to the entire community.

## THE KRAFT-PHENIX CHEESE CORPORATION





## Hempstead Formed in 1818, Part of Missouri

### Original County's Limits Embraced All of Southwest

Little Missouri River to  
Indian Territory—and  
South to Louisiana

### A BUFFALO TRAIL

Into This Wilderness the  
White Men Came, Build-  
ing a Civilization

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ly or in part, without  
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den.

By Charlean Moss Williams

Author's Note: The material for  
sketches in this section of the  
Arkansas Centennial Edition has  
been gleaned from histories, from  
files of the Washington Tele-  
graph, from family records, and  
from friends. And some of it has  
been handed down orally from  
father to son.

The frontier stage of Arkansas' de-  
velopment has long since passed into  
history. The colorful life of pioneer  
days with its romantic and picturesque  
feature, has almost, if not wholly, be-  
come a matter of tradition. Time has  
brought about many changes, but to  
ignore the past is never wise. The  
simple life of those who were actors in  
the drama of adventure, toil and  
hardship at the beginning of the state's  
development, will ever be an inspira-  
tion to the youth of today. It is to  
the pioneer "builders" we must go, to  
look for the foot-prints of history.

The stream of emigration pouring  
into this section in the early part of  
the nineteenth century brought with  
it families of the highest type of cou-  
ture and refinement. They came from  
the North, East and South. Among  
them were able lawyers, statesmen,  
teachers and ministers. Losing all  
closeness of touch with the already  
established rules of living, passing un-  
der the shadow of the barbarian, they  
began to live the days of buckskin  
and moccasins, rifle and ax, log cabin  
and punchbowl. In this crucible  
was born the real American.

While the spirit of adventure is  
ever a strong factor in human nature,  
the primitive urge is home and for-  
tune—these early adventurers were  
seeking homes and fortune in the then  
sparsely settled country of which they  
had heard glowing tales of undeveloped  
resources.

Part of Missouri  
Prior to 1819, what is now Arkansas,  
was Arkansas county, Missouri, from  
which in 1818, Hempstead county was  
created by an Act of the Missouri  
legislature; but it was still Hempstead  
county, Missouri. The county was  
named in honor of Howard  
Hempstead of St. Louis, member  
of Congress from Missouri Territory.

While there had been a few settlers  
into this section, it was practically a  
trackless wilderness—we say trackless  
because the white man had as yet  
scarcely set foot here. Only the trails  
of wild animals and the Redman could  
be seen winding through the dense  
forests of giant oaks and pines, over  
hills and through the river bottoms of  
cane and cottonwood.

The only avenues of travel were the  
rivers going north and south. The  
locomotive had not yet made its ap-  
pearance, and the era of steamboat-  
ing was just being ushered in. Many  
of the first settlers came down the riv-  
er in keel boats propelled by oars,  
while others came on pack-horses, fol-  
lowing the Indian trails.

The principal trail across the coun-  
try was what is now called the "Old  
Military Road," which was first a  
buffalo trail, then an Indian trail  
which De Soto traveled in 1541, over  
trail afterward became known  
as the "Military Road" from its hav-  
ing been cut out by the United States  
army in Jackson's day when the pres-  
ent was driving the Indians out of  
the South.

First Settlers  
Among the first settlers to arrive in  
this section were the Clarks, Camp-  
bells, Enghs, Woodwards, Williams,  
Barks, Gays, Seabys, Hogans, Mosses,  
Stearns, Blewins, Hopsons, Fontains,  
Harts, Blewins, Crosses, Smiths, Doo-  
leys, Ashbrooks, Stephensons, Progs,  
Hagades, McLellans, Bradleys, Cald-  
wells, McAnes, Halls, Davis, Ed-  
wards, Wilsons, Walkers, Nowlins,  
Alexanders, McDonalds, Bairds and  
Rounes and others whose names ap-  
pear on the first court records as  
judges, clerks, sheriffs, attorneys, jus-  
tices, etc.

The first court was organized in the  
old Maybrook settlement, a few miles  
north of the present seat of jus-  
tice. This was a court of Common  
Pleas under the laws of the Territory  
of Missouri and was held in the house  
of John English, directly on the line  
of the old Chihuahua trail, or "Old  
Military Road." In the meantime a  
log cabin was erected for a court  
house, and in this log shanty Stephen  
P. Austin, the great Texas patriot, then  
a Federal Judge, of Arkansas Terri-  
tory, held the first court that ever

(Continued on page five)

### Conway, First Governor, Came From Original Hempstead Area



—Photographed by The Star from an Old Picture in the Confederate State Capitol at Washington.

James Sevier Conway

### One Hundred Years Ago---

James Sevier Conway, first governor of Arkansas,  
was a citizen of the original Hempstead county that  
reached southward to the Louisiana line. Born in Green  
county, Tennessee, December 5, 1796, he settled in Ar-  
kansas in 1823, on a Red river farm at Walnut Hills in  
what is now Lafayette county—and there he is buried  
today. . . . His marriage to a girl of the old Hempstead  
county area, Mary Jane Bradley, is on record at Wash-  
ington. "I do certify," runs the record signed by a  
George Hill, "that I solemnized the rites of matrimony  
between James S. Conway and Mary Jane Bradley on  
the above date (21st day of December, 1827)." . . . Gov-  
ernor Conway was inaugurated September 12, 1836. He  
served a single term, which was then four years. He died  
March 3, 1855, at 59. . . . A former Hope girl, Miss Nan  
Robison, is his great-granddaughter; J. S. Conway, of  
Pine street, Hope, is a great-great-nephew. . . .  
The family of Governor Conway's wife gave Bradley,  
Ark., in Lafayette county, its name.

### An Early List of Hempstead Co. Bar

Hubbard, Eakin, Hemp-  
stead, Royston Graced  
Pioneer Courtroom

We only chronicle a few of the no-  
table that composed the bar of Hemp-  
stead in days past and gone.

The Bar of Hempstead was truly the  
best in the state. Judge Conway once  
characterized it as "having too much  
talent for its territory." Its old Nest  
then was Hon. Thomas Hubbard, who  
had once occupied the bench, and was  
a fine specimen of old-time manhood  
and culture. He died during the early  
part of the war. His home over on the  
hill across the creek, was the ren-  
devous of visiting lawyers and other  
notables who came to town.

John R. Eakin was then in active  
practice, and he had few equals as a  
scholar and jurist. He was later a  
member of the Supreme bench and  
few of its occupants during the  
years of its existence have more  
greatly honored it.

B. F. Hempstead, perhaps, came next  
in years. Modest and quick-witted,  
full of humor, with always a smile he  
radiated sunshine wherever he went.  
He had a large and lucrative practice,  
Grandison D. Royston was physical-  
ly and mentally one of the foremost  
of those days. With a laugh that could  
be heard several blocks away, it was  
easy to know when he came into a  
crowd. Then, when sighted, he was  
more easily identified by the stream  
of amber which flowed from the sides  
of his mouth and liberally spotted his

(Continued on page four)

### Washington Lodge of Masons Fourth

Mt. Horeb Lodge Organ-  
ized There in 1838, Form-  
ing Grand Lodge

Freemasonry was introduced into  
Hempstead county in 1838 when the  
Grand Lodge of Alabama granted a  
dispensation for a lodge at Washing-  
ton. There were then four lodges in  
the state, namely: Washington Lodge,  
of Fayetteville; Morning Star Lodge,  
of Arkansas Post; Western Star Lodge,  
of Little Rock; and Mt. Horeb Lodge  
of Washington.

As before stated, these four lodges  
in convention at Little Rock in No-  
vember, 1838, formed the Grand Lodge  
of Arkansas. At this convention Mt.  
Horeb Lodge of Washington, was rep-  
resented by James H. Walker, Allen  
M. Oakley, Joseph W. McKean and  
James Trigg.

Mt. Horeb Lodge became defunct  
some time after the Civil war. The  
records were stored in the old Fifth  
Street Temple in Little Rock but were  
destroyed by fire several years ago.  
However, the writer obtained from  
Ray Hempstead before his death the  
following data:

"In 1852, Mount Horeb Lodge No. 4  
reported the following officers:  
J. A. L. Purdon, W. M.; Charles  
White, S. W.; R. P. Williams, J. W.;  
H. J. Johnson, Treasurer; S. Martin,  
Secretary.

In 1853, the lodge was represented  
at the Grand Session by J. A. L. Pur-  
don. In 1855, officers were J. A. L.  
Purdon, W. M.; Jas. K. Young, S. W.;  
J. D. Trimble, J. W. Henry P. Johnson,

(Continued on page two)

### Washington the Cradle of History

Hempstead Has the Old-  
est County-Seat in All  
of Arkansas

Washington may be the oldest town  
in Arkansas. It is the oldest county  
seat where the mills of justice have  
been grinding for several years past  
the century mark. It is located in the  
exact geographical center of Hemp-  
stead county—the mother county of  
the state. It was named Washington,  
in honor of the first President, by a  
Virginia clergyman.

The population of Washington is to-  
day, about 500, but in days past its in-  
habitants numbered between 2,000 and  
3,000. During the Civil war, refugees  
from the surrounding states swelled  
the number to around 40,000. It has  
within its corporate limits a few con-  
crete sidewalks; a highway runs  
through the center east and west,  
while its main thoroughfare—Franklin  
street—is the old Chihuahua Trail. At  
one time it was the central point for  
five Indian trails. It has three churches  
—two having been destroyed by fire  
and cyclone several years ago; one  
high school building and auditorium;  
four general merchandise stores; two  
grocery stores; an hotel; two wayside  
restaurants; two garages; two filling  
stations; the court house; jail; Con-  
federate State Capitol Building and  
Masonic lodge; two printing offices,  
canning kitchen, meat market, barber  
shop, postoffice, drugstore and rail-  
road station.

It is on the Hope and Nashville  
highway, 130 miles from Little Rock;  
daily and night trains run between  
Hope and Nashville, and a bus line  
traverses the town on regular schedule  
making connection to all parts of the  
country. The postoffice department  
operates four daily mails to and from  
the town, and daily newspapers are  
delivered every morning and after-  
noon.

The topography is hilly and sandy  
with running brooks and creeks, and  
fertile valleys surrounding. The farms  
adjacent to the town are noted for  
growing the finest watermelons and  
cantaloupes, having a superior flavor  
to those of any other section of the  
state.

The neighboring towns include:  
Nashville, 16 miles; Bingen, 20 miles;  
and Ozan 6 miles north; Blewins, 12  
miles east; Hope 10 miles south; Ful-  
ton, 14 miles southwest; and Colum-  
bus, 8 miles west.

Landmarks of Washington  
First in historical importance is the  
old courthouse—the Alma Mater of  
Arkansas' most illustrious statesmen.

(Continued on page two)

### Tavern a Famous Travelers' Rest on Military Road

Houston, Crockett, Bowie,  
Albert, Pike, All Were  
Guests There

### OLD ETTER HOUSE

And in the Washington  
Building Pike Wrote  
"The Magnolia"

On Franklin street in the heart of  
the town, is the old Washington Ta-  
vern or Travelers Inn.

Originally, it was a two-story struc-  
ture of 10 or a dozen rooms, with a  
hallway through the center, a kind of  
auditorium on the second floor, and a  
wide veranda in the front and down  
the side. It was built by the early  
settlers of Washington, and afforded  
ample accommodation for the pioneer  
travelers going to and fro across the  
country. It is directly on the Old Mil-  
itary Road leading from Washington  
to Fulton. It was also used as a stage-  
coach station where the town people  
gathered to smoke their pipes, get  
letters from the "folks back East," and  
glean the latest news from the out-  
side world.

Sam Houston's Dream  
It was at this building that Sam  
Houston shut himself in while  
"dreaming of a free Texas," and from  
where he emerged to call his council  
together in the old courthouse and  
complete his plans for freeing Texas  
from Mexico.

It was here that the U. S. Troops  
were furnished refreshment on their  
way to Mexico, and where Nick  
Trammell was hired to lead them to  
the border. It was here on the corner  
of Franklin street that David Crockett  
met what he called a "critter," who  
said to him:

"I've seen you some-  
where."

Crockett replied:  
"Spect you have, cause I've been  
there."

The story goes that the man was  
"fishing" for a drink of whisky, but  
Crockett was on to such "critters,"  
and passed him up.

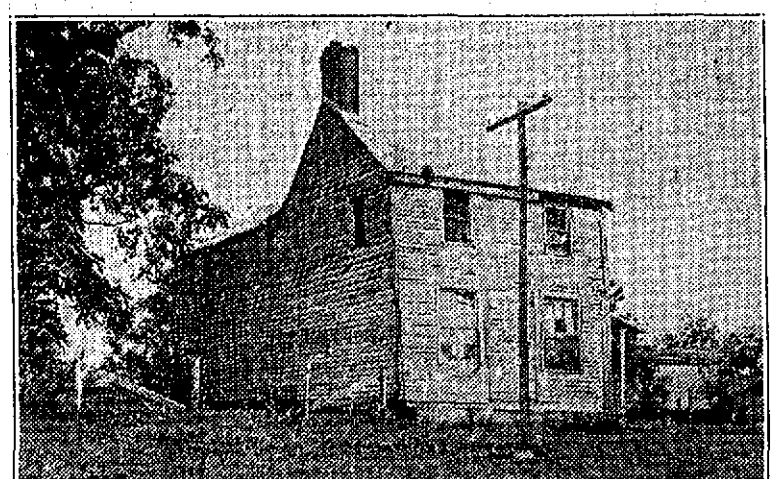
Crockett and Col. Bowie were also  
domiciled in the old tavern on several  
occasions. David Crockett went from  
Washington to Fulton, where he took  
a boat to Shreveport.

At Shreveport he procured a horse  
and rode the rest of the way to the  
Alamo.

The first issue of the Washington  
Telegraph was printed in the tavern

(Continued on page four)

### Old Washington Tavern, Where Albert Pike Wrote "Magnolia"



The old tavern at the main highway intersection in Washington.

### "The Magnolia" a National Song

By Albert Pike

What, what is the true Southern Symbol,  
The symbol of Honor and Right,  
The emblem that suits a brave people  
In arms against numbers and might?—  
'Tis the ever-green stately Magnolia  
Its pearl-flowers pure as the Truth,  
Defiant of tempest and lightning,  
Its life a perpetual youth.

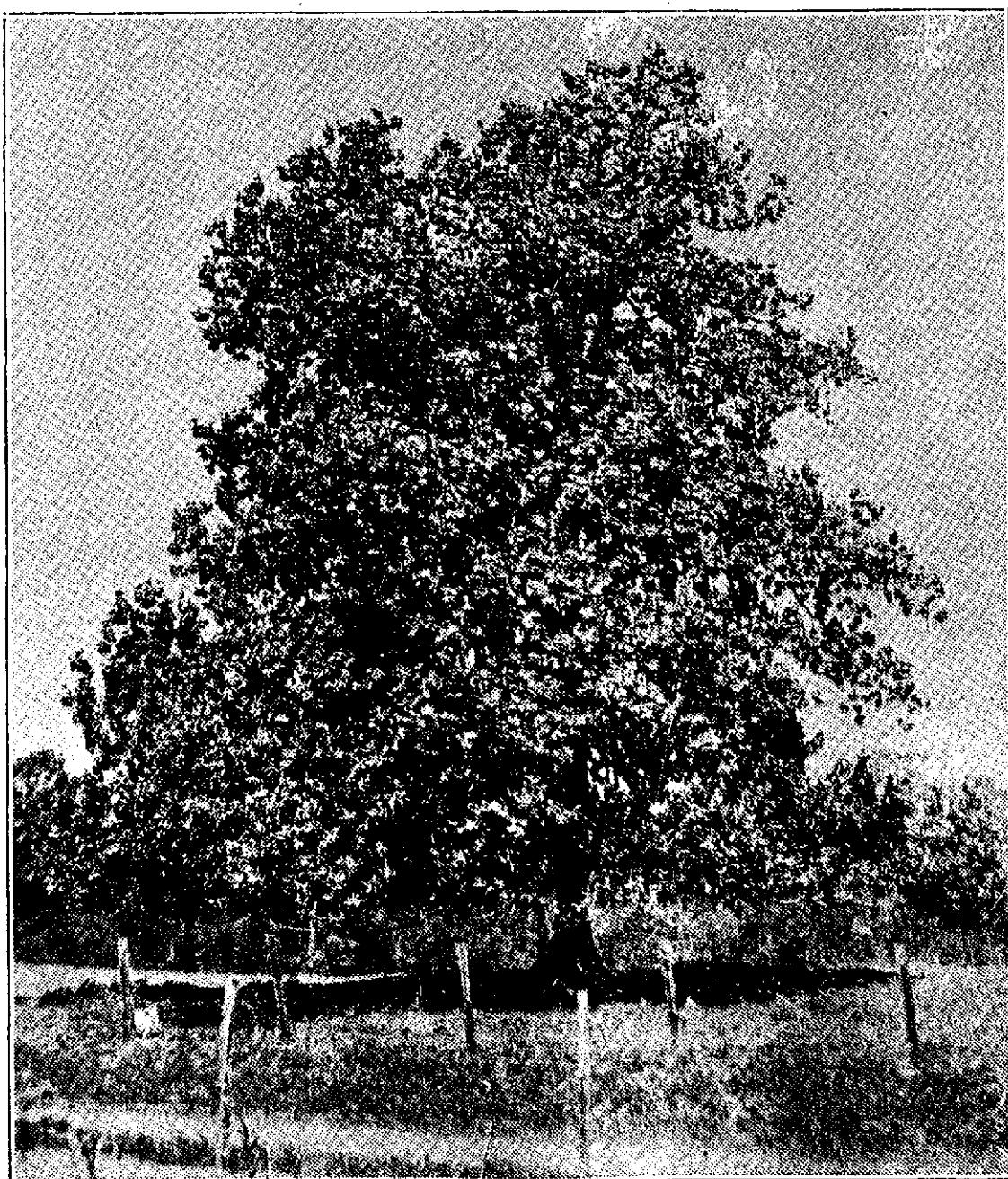
French blood stained with glory the Lillies,  
While centuries marched to their grave,  
And over bold Scot and gay Irish  
The thistle and shamrock yet wave:  
Ours, ours the noble Magnolia  
That only on Southern soil grows,  
The symbol of life everlasting;—  
Let the Eagle still thieve for our foes.

Paint the flower on a field blue as Heaven,  
Let the broad leaves around it be seen,  
'Sempervirens' the eloquent motto,  
Our colors the blue, white and green.  
Type of chivalry, loyalty virtue,  
In winter and summer the same,  
Full of leaf, full of flower, full of vigor—  
It befits those who fight for a name.

For a name among Earth's ancient Nations,  
Yet more for the Truth and the Right,  
For freedom, for proud Independence,  
The old strife of darkness and light.  
Round the world bear the flag of our glory,  
While the nations look on and admire,  
And our struggle, immortal in story,  
Shall the free of all ages inspire.

June 1863

### Washington's Giant Magnolia



This is Washington's famed giant magnolia tree, ancient and beautiful. Three feet above the base of its trunk it has a girth of 11 1/2 feet. It is 65 feet high, and measures about same distance from left to right.

### Arkansas Under 3 Flags; Its 100th Birthday July 4

DeSoto Found Ponce De  
Leon's "Fountain of  
Youth" at Hot Springs

### FRENCH FOLLOWED

Passed to U. S. A. in 1803;  
Arkansas Became State  
July 4, 1936

By WICK TEMPLE  
Associated Press Staff Writer

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(AP)—The year  
1836 heralds a century of statehood for  
Arkansas.

A misshapen square carved from a  
wilderness under three flags and  
named Arkansas for its first Indian  
inhabitants became the Union's 25th  
state on July 4, 1836. Its 51,890 citizens  
on that date celebrated a new era  
under statehood.

Fittingly will Arkansas' nearly two  
million citizens observe the 100th an-  
niversary of that statehood this year—  
paying tribute to the pioneer men  
and women who cradled the state  
from infancy through a century of  
progress to a sovereign commonwealth  
in its own right.

Arkansas on birthday parade will  
present the harvest of a hundred  
years of labors by a people who gave  
freely of native sons to every walk of  
a world's life. Bright are accounts of  
accomplishments, promising the out-  
look for the future.

Arkansas intends to display to its  
centennial visitors what 100 years of  
statehood has wrought since the  
mound-builders and Toltecs first  
peopled this south central section of  
the United States. History lists the  
Spanish under Hernando De Soto as  
the first white men to explore the  
area.

### Story of De Soto

Twenty years after Ponce De Leon,  
another Spaniard, led expeditions into  
the interior in 1513 in search of a  
fabled "fountain of youth." De Soto  
found the tradition's source in which  
now is Hot Springs, some historians  
have claimed.

French under Henri De Tonti es-  
tablished the section's first permanent  
settlement at Arkansas Post in 1689.  
At first a part of the French territory  
of Louisiana, Arkansas was trans-  
ferred to Spain, which later gave it back  
to France.

Transfer of Louisiana to the United  
States in 1803 brought what now is  
Arkansas under the American flag.  
Arkansas Territory was formed in 1819  
with General James Miller of New  
Hampshire as the first territorial gov-  
ernor.

Removal of the Indians in 1828 paved  
the way for white people to settle  
in the Arkansas Territory. Schools  
and churches were established. Wil-  
liam E. Woodruff, New York, in 1819  
brought a printing press on a barge  
up the Mississippi river to Arkansas  
Post, establishing the Arkansas Ga-  
zette, the Territory's first newspaper.

Seventeen years later, slave-holding  
Arkansas became the 25th state of the  
Union. Michigan at the time, came in  
as a free state. James S. Conway was  
the first governor. Came the panic of  
1837 and the Mexican war, but from  
1852 to 1860, Arkansas made material  
advancement under Elias N. Conway's  
administration.

### Washington Capital

After this the war between the  
states, Arkansas refused to secede  
until Fort Sumpter was fired upon.  
The most important Arkansas Civil  
war battles were waged at Pea Ridge  
and Prairie Grove. Two state govern-  
ments existed in the Wonder State  
during the war, the Union government  
at Little Rock and that favoring the  
South at Washington, Hempstead  
county.

Reconstruction followed with a try-  
ing period in Arkansas history from  
1865 to 1875. Little progress resulted.  
Arkansas was readmitted to the Union  
in 1868. State guards formed that year  
plundered the country. Came 1872 and  
the Brooks-Baxter war over the gov-  
ernorship. President Grant ended a  
civil war threat in the state by pro-  
claiming Baxter the legal chief ex-  
ecutive.

Citizens regained control of Arkan-  
sas, formed a new constitution in 1874,  
which still stands today. Augustus H.  
Garland was named governor. He later  
was attorney general in President  
Cleveland's cabinet, the only Arkan-  
sian ever to hold a cabinet post. In  
1870, Arkansas' population was listed  
as 484,471.

The next sixty years saw Arkansas  
prosper through industrial changes,  
helping recovery from reconstruction  
days. Highways were built, railroads  
constructed, education advanced and  
industry developed. Then came the  
Spanish American war, the World  
war, the disastrous 1927 flood and the  
1931 depression. Today Arkansas  
looks back on these catastrophes as it  
pushes on.



# Washington Had First Methodist Church in State

Erected "Meeting House" at Henry's Chapel, Near There, in 1814

## BAPTISTS IN 1830

### Presbyterian Church, in 1849—Also Among Arkansas' Earliest

Methodism came to Arkansas by way of Missouri about 1814. A company of emigrants from Southwest Missouri came overland, much of the way having to cut out a road for their wagons. They had heard of the rich lands in Mound Prairie, Hempstead county. In this company were John Henry, Alexander and Jacob Shook, brothers, and Daniel Props. In their long slow travels, they reached the Arkansas river at a point which later became Little Rock, and waited on the opposite bank for the completion of a ferry boat, then building.

**First Methodist Church**  
On reaching Mound Prairie they erected the first Methodist "meeting house" in Arkansas, which they called "Henry's Chapel" in honor of John Henry, of the party, who preached the first Methodist sermon in Arkansas. These first ministers of God's word in Arkansas reared large families, the sons of whom also became ministers. This small settlement, within a mile west of Washington, is truly the cradle of Methodism in Arkansas. The spot is marked by a concrete slab with name and date inscribed thereon, and was placed there by Rev. J. D. Jenkins, one time pastor of the Washington church.

An early pioneer minister of Washington was Rev. James Lowery, father of Rev. John Lowery, of Little Rock, and grand father of G. S. Inglish, of the Stamford Leader, published at Stamford, Texas, and C. R. Inglish, of Bonham, Texas, and great-grandfather of Mrs. Lee Dyke, formerly of Hope, but now of St. Louis.

The first Methodist conference was held here in 1822, and met here again the following year. It was attended by people from all parts of the Territory. From this time on, churches were erected, followed by church schools and seminaries of learning. Within a few years the spires of five churches could be seen pointing skyward, viz:

The Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal and Cumberland Presbyterian. Now there are only three—the others having been destroyed by fire and cyclone.

**Oldest Baptist Church**  
The Baptist church is the oldest structure of the kind in the state. It was built about 1830. The oldest known records date back that far. During the War Between the States, this church was converted into an emergency hospital where numbers of sick and wounded soldiers of both the armies of the North and South were cared for, many of them having died within its walls. Until a few years ago it had a square belfry upon the front roof, but this has been removed, giving it a more modern appearance. The massive porch columns are of hand-hewn heart pine, except the one on the extreme left, which was removed during the war and cut up into fire-wood as a necessity when it was used as a hospital. The column was replaced by one made of planks.

The first negro school in the state was organized in this church, just after the war, by a Northern deaconess, and it is related that the young negroes were so adverse to being taught by a "Yankee" that they had to be run down by a man on horseback and forcibly led into the building.

**Presbyterian Church**  
The Presbyterian church was organized on the 29th day of April, 1849, by the Rev. A. R. Banks and W. S. Lacy, with 10 members and two ruling elders. Charter members were:

J. W. Hannah, J. L. Spence, Williams C. Elder, Mrs. Grandison D. Royston, Mrs. Martha Shaer, Mrs. Martha Pryor and Mrs. Julia Davies.

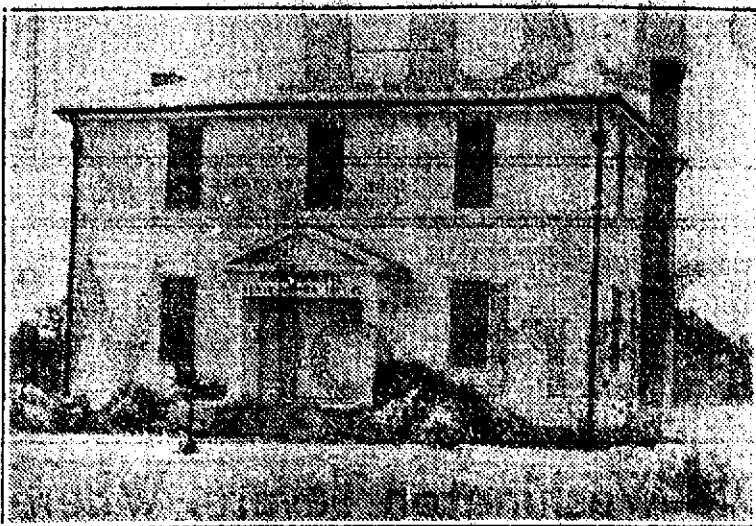
The first pastor called was Samuel Williamson, D. D., former president of Davidson College, N. C., at a salary of \$800. In 1860 it dismissed 13 members to form Marlbrook church; Mrs. M. W. McGill, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Spraggins, A. J. Murphy, S. M. Scott, Caroline Scott, Mrs. Sarah T. Cross and J. E. McIntosh.

The Synod of Arkansas met in the Washington church in 1856. It is asserted by some of the older members of the church that the Arkansas Synod was organized in the Washington church by the Rev. Dr. Byington on this date, with Rev. A. R. Banks chosen as moderator. Whether this be true or not, it is an evident fact that this church was, at that date, the most prosperous and thriving one in the state. Seven members left this church to form Greenwood church in 1861. Charter members were: Col. Thomas G. McFadden, Mrs. Sarah Muldrow, Mrs. E. O. Morgan and their servants. This congregation later joined the church in Hope when that church was organized. Some left to form a church at Columbus, Ar., after which a church was formed at Richmond from the Columbus church.

The families of Lloyd and McKee, missionaries, were formerly members of the Washington church. The quaint old church was built with a gallery, or balcony, over head at the rear of the building for use of the slaves, as well as regular pews with closed entrances for the congregation. It was destroyed by fire in 1887, and the present structure was erected in 1888 and dedicated by Rev. C. C. Williams, brother of the present pastor.

The Cumberland Church was an immense two-story edifice, the upper story being for the use of the Masonic fraternity.

# Confederate Capitol in 1863



When Union forces approached Little Rock during the War Between the States the capital of Arkansas was transferred to Washington. The old Hempstead county courthouse, above was the Confederate state capitol from 1863 to 1865. Recently the legislature voted a special appropriation and restored the old building to its original condition.

## The Old State Capitol

By Rosa Polk Shipley

Like an aged and faithful sentinel, keeping watch with time. As a guard o'er sacred treasures, buried in thoughts sublime; Season following season of winter's rain and summer's sun Has stood the old State Capitol in the Town of Washington.

From all heart timber, she's a cut of the old time hue, Like her native people, she's proven dependable and true; Like their loyal service she has stood for many a need, She's a noble object of sentiment; a symbol of their creed.

In the early days and colorful, when the Red man's Whistle Shri! In the softest hour of slumber broke the silence still, She stood a mute listener to many a rider's tale As their horse hoofs beat along the old Military trail.

In the days when Albert Pike, whose famous goose-quill pen, Spent its spell on peace and war; the joys and griefs of men; Who strove in simple justice, what e'er the race or clan, To unite in one great cause—the Brotherhood of man.

As a shrine to golden memories, voices of statesmen ring as of old, And time still recalls around her, footprints of warriors bold. There Sam Houston, Austin with other patriots made retreat And gave birth to Texas independence in their famous Council meet.

Under her eaves David Crockett and James Bowie rested for a spell A fort-night before Texas had a tale of the Alamo to tell. Then comes the crown of memories; of soldiers clad in gray As she stood draped with their colors, when they bravely rode away.

With love for home and country, hearts gay and light, As they moved against great odds for a cause that was right. Alas! Another memory—the single march of soldiers feet Thru dust, worn and wearyladen, in the gloom of defeat.

Then like a silent veteran, a witness thru the years, She saw the reconstruction thru suppressed grief and tears. She saw a people broken, yet rise with matchless skill, Thru struggles and thru hardships, born with Spartan will.

Like that of Moss, Clark, Stuart, Etter, Witter whom history will relate— With Cross, Williams, Garland, Royston, Eakin stood foremost for our State. Battle, Jones, Carrigan, Williams, Simms and Black; whose name For his inventive genius is linked with Bowie's fame.

Conway, Jenkins, Rector, Kingsworthy, added to aforesaid clan Whose deeds color history with the chivalry of man. May times' hand touch her lightly; withhold decay and rust, For she's a standing monument to a century's proven trust.

## Washington The

(Continued from page one)

"Ye pioneers, it is to you, The debt of gratitude is due."

After such venerable men as Edward Cross, Thomas Hubbard, Allen M. Oakley, Daniel T. Witter, Simon T. Sanders, Grandison D. Royston, and others of like distinction of Territorial days, we come to those who entered upon the scene during and after statehood was established—Albert Pike, John W. Cooke, Augustus H. Garland, E. W. Gantt, Dan W. Jones, Joel D. Conway and A. B. Williams, who "took the oath" and were admitted as "attorneys at law and solicitors in Chancery" in the courthouse in Washington, in the early days of statehood.

Sam Houston called together his dauntless council in Washington when planning his war on Mexico for the freedom of Texas. 'Twas in the old courthouse here that he and his body of counselors met and signed up the papers before launching his revolutionary campaign.

David Crockett and Colonel Bowie of the Bowie knife fame were familiar figures in the building too. The famous Bowie knife was made in Washington by James Black, a silversmith who came here from the East and set up his shop. Colonel Bowie, who met death in the Alamo with other martyrs of freedom in Texas' defense, made his last stand against the Mexicans with the Bowie knife. It is said that he killed several Mexicans with it before he fell.

Washington was headquarters for military operations during the war between Texas and Mexico. Col. Archibald Yell resigned his seat in the United States Senate and came to Washington to mobilize the Arkansas troops that went to the aid of Texas. The United States troops from Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, under the command of Major Gaines of Mississippi, passed through Washington on their way to Texas. They stopped for refreshments and rest at the old Washington Tavern, where they hired a guide in the person of Wick Hammell, to lead them to the Mexican border, paying him \$500 for his services.

Field and Staff officers of the Arkansas Regiment were mustered into service of the United States at Washington in 1846, as were Companies "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," "G," "I" and "K." Albert Pike was captain of company "E."

Red river was then the Mexican border.

**The Washington Telegraph**  
This newspaper was established in 1839 by Colonel W. H. Etter—the second oldest paper in the state, and the oldest weekly newspaper west of the Mississippi river. The ownership has never been out of the Etter family and

## Road Is Ordered Laid Out in 1826

First License to Keep a Tavern in Hempstead Issued in 1820

James Moss and William Simms were ordered by the court in 1826 to mark out a road leading from Mine Creek to Washington.

James Moss and James Madding were ordered to mark out a road from Saline Landing to pass by W. M. Bagley's old place, near Morris' still, then to Andrew Caldwell's, then direct to Washington.

On December 27, 1820, a "license was granted to Joseph Caldwell of the Saline Landing in the County of Hempstead to keep a tavern in said place, he having first paid \$15, the tax required by the court."

"From Washington to Intersect Mound Prairie road, thence crossing Shaw's creek, thence with the old Choctaw; Mine Creek to Edens, thence to John Williams' on Bois d'Arc Prairie, thence to the town of Washington" (1826).

## Washington Lodge

(Continued from page one)

Treasurer: W. H. Toler, Secretary: R. C. Stuart, Tiler.

It initiated Andrew S. Martin, Warren McElroy.

In 1836, the lodge was represented by Charles B. Mitchell; and in 1858 by J. M. Kilgore and C. E. Mitchell. Sessions of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas of 1863 and 1864 were held in the Hall of Mount Horeb Lodge No. 4 of Washington.

(Copyright, 1936)

Motorist (to man he just ran over): "Hey, look out, back there."

Defeated Man: "What's the matter. Ye ain't coming back, are ye?"

Boy: "I wish I had a nickel for every girl I've kissed."

Other Boy: "What would you do? Buy yourself a package of gum?"

it is being published today by the great-grandson of the founder, W. H. Etter, 3rd.

Colonel Etter came to Washington from Pennsylvania, bringing his printing press with him. The Telegraph is the only state paper that did not suspend publication during the War Between the States, and, owing to a scarcity of paper, it was sometimes printed on the back of a wall paper. The Telegraph will have reached its 100th milestone in 1939.

# When Hempstead Men Seized Boat

Capture of Federal "Petrel" in Yazoo River in 1864 Recalled

By Charleann Moss Williams  
The men who took part in the capture of the gunboat Petrel in 1864 were:

Captain Ed Jett, Lieutenant Wiley Stinson; Lieutenant J. J. Thomas; T. C. Smith, A. D. Monroe, D. E. Alexander, B. P. Jett, of Washington; also F. B. Arnett and J. B. Simms.

D. M. Goodlett, J. P. City, Wilson Wallace, of Ozan; James Wilson of Columbus; James Long, of Wallaceburg, and Ben Wheat of Louisville. Captain Jett, who commanded this company, was a pirate at the time of this engagement and his company was commander by Lieutenant Stinson. Major Penn Jett was one of the regiment, and his report of the capture of the Petrel is as follows:

**The Story**  
"In the spring of 1864 Vicksburg and Port Hudson had fallen and were garrisoned by Federal troops. General Wirt Adams' Brigade of Cavalry was operating in the Big Black and Yazoo country and at the time was near Canton. April the 22nd, a scout came to General Adams and reported a fleet of five gunboats coming up the Yazoo river from Vicksburg. General Adams at once moved his brigade to Yazoo City but saw nothing of the gunboats.

This was about 11 o'clock; about 2 p. m. they came in sight. Drew's battery of six guns was at once stationed on the hill overlooking the river, and gallantly opened on the fleet as it came up the river and tried to pass our guns. The boats replied, and the firing was lively for a time between the boats and our guns. The firing of Drew's guns was rapid and accurate, and he succeeded in driving four of the five boats back down the river, but the flagboat succeeded in passing and continued up the river some two miles and tied up on the opposite bank. The next day the boat was still there. Colonel Griffith sent B. B. Chism and Sim Morris, of his regiment, on a scout to locate the boat and report to him.

"As soon as Colonel Griffith received the report he went to General Adams and proposed to him to take his brigade and capture it—said it was feasible and practical. To this General Adams would not consent. Griffith, discouraged, and worried by the general's decision, finally asked the general to give him his (Griffith's) own regiment and two pieces and he would capture it; to this General Adams agreed, saying, as the Colonel was joyously leaving: 'Let me know, Colonel when you get it.' Soon Colonel Griffith had his regiment of about 120 men and two pieces of artillery, Drew's Battery, commanded by Howell, mounted and moving.

"Leading them through the valleys of the spy-glasses of the boats still down the river, until he reached the Yazoo river bottom where the timber was very heavy and thick and some half mile from where the Petrel lay, he halted and put Major Jett in command of some 30 or 40 picked men, mostly from the Hempstead county company with orders to dismount, leave their horses with the regiment and to advance silently and cautiously and post them behind trees on the bank opposite the gunboat. Sim Morris guided Jett's detachment in, and B. B. Chism remained to guide Colonel Griffith and artillery.

**The Gunboat Replies**  
Jett succeeded in getting scattered, unnoticed by the enemy as directed. His orders were, as soon as he heard Col. Griffith, who was to advance mounted, give the command to halt, he was to open fire on the boat, which was done. The boat replied gallantly with two guns directed at us, but the shots went over the heads of the members of Jett's squad; however, some of Griffith's men, who were coming up at "double quick," were killed or wounded. The artillery was pulled by hand from where the regiment halted and dismounted, some two hundred yards away. As soon as she was fired on, the Petrel cut loose from the bank and started up the river, but our orders were to fire into the port holes, so as to prevent reloading—No breech loaders in those days, and the cannon had to be swabbed after each shot. Our men followed her, firing as directed, and in the meantime Lieutenant Howell with his two guns, was pumping shells into her sides, and after a few shots a steam pipe was struck. She ran into the bank, her crew escaping to the opposite shore, but the Captain remained, standing in the water with his white flag. Mat Sandels and Sim Morris stripped off, swam the river to the bow of the boat, where Capt. McElroy was standing, and demanded his surrender. He replied: "Take me to your commanding officer, and I will do so." They got one of the skiffs belonging to the boat and re-crossed for Col. Griffith and four men who came over with him. The four men were D. M. Goodlett, B. B. Chism, Mat Sandels and Sim Morris. Major Jett and John Stuart found a skiff a short distance up the river, and swimming their horses by the side of the skiff, crossed also, reaching the boat about the same time that Col. Griffith and party did. Jett and Stuart by the gang-plank to the cabin above, and Griffith and party below.

"When they boarded the boat, they went in the cabin and found dinner on the table, and such a dinner as they hadn't seen in three years. Their friends, the Yankees, hadn't time to eat just then—they had other business.

"The flag of the Petrel was taken possession of by Capt. Bowie, of General Adams' staff, and in after years was presented by General Bowie, brother of Captain Bowie, to Captain Fremont of the United States Frigate, or man of war, at Natchez, Miss.

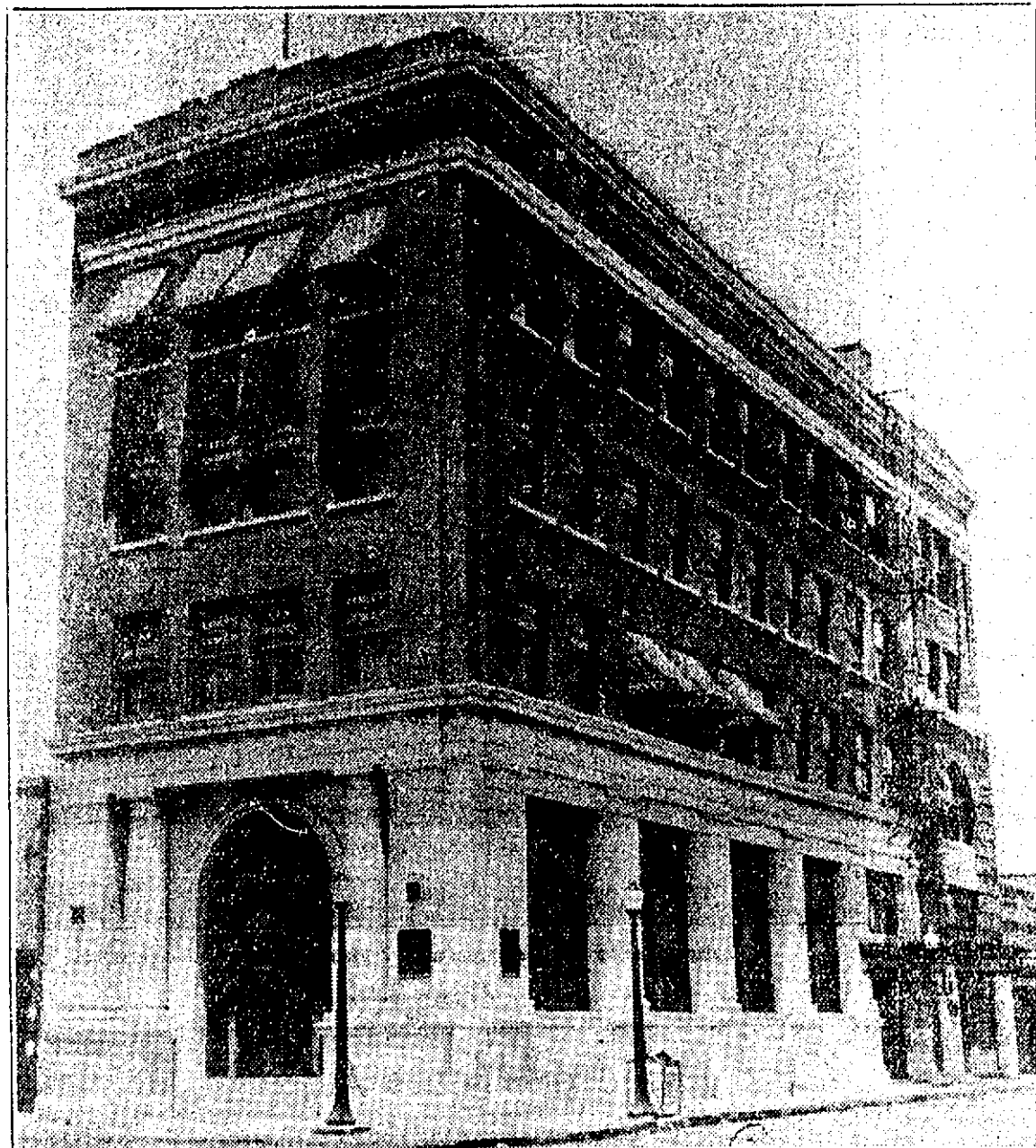
"His vessel was named 'Mississippi.' The guns of the Petrel were sent to Mobile and the boat was burned, by order of Gen. Adams, by Chism, Morris, Sandel and Goodlett, Major Griffith's 11th and 17th Consolidated Regiments."

1836

1936

# The First National Bank

Hope, Arkansas



Home of First National Bank, Hope, Arkansas

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# WASHINGTON

## The Birthplace of Arkansas Government

- County Seat of First of Original 5 Counties
  - Was the Confederate State Capital --- 1863--1864
- ### TODAY!
- 100 Years -- Still A Leader In Good Government



Hempstead County Courthouse

*This Page Made Possible By The Following People*

**H. M. STEPHENS**  
County Judge

**RALPH BAILEY**  
Candidate for Circuit Clerk

**W. A. LEWIS**  
Deputy Sheriff

**C. C. STUART**  
Deputy Sheriff

**JIM BEARDEN**  
Sheriff

**RAY E. McDOWELL**  
County Clerk

**MRS. ISABELLE ONSTEAD**  
Tax Assessor

**DEWEY HENDRIX**  
Deputy Assessor

**ELMER BROWN**  
Candidate for Circuit Clerk

**"JOLLY" L. STUART**  
Drug Store

**WASHINGTON TELEGRAPH**  
William H. Etter

**DALE C. JONES**  
Circuit Clerk

**FRANK WARD**  
County Treasurer

**CHAS. F. REYNERSON**  
Candidate for County Treasurer

**BYERS ABSTRACT CO.**

**A. P. DELONEY**  
Mayor of Washington

**MRS. ELLA GOLD**  
Service Station

**LETHA FRAZIER**  
Frazier's Cash Store



# First Columbus Settlers Came Up From Louisiana About 1808

## Maurin Brothers First; Clark, Stuart Families 1810-1818

Here Is Recounted Early Pioneer Sporting Event—A Bear Fight

### THE BRUNSON TRIAL

But Opposition Witnesses Were Loath to Give the Wrong Answer

By Virginia Fitzsimmons Hicks

The story of Columbus, in north Hempstead county, may be likened to the most colorful novel. The history, both early and in later days of this aristocratic place is overflowing with romance and adventure.

Antedating the advent of the first white settlers in this section of the country, the spot where Columbus now stands was once a Choctaw Indian village. These peaceful Indians are intimately connected with the early history of the town.

According to the best information obtainable, the first white settlers to establish homes at the historical place were Rueben and Abner Maurin, from Maurinsport, La., in 1808. It is believed that they came up Red river by keelboat and if this story is correct they were the first men to bring a keelboat around the "rafts" of driftwood that were on Red river.

**First Two Homes**

These two men established homes, then built a blacksmith shop and a horse mill for grinding corn. They made their living trading with the Indians.

The next mention of emigrants is in about 1810 when Benjamin Clark, who had married Hilda Anthony from Hopkinsville, Ky., settled at Mound Prairie. Shortly afterwards in 1812, James M. Stuart, followed in 1818 by Samuel Hopson and his brother Abraham, settled on the mound from which Mound Prairie got its name. With Abraham Stuart were his wife, about ten or eleven sons and daughters, and his mother who was the former Elizabeth Fulkerson from Virginia. His mother was the ruler of this clan and lived to be one hundred and ten.

William Stuart, Abraham's brother has come as far west with them as Arkansas Post, where he had turned north toward Lawrence county.

#### A Family Chronicle

The children of Abraham Stuart grew up and married as follows: Lounetta married Judge William Trimble.

Lucetta married Edward Johnson, Jr.

Lunika married John S. Cannon.

Lucinda married Samuel Hopson.

Rebecca married William Ward.

Emily married Henry Conway.

Joseph married Mildred Hopson.

George W. married Bessie Carr (2nd wife Mrs. Murrel).

James M. married Miss Grayson (2nd wife Mrs. Johnson).

John married Katie Grayson.

In these early days there were very few callings into which a young man had access, these being a Minister, Doctor, Lawyer or Farmer. The trades that were little to offer in the way of positions and there was hardly any demand for them in the early settlements.

Lucetta, who married Edward Johnson built a home right on what later was to become the "Old Military Road." In 1836, when President Jackson was transporting the Indians west, Mr. Johnson got the contract with the government to feed the Indians as they passed on their trek west. When a caravan would arrive telling of a tribe that were on the way, Mr. Johnson would have so many steers ready, also corn and what other commodities they might desire or he could obtain. The Indians would do their own butchering and would make this a stopover on their westward march. In this way Mr. Johnson and his wife Lucetta, acquired quite a lot of money during the Indian migration.

Another story of James Monroe who was quite an athlete, is recounted. Monroe, as he was called, loved to fight, not that he was a bully or rough, he merely loved to prove his strength. He one time made the boast that he believed he could kill a bear given an equal chance, and he was later given an opportunity to prove this.

One day while out hunting with his brother-in-law, Mr. Grayson, Monroe in some way got separated from his gun, and a bear attacked him. Mr. Grayson was on a horse saw him get to a tree and draw his dirk. Then the fight was on. Dodging around the tree each time the bear charged and stabbing him with his dirk, Monroe finally succeeded in killing the bear before it had an opportunity to hurt him much. After making sure of his conquest, Monroe turned to his brother-in-law and said: "Now I'm going to kill you for not killing that bear." To which Mr. Grayson replied: "Why you always boasted you could kill a bear given an equal chance and you beat it to a tree and draw your dirk and the bear has your dirk and you've made good your boast. I had a bead on him all the time and could have killed him if he had been getting the better of you."

**R. C. Stuart Tells History.**

R. C. Stuart, of Columbus, is one of the best informed men on the early history of this place. He turned over for The Star's perusal quite a few old papers and ledgers dating back to the very beginning of Columbus. One of the most interesting relics was an old ledger of about 1835, which was the property of Ephraim Myrick & Moss. This ledger was kept by Simon T. Sanders, who was clerk of Hempstead county for thirty-six years, a record for Arkansas.

This book shows that there were eighty patrons of this firm, which will give some idea of the development at this early date. The bookkeeper, Mr.



—Top Photo Courtesy Mrs. R. C. Stuart  
—Bottom Photo, Shipley Studio

A distinguished olden-time Columbus mansion, since destroyed, and the original R. C. Stuart home (top); and (bottom) R. C. Stuart, narrator of The Star's history of the founding of Columbus.

Sanders, was also the first postmaster of the first postoffice established February 11, 1835.

This firm handled all necessary articles together with a few so-called "fancy" lines, such as Hats at \$10.00, and Vests at \$3.00. The sale of fancy drinks such as wines, cordials, etc., indicate the wealthy class there. Supplies were brought from the nearest river port, either Fulton or Tyra Hill at Camden. Mr. Stuart says he can recall when the big six-mule team wagons would be seen coming in from a trip he and as he said it "together with the other little niggers on the place" would run to meet them in order to get the streams of tar hanging from the axels of the wagons. These wagons had wooden axles and were greased with tar, the tar bucket always hung behind. The reason why the children were so anxious to get the tar was because they could use it in place of chewing gum, thus the expression "Swapping Tar."

Myrick & Moss closed their business at Columbus and moved to Washington in 1837.

Prior to this, however, a Mr. Cotton came to Columbus in 1836 and built a two-story building and operated a store there for two years. This building was built of whip-sawed lumber. After two years though, he was found mysteriously murdered upstairs one night and his store robbed.

#### First Exchange

At about this same time Dr. James H. Walker, a graduate of West Point and a physician with Mr. Greenville A. Cheatham and a Matthew V. Cheatham built a huge two-story building together with a large warehouse. This firm known as Walker & Cheatham bought most of Cottons stock of goods and moved most of it to their new building. These men came to Columbus with some money and evidently unlimited credit. They started the first exchange in the town and, of course, this was a big step in progress. The farmers could bring their cotton to the firm and get credit for so many bales of cotton. Should any of them want to go to New Orleans then Walker & Cheatham would give them a letter of credit on the New Orleans Exchange. They would get supplies twice a year and when these supplies came up the rivers it would take all the wagons in the country to transport them to Columbus.

In 1836 Colonel Abraham Stuart died and this was the beginning of a long drawn-out court fight. Abraham had

left his property to his second wife, who had no children and his children immediately set in to break the will. Joseph Stuart asked for letters of administration and posted a \$50,000 bond. The widow Stuart resisted and employed Albert Pike and posted \$100,000 bond. In the meantime the circuit clerk James M. Stuart had died and Col. Stuart had been instrumental in having Allen M. Oakley, a nephew, appointed to succeed him. In spite of the "thunderings of Pike" family ties were too strong and the Colonel's sons and daughters induced Oakley to disqualify himself and have his deputy accept bond as first offered by Joseph Stuart. Thus the will was finally broken, and the property sold. The Hempstead County Court of Records show that a year before his death, Colonel Stuart was the heaviest tax payer in Hempstead county. The records also show that Dr. James H. Walker was the biggest slave owner and heaviest tax payer in 1860.

In this same year, 1836, Dr. Walker bought the old Cotton store building and had it moved close to his store, and remodeled into an eight room dwelling. Ever since the night of the murder of Cotton this old building had had the reputation of being haunted and no young people would stay upstairs alone at night. Dr. Walker kept adding to this house until at his death there were 18 rooms.

#### Voodoo and "Haints"

The explanation of the "haints" turned out to be very simple in one sense and rather gruesome in another. Dr. Walker owned a slave, Old Aunt Rose, whom he had bought directly off a slave ship, and this old negro brought much of her African lore and Voodooism with her. Though Dr. Walker built her a nice cabin and gave her enough to furnish it she never gave up her strange ways. In all the time that she lived there she was never known to be in bed. Instead of going to bed she would go to "roosts" like a chicken in the strangest places like the carriage house and other out-buildings. She would utter the most awful screams and other weird African noises and kept the other negroes chained and bells up in the attic of the Cotton house and she would slip up there and ring them and rattle the chains. Dr. Walker probably employed her witchcraft in helping to keep order among the other slaves.

Later in 1878 Mr. R. C. Stuart's father, Mr. Crit Stuart, bought the place and Mr. Stuart was born there. At times they would hear footsteps and other queer noises until his father investigated. He found that the rats were rattling the chains and ringing the bells and that when a fire was lighted downstairs it would cause the lumber just above adjacent to the chimney to "come and go" as lumber men say and this made it sound like footsteps.

#### In Slavery Days

Another story that will show the kind attitude that existed between the masters and slaves is the one about Old Mom Hussy. Mom Hussy had much to do with the raising of Dr. Henry Walker and after they moved to Columbus, he had her a nice little cabin to herself, she did not live back in the slave quarters. This old well known as the Mom Hussy well is still standing right in front of Mr. Stuart's house which by the way was the old Walker home.

It was the custom during these times that when a young couple married if there were any slaves on either side that were so attached to either the bride or groom that they wanted to go with them, the older people would give them to the young couple. However, if none of the negroes wanted to go the couple got no slaves. This was to teach the young people kindness toward their slaves. When Dr. Walker's daughter, Isabella, married Rufus K. Garland, old Mom Hussy's daughter wanted to go with the bride so Dr. Walker gave her to the young lady. Not long after they were settled in their new home Mr. Garland persuaded his bride to trade Isabella for a fine stallion. No sooner had it happened than the news reached Mom Hussy over the grapevine telegraph. When she learned her daughters fate, Mom ran screaming to Dr. Walker and forgetting herself she lapsed back to the days of his childhood and cried "Oh Henry, Henry dey don't swap my girl for a stud horse." Picking the grief-stricken old woman up in his arms, Dr. Walker carried her back to her cabin and assured her that she would have her daughter back before night. Calling one of his men he immediately sent after the girl with instructions that the man bring her back at any price. That evening, true to his promise, the girl was back on Dr. Walker's place with her mother.

#### Dr. R. A. Brunson

In 1840 a man came to Columbus named Dr. Robert Atherton Brunson. After the war between the states the Republicans placed a man named Baker as postmaster in Columbus. Dr. Brunson and Baker had a fight in which Brunson was badly wounded and Baker was killed. The Federals stationed there at that time immediately put Brunson under arrest. He was carried of his home and a captain and two lieutenants were left to guard him. The attending physicians insisted that Dr. Brunson must be kept absolutely quiet and no one allowed to see him until his condition improved. The guards stationed in the hall just outside his door were highly entertained by Dr. Brunson's charming daughter. His meals were carried to him regularly but no one was allowed to see him. This went on for about two weeks when the Captain demanded to see him. Dr. Brunson's daughter went to her father's door, threw it open and said "Gentleman Dr. Brunson has been gone a week." His son had led his horse up to the window and Dr. Brunson had mounted him from there and calmly ridden away one night. He later returned and stood trial where he was promptly acquitted. This was one of the famous big trials of Washington.

In the trial of Dr. Brunson the Republican Administration was to introduce a lot of oaths testimony. This was water on the doctor's wheel as he had one of his slave and a leader of the negroes to sit where the witnesses could see both of his feet. When a question was asked by the State the witness looking at this old negroes feet answered "yes" if he patted his right foot and "no" if he patted his left.

Dr. Brunson had a big negro steer driver named Steve. Steve was so big and so strong that Dr. Brunson had ordered him never to strike an ox with his fist. He would almost have killed it. One day Dr. Brunson ordered Steve to hitch up the oxen and get a wagon bed about a mile and a half away. When he came out of his office he saw that the oxen were still in the lot and had never been hitched up. He immediately shouted for Steve for an explanation. One of the other negroes said "Yonder he comes Marse, Look!" Dr. Brunson turned and beheld Steve coming down the road with the ox-wagon bed perched on his head. Dr. Brunson gave one look and said "Well, I'll be damned!"

#### Robert Manton Wilson

Squire Robert Manton Wilson, came to Columbus and established here in about 1840. He was a rigid Presbyterian and Orthodox in faith. He demanded strict obedience from his children and it is told that when he went deer hunting and took one of his sons he would station him on a deer stand and if the boy shot at a deer and didn't kill it he would take the ramrod out of his gun and whip the boy. He said he took his son to shoot deer, not to shoot at them.

Every Sunday morning his horse and carriage was hitched at his front gate and he together with his children would climb in and the old horse would start out and go on until he came to the church at Washington where he would stop by force of habit. They would then hear a sermon by Dr. Samuel Williamson who resided in North Carolina and settled near Mound Prairie in the 40s. His address that he made his last graduating class in the possession of his great grand-daughter, Mrs. Jim Wilson, Jr., of Columbus. Squire Robert Manton Wilson was the father of Mr. James S. Wilson.

Referring back to the year of 1836 it is interesting to note that George Hill, always spoken of as General Hill, was a prominent citizen of Columbus. He was one of the organizers of the Land Bank that broke so many Hempstead county citizens. He was one of the heaviest losers and died soon afterwards. His wife however, who was a M. Harpool was no clinging vine.

## Tavern a Famous

(Continued from page one)

building. In after years Colonel Etter owned the property, and it then became known as the "Old Etter House." When the tocsin of war sounded in the fair Southland, the gallant men of Washington and Hempstead county were among the first to go. At this crisis, Colonel Etter's home became the rendezvous for officers, friends, Masons, lawyers—the "elite of society," who visited him on business and otherwise.

(It will be recalled that Colonel Etter published the Telegraph, and that paper furnished all the war news of the day, and especially inside the Confederate lines.)

#### Albert Pike's Visit

Colonel Etter and Albert Pike were close friends—both Masons—and when General Pike resigned from the army, he came to Washington and took refuge in the home of his friend, bringing with him his Masonic library, and there, in the home of Mr. Etter, the one time-tavern, he translated from foreign languages, compiled and wrote, his masterpiece of Masonic literature. In Mr. Pike's ramblings (and they covered practically every part of the globe) he always found inspiration to express himself in verse.

Washington is noted for its magnolia trees, and the largest and most beautiful one in all the land is on the lot once the home of Senator Jones. During Mr. Pike's stay here from 1862 to 1870, or thereabouts, he jotted down his "National Song," "The Magnolia."

(Copyright 1936)

and after his death she undertook the management of the slaves and farm and paid every dollar of the debt, leaving her slaves and land unencumbered.

At an early date Columbus has these establishments: A brick maker, Thad Clendenin, burned the first brick hill around this section. A barrel factory, Mr. Jock Stewart, manufacturing both light and flour barrels, three blacksmith shops, Two furniture factories, one run by a German named Stallcup whose furniture work, squares, scroll and sawed work. The other was an Englishman named specialized in lath work.

A Methodist Bishop came through Columbus in 1840, on his way to Texas. He held services in the Female Academy and ordained Old Father Henry. This old Academy is still standing. The male Academy was used as a hospital during the war and smallpox broke out in it so the building was burned. But to get back to the Bishop, in his memoirs of the trip he writes of Columbus "It is a village of much culture, having two schools and no church." He also mentions the villages in this order. First is the village of Batesville, second Little Rock and third Columbus.

Father Henry, for whom Henry's Chapel at Mound Prairie was named, had had his deacons papers since about 1818, but this was the first time a bishop had come through to ordain him.

Mr. Stuart recalls some amusing difficulties encountered with the early schools of Columbus. Men like Dr. Walker and Mr. Cheatham would write back East for a girl teacher for the female academy and a man for the male academy. Invariably these new teachers would fall in love with the girls and boys of the town and marry, thus leaving the vacancy to be refilled. Finally they evolved upon a plan. Dr. Walker wrote to his relatives in North Carolina to send them the ugliest man teacher they could find. Dr. Cheatham wrote to his relatives in Tennessee for the ugliest woman teacher they could send. They would "fill the bill." However, within six months the two teachers fell in love with each other and married. The town gave up trying then and became reconciled.

Mound Prairie was one of the first coeducational schools as it was built of logs, with no windows at all. One of the first teachers a Mr. Watson was a strong believer in the "rule of 3" and casting out nines." He thought no one could write a grammar but Kireum. Every morning he had his pupils recite this doggerel:

"Kireum's the book in which we look, We need not Smith nor Murry, But in much more of a hurry."

## 1836 Honesty of Quality 1936 Methods, Stock, Fitting

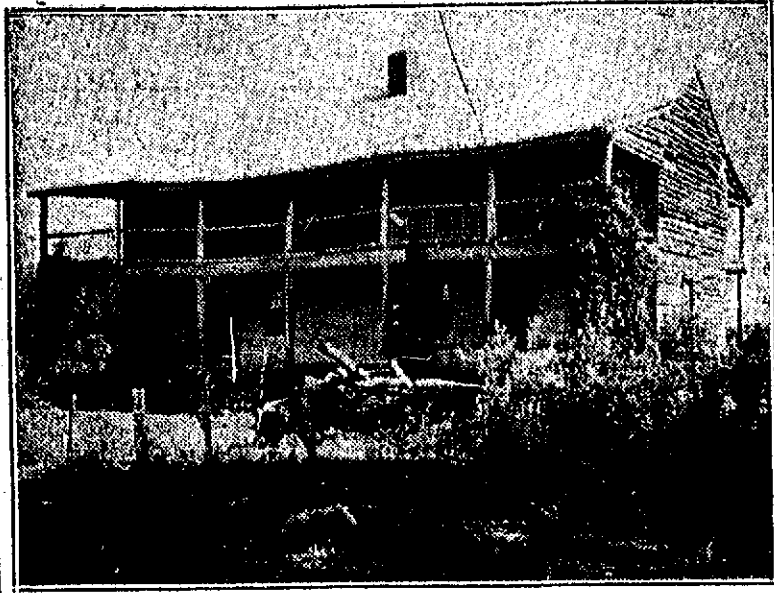
In 1836 shoes were made of all-leather only—usually by a traveling cobbler, who stopped at a home and made shoes for the family—their shoe wardrobe until another cobbler came along.

Our shoes are modern, made of the finest and newest type of machines—but they are still made on that old time, honest, ALL LEATHER basis. Shoes of leather hold their shape, and wear longer!

For your next pair of shoes, discover the difference—the foot joy—that comes from having your feet fitted by experts. Men who have been trained to the work of making feet comfortable.

111 West Second  
**duggar's**  
SHOE STORE  
Expert Shoe Fitters

## On the Old Military Road



—Photo by The Star

This famous old house, on the Washington-Fulton road 3.8 miles south of the intersection with the Hope-Columbus highway, was built long ago by Bill Sandlin, great-grandfather of Hugh Jones of Hope. Its age is uncertain, but 70 years ago it was a noted old place. Mr. Sandlin's son, Jim Sandlin, served meals there, on the Old Military Road, but the house does not appear ever to have been a tavern.

## An Early List

(Continued from page one)

otherwise immaculate linen. His hand-writing was a holy terror to the boys in the offices, a dash, a blot, a few twists of the quill pen, made up the sum of his efforts.

E. W. Gantt bloomed out into prominence about this time. He was eloquent and ambitious.

Mr. Gantt ran against Dr. Charles B. Mitchell for congress. It was a hot race for those eventful days. He was elected, but Mitchell was fully compensated by being sent to the United States Senate immediately thereafter. Gantt's law firm was composed of himself and James R. Page. Page was a quiet fellow who could see a dollar as far off as anyone and he always went for it in a still-hunt.

A. B. Williams was a partner of Major Hempstead. He was gentle and of a loving disposition, wrote a beautiful hand and was an able and effective lawyer. His influence was broad and his personal reputation was great. He later became a member of the Utah Commission. Orville Jennings came here from the North, but the feelings engendered by the approaching war made residence in Washington uncomfortable for him, and he did not stay long. But Orville Jennings is buried in the old cemetery here.

Wyatt C. Thomas, the then accomplished editor of the Telegraph, was a lawyer of good ability and a most accomplished and high strung gentleman. He was a scholar, and his editorials added tone and character to the paper.

Young and Thomas composed a firm whose office was around the corner facing the old Phillips residence. "Long" Thomas, he was called, because of his height. Wyatt C. Thomas was a quite small man. Jas. K. Young afterward occupied the Circuit bench.

A. T. Delony was in practice here then. Mr. Delony was a graduate of La Grange College, at La Grange, Ala., holding a diploma as bachelor of Liberal Arts, and considered one of the finest Latin, Greek and mathematic scholars in the South. He and his wife opened a private school in Washington, but later became a law partner with Judge John R. Eakin. James P. Erwin was also upon the list of lawyers here. He was a kinsman of Judge Eakin.

Billy Worsham, then a young man, was also a licentiate. He and his brother George, together with Bob Winn, were counted among the young men of the town. They owned valuable Red river farms and did not lo much except to preserve social ties.

Judge Daniel T. Witter had long been a citizen, and I believe, a member of the bar; but he had become old and infirm before this period. Dan W. Jones was then just finishing his college course, and came on to a life of usefulness and fame.

Joe Conway, Bob Carrigan and

## Early Marriages List Famous Ones

First Governor and His Wife Among Those in Washington Record

Early marriage records on file at the Washington courthouse:

Simon Baird and Martell Johnson, November 10, 1825.

J. S. Conway and Mary Jane Bradley, December 21, 1826.

Joshua Hunter and Susanne Fowler, October 21, 1825.

Benjamin P. Jett and Hester Block, 1833.

Matthew Fontain and Rachel Wallace, 1834.

Joel D. Conway and Charlotte Gray, 1837.

Ezekiel Kinsworthy and Brunetta McLane, 1838.

Hogan Moss and Frances McLeland, 1825.

William Moss and Elizabeth Mirick, 1835.

Rufus K. Garland and Isabelle Walker, September 22, 1836.

## Historian Noted Giant Magnolias

Fay Hempstead Wrote of Washington's Famous Trees—Planted 1843

The Star's photograph of the giant Magnolia tree at Washington, made especially for the Arkansas Centennial Edition, gains new significance when the student reads this extract from Fay Hempstead's "Pictorial History of Arkansas" (1890).

"It (Washington) is built in the hills, in a soil which has a remarkable depth of sand for a hill situation, but which affords unusual growth to vegetables. Trees growing in the town are of very great size. A growth of were brought to the town and planted generally, about the year 1843, which Catalpa trees exists, the seeds of which have now attained an extraordinary size in height and girth. Magnolia trees, of about the same age, possess a height of from 60 to 70 feet."

MAKE YOUR MONEY GO FARTHER WITH

# 43% LONGER NON-SKID WEAR



1 THE GOODYEAR MARGIN OF SAFETY with tough, sure-gripping center-traction tread that gives 43% longer non-skid mileage than even former Goodyears.

2 BLOWOUT PROTECTION IN EVERY PLY—because of patented Supertwist Cord—more resilient, more enduring than any other cord.

3 LOWEST COST PER MILE service with greater safety in every mile—proved by the experience of millions.

Let us show you footprint records that prove "G-3's" will give you more safety-mileage for your money than you ever enjoyed before.

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER  
**GOODYEAR**  
AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLY CO.  
South Main Street Phone 144



## Arkansas---My Home

By R. A. Hearon

Though known not in song or the annals of glory,  
O land of my birth, thou art dear to my heart;  
Thy landscapes beloved are rich in sweet memories  
And charm me with beauty more pleasing than art.

The world is before me with pleasures and glories,  
Alluring me ever so widely to roam;  
But sweeter the joys, more delightful the hours  
To me 'mid thy scenes, O my Arkansas home!

Thy valleys and hills and the forest-clad mountains,  
With crystalline springs and their murmurous streams;  
The homes of thy people reposing among them,  
Are fairer than places of story or dreams.

Thy tall graceful pines, to the breezes responsive,  
Sing melodies plaintive enchanting my soul;  
And charming to me is the song of the mock-bird,  
Now soothingly tender, now buoyantly bold.

O land of my love and the home of my people,  
How bright are the dawns and how blue are the skies;  
I'll claim thee as mine thro' the light and the shadows,  
Beseeching thee ever with passionate eyes.

And when I shall answer the summons eternal,  
When worn in thy service, in faith I shall die;  
Thy flowers about me, thy heavens above me,  
I'll wish in thy warm peaceful bosom to lie.

## Original County's

(Continued from page one)

sut in that, the first courthouse built in Hempstead county.

The first three judges, appointed by the Governor of Missouri Territory to serve on the bench were, Charles Wheaton, William Woodward and John English. A. S. Walker was sheriff and James Stuart clerk. A. M. Oakley was the first lawyer, and Sam C. Roane came next, having "produced a license from the Hon. George Wood, Judge of the court of the county of Arkansas, Mo." in 1819. The following is copied from the record, and is the claim for taking care of the first man tried for murder in this court:

"Sam C. Roane presented to the court the account of Asa Blankinship for conveying William Finley, the person charged with murder to the house of John English:

"Transportation .....	\$10.00
"Boarding .....	3.00
"Hiring a guard .....	2.00
	"15.00"

## First Grand Jury

Following are the names of the men who served on the first Grand Jury:

Francis McLelland, Benjamin Clark, William Stevenson, Henry Stevenson, Calvin Menny, Matthew Moss, John Pennington, Benjamin Ogden, Abraham Stuart, Jeremiah Fato, Robert Law, Joseph English, John Harper, Will Crabtree, Simon Miller, Isaac Pennington, William Ashbrook, Thomas Jacobs, Basil Berry, John Holcum, and Sepaw. The date was June 28, 1819. Benjamin Clark who came from Kentucky in 1812, was the first coroner, appointed by Governor Miller in 1821. Sam C. Roane was the first Prosecuting Attorney.

Some interesting items of record in the vaults at the court house date back to 1803-4, and possibly earlier, among which the following is a copy:

"To all whom it may concern: This is to certify that I William Cravens, of the county of Rockingham, Virginia, do by these presents, emancipate, set free and forever discharge from slavery my negro woman named Nance, who I purchased from Esther Cravens, widow, in the year 1795, then aged 23 years, and I do for myself, my heirs and executors by these presents release, grant and confer unto the said negro Nance together with all her issue from the time I purchased her as they arrive to the age of twenty-five years, all and singular, my right, title and claim and interest in the said negro woman and her issue at the age of twenty-five years above mentioned. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-third day of November, 1803."

"Signed,  
"William Cravens."

Other items of interest on record at the courthouse show appointments and commissions for marking out the first roads in the county, and granting licenses to run ferries across the rivers, and the keeping of taverns.

## Court to Washington

The old Court of Common Pleas continued to transact business of the county until the creation of Arkansas Territory, when it was moved to the house of Elijah Stuart, on the present site of Washington. Elijah Stuart erected the first residence in Washington. It was located on block 8, where the negro Baptist church now stands. Here the opened the first tavern in Washington, and here, the temporary seat of justice was for some time in his house. The first term was in March, 1824 when "court was held in the house of Elijah Stuart the 3rd Monday of March, it being the 15th day of the month; present, the Hon. William Trimble, judge of the 3rd Judicial District of the said Territory of Arkansas; William Robinson, sheriff." (This was the circuit court.) Elijah Stuart was allowed \$30 for furnishing his house for holding court.

Prior to the establishment of the town of Washington and the new seat of justice for Hempstead county the site was known as old Ebenezer Camp Ground. A large shed had been erected here by the pioneer missionaries to be used for religious gatherings. Churches had not as yet been built and religious services were held under camp-meeting sheds and arbors. Ebenezer Camp Ground was chosen for the town site and the new seat of government on account of its high and dry location, sandy soil, and clear springs that abounded in the vicinity.

## Courthouse Grant

A quarter section of land was granted by Congress for the purpose of establishing the seats of justice. From the records I copy as follows:

"Granted under an Act of Congress, May 26, 1824, entitled an

of Congress granting to the counties or parishes in each State and Territory in which the public lands are located, the right of pre-emption to one quarter section of land for the seats of justice within the same, to Elijah Stuart, James Moss, Meredith Edwards, Samuel B. Davis and Hewitt Burt, commissioners, etc. These five men were also made trustees of the land, and as such were appointed under an Act of legislature, passed in the year Oct. 20, 1825, entitled "an Act to fix permanently the seat of justice in and for the County of Hempstead, and for other purposes."

These commissioners and founders of Washington, hired Tilman L. Patterson as contractor to build the courthouse. I again copy from the records the following claim against the county for their services and other expenditures:

"Paid Tilman L. Patterson for building courthouse .....	\$250.00
John Nunn for services as commissioner .....	40.00
Elijah Stuart for services as commissioner .....	40.00
A. M. Oakley .....	50.00
For lock on courthouse door .....	5.00
For cleaning public square .....	48.00
For selling lots .....	25.00
James Moss for services as commissioner .....	40.00
William E. Woodruff for printing .....	3.75
For entering land for town .....	200.00
A. M. Oakley for entering land .....	15.00
William E. Woodruff for printing .....	2.00
William E. Woodruff for printing .....	10.00

Other items from the records are as follows:  
"It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Elijah Stuart, John Nunn and James Moss, three of the commissioners for the county of Hempstead, have caused a courthouse to be built at the seat of justice in said county, by Tilman L. Patterson, for which they were therefore consented to pay the said Patterson the said sum of \$250 out of any money they may have in their hands belonging to said county unexpended or unappropriated." This was at the March term of court 1825. Later we find the following record:

"Full payment has been made by the said commissioners for the location of the seat of justice for the county, according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th day of April, 1825."

"Signed J. Q. Adams.

First County Judge

Arkansas Territory was formed from Missouri Territory by an Act of Congress on March 2, 1819, but the same officers that were appointed by the Missouri legislature continued to hold court at the new seat of justice in Washington until their terms of office expired, after which an election was held and James Moss was elected to the office of county judge, the first man to sit on the bench in the new courthouse. He served from 1827 to 1832. A. M. Oakley was clerk and Thomas Dooley sheriff. William McDonald was coroner and Edward Cross Surveyor. (1825-27.)

In the Council of Territorial Legislature, Hempstead county was represented by David Clark, 1820; Robert Andrews, 1821; Matthew Seoby, 1823; Daniel T. Witter, 1825; D. T. Witter, 1827-28; 1829, by George Hill; 1831, D. T. Witter and 1833 by J. W. Jenkins. In the House of the Territorial Legislature, 1820, John English and W. Stevenson; 1823-28, John Wilson; 1829 John Wilson and F. King; 1831, William Trimble and T. W. Scott. 1833, William Shaw and Hewitt Burt.

T. P. Eskridge was one of the first judges, appointed in 1823; Sam C. Roane, Thomas Hubbard and G. D. Royston were the first Prosecuting Attorneys of the county. The lawyers and judges who composed the first Bench and Bar were called "circuit riders." In those days the courts were few and far between, and these circuit riders made their rounds regularly twice a year. Some times they'd hardly get back to their starting place before it would be time to go again. Upon their return home and travel-stained, and resembling more a squad of soldiers returning from battle than dignified judges and jurists.

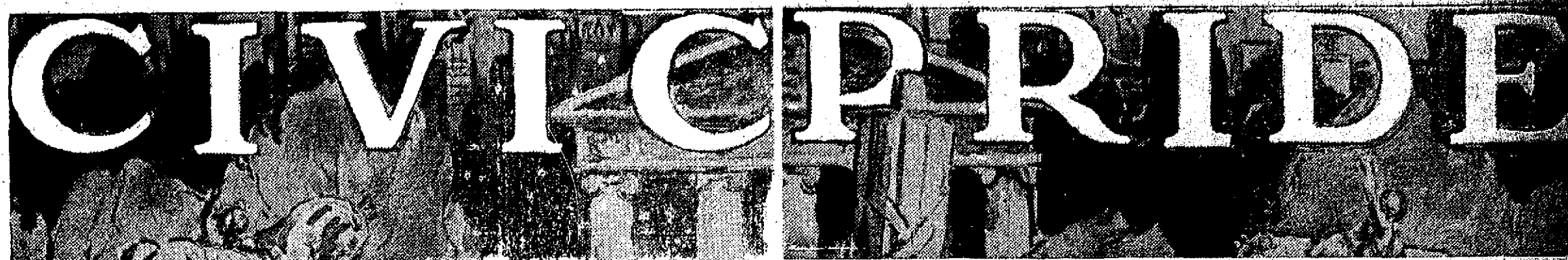
The territory of Arkansas was divided into four circuits, and Hempstead county was in the first Judicial Circuit. When the State government was organized, six judicial circuits were made and Hempstead county was allotted to the sixth.

Hempstead county at one time embraced all of the territory lying south and west of the Little Missouri river and extending southward to the Louisiana line and westward to the line of the Indian Territory. Thus it will be seen that it originally embraced what is now several counties. As other counties have been cut off from it, it has been reduced in size to its present limits.

Arkansas  
Centennial  
1836-1936

# PRESCOTT

Nevada County  
1871-1936



## PRESCOTT SCHOOLS

Prescott School District 14, has five buildings, 4 for white children and one for negroes. With a total enrollment of 1000. The High School is a member of the North Central Association and is rated along with the high schools of larger towns and cities. A large community center and gymnasium is now being constructed which will offer advantages of recreation to citizens and students. The project is estimated to cost \$11,500.00.

## Visit

Prescott's New Department  
Store

Dry Goods

Ladies Ready-to-Wear

Men's Furnishings

**N. W. SHORT**

**THE BROADWAY**

HOTEL and COFFEE SHOP

S. B. Scott, Manager

Always Open

Prescott, Arkansas

**"M"**

SYSTEM  
STORES

Prescott

Hope

Magnolia

**E. H. (Ep) WEAVER**

Having taken over the affairs of the County at a critical time I would appreciate the opportunity of continuing to serve the people for the sole purpose of putting the county on a cash basis. And also, rendering all other possible services.

Will appreciate any consideration given my candidacy.

Candidate for 2nd Term

County and Probate

**JUDGE**

Nevada County

## Our Civic Pride.....

Is Expressed by Our

Modern Department Store

## Leading Brands --

—Styl-Eez Shoes

—Phoenix Hose

—Freeman Shoes

—Nelly Don Dresses

—Hawk Brand of Work Clothing

The Leading Department  
Store of Prescott

## Geo. W. Robison & Co.

Prescott, Ark.

**H. B. DeLAMAR**

Chevrolet Company

Phone 213

Prescott, Arkansas

**C. C. HARVEY & CO.**

208 E. 2nd Street

Prescott, Ark.

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED

## Bank of Prescott

**Prescott Arkansas**

**HORACE HALE**

Capable—Qualified

Your Vote and Influence Appreciated

Candidate for

**SHERIFF and COLLECTOR**

Nevada County

This Ad Paid For by the Friends of Horace Hale

## Brad Bright

Having served the county as clerk of the county and probate courts for the past 4 years, I ask the voters to investigate my record and if you think I am worthy of promotion I will appreciate your vote and influence for

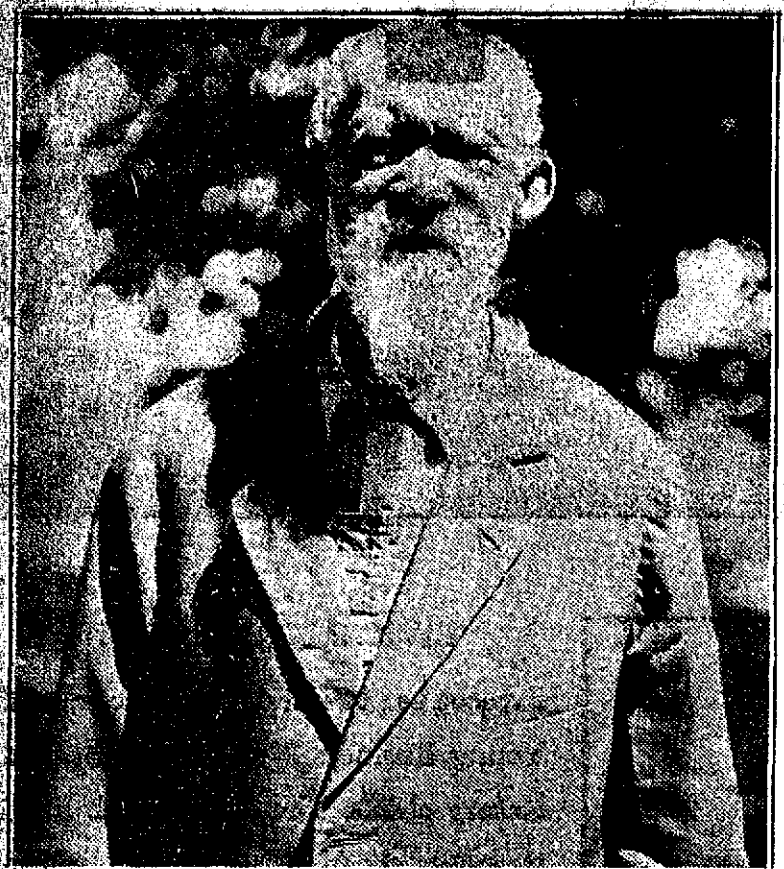
Candidate for

**Sheriff and Collector**

Nevada County



# Samuels, Washington Negro, Claims Descent From DeSoto



"Uncle Bob" Samuels

—Photo by The Star

By Charleston Moss Williams  
Tradition says that DeSoto went to Mexico, but leaves us in doubt as to the route he traveled.

Some historians are of the opinion that he went through the northern section of Arkansas, while others believe he crossed the state over a southern trail. History records that he stopped at Hot Springs, and there leaves us to conjecture. There are others who state that he never got any farther than Hot Springs.

"Uncle Bob" Samuels, of Washington, is authority for the statement that DeSoto passed over the old Indian trail that runs through Washington, and it would seem that "Uncle Bob" ought to know because he is a direct descendant of a member of DeSoto's expedition.

## Widely-Known Negro

Robert G. Samuels, known to every man, woman and child in Washington as "Uncle Bob," has been a familiar figure on the streets ever since I can remember. One day I asked him to tell me something of his history.

"Madam," he said, "my ancestors were of pure Castilian blood. They came from Spain in 1541 with DeSoto."

He then told me a most interesting story which coincides with what one reads in the history of DeSoto and his expedition to America.

DeSoto's story, of course, has been handed down from mouth to ear, from generation to generation, but it sounds so plausible as any that I have heard or read, since no accurate record of it has been kept.

"Uncle Bob" says that his great-great-grandmother was born in Madrid, Spain; that she came to America with DeSoto and his band of "adventurers" in 1541; that they landed first at Tampa, Fla., from whence they came over the country and crossed the Mississippi river at what is now Cairo, Landing, stopped at Arkansas Post, then on an old Spanish fork, and colonized there.

From there they went on an exploring expedition down into Mexico. Their destination in Mexico was the state of Chihuahua. The trail over which they traveled was as follows:

From Arkansas Post they came to "Boiling Springs"—(four Hot Springs). Leaving Hot Springs, they crossed the Ouachita river at what is now Old Rockport; thence through Arkadelphia to the Little Missouri river near old Wallaceburg; crossing the Little Missouri at or near Wallaceburg, they passed through the Indian mounds near Columbus, thence to Baird's Lake, and crossed Little river at Ward's Ferry; thence on to Red river, crossing that stream at White Oak Shoals (now in Texas); and on through Mexico to Chihuahua. Uncle Bob doesn't know how long they remained in Mexico, but they eventually came back and settled at "Boiling Springs." At the boiling springs they discovered a gold or silver mine, which created excitement among the party and much secrecy.

The finding of these mines, or mine, was the cause of a mutiny among the band, which resulted in the murder of DeSoto by members of his expedition, and they buried his body in the Mississippi river.

The rest of the party went back to Spain where Uncle Bob's great-great-grandmother was born, in Madrid, as was also his great-grandmother, the latter about the year 1700.

According to his story, his great-grand mother married a Spaniard and had one child.

## Nick Trammell

Again an expedition was formed in which his people were members—this time it was his grandmother, and they landed at Cuba. From there they went to Pensacola, Fla., thence back over the same route to Gaines Landing on the Mississippi, and from there back to Mexico in wagons and on horses. At Gaines Landing they met up with and hired John Murrell, of outlaws fame, and Nick Trammell, a member of Murrell's band of outlaws, to carry them to Mexico, which then bordered on the Red river and included all of Texas. Murrell and Trammell carried them as far as Waco, where they murdered and robbed Uncle Bob's grandmother's husband of all monies, valuables and horses, then brought the women back to Bowie county, Texas, where they kept them hidden from the Mexicans and Indians. They eventually settled at or near McKinney Bayou, where, Uncle Bob states, his grandmother was forced to marry a half-breed Mexican, Indian or negro, the father of Uncle Bob's mother. Nick Trammell then became their master.

Some time afterward Nick Trammell

# Girl's Address to Confederate Guard

Miss Emma Jett Presents Banner to Captain Rowles' Men

Captain Rowles and Gentlemen of the Confederate Guard:

Brave and magnanimous Soldiers! You have sprung to arms, not to repel a danger to ourselves, or to those you are called upon to protect; your homes are secure. Hundreds of miles intervene between you and any hostile army. But the soldier of the South is above all personal considerations. It is the pride of our hearts that while others fight for pay or plunder, we fight for chivalry. He makes no question of the personal benefits to accrue to himself—he makes no question of the danger he may incur. He inquires not as to the necessity of the conflict. Enough for him, that any portion of the South is invaded! Enough that Southern homes, even in a distant land, are in danger. Enough that wives and maidens and children, of those who are of kith and kin, are exposed to insults and oppression of a selfish foe—"To Arms!" is the spontaneous cry that flies from lip to lip, and "To Arms" is echoed back again from the hearth of each of our noble brothers.

The heel of the oppressor has been placed upon our sister state of Missouri. She writhes beneath the insult and struggles for release. You have heard the cries and you rise in arms. God help you, noble men! and strengthen you in the day of battle! Our hearts are with you, our prayers attend you! Go forth in our border, and there assume the holy crusade.

# Famous House of a Bygone Day



The Governor Dan W. Jones house at Washington

more honorable than that led by Peter the Hermit. Say to the proud hosts of the Federal Power, that Missouri is our sister, and that from the far distant land of the South—from the waters of the Red river, where the flow, ever over bloom, you have come to the turbid Missouri, whose stream for half the year is bound in ice—not for plunder, not for gain, but to strike for freedom and for brotherhood, and to teach the haughty minions of a corrupt government, that there is a bond of sympathy, which binds us all as one, and that no part of Southern land is beyond our sympathy. Go to McColough, the gallant Texan, and offer him your arms. You bear our hearts along. Every breeze that wafts us

news of your success, will excite a thrill of joy—every murmur of a reverse will hush our heads in sorrow. Be bold and fear not. Your cause is just—it is the cause of virtue—it is the cause of our country. Those who fall will never meet a nobler death—will never have more honest tears dropped upon their graves.

Those who return may come with gay and gallant tread, for they will have partaken of scenes which will be renowned in history, and will excite the admiration of future generations. Soldiers, take this banner. We have given it to you. Every flutter of its folds speaks of the honor of old Hempstead. It will never have a reminiscence to disgrace it. Let it re-

# Hempstead Rifles Notable in War

First Company Formed in Washington, Confederate Headquarters

When the war clouds loomed black and ominous over the Southland, the flower of Hempstead county's valiant youth formed the first companies to join the ranks.

The very first company formed in Washington was the Hempstead Rifles, commanded by that gallant West Pointer, Colonel John R. Gratiot. The company was composed of the "first blood" and brains of the citizenry of

mind you of us—in the fatigue of the long marches—in the weary hours of sickness—in the smoke and clamor of the battle-field, look upon it, and know that the hearts and prayers of Hempstead's daughters are with her sons. Bring it back to us! Let us hang it up with pride, and point to it in future days, torn and ragged it may be, but unstained, without any blemish.

"Tis the flag of the South! aye, fling its folds.

Upon the kindred breeze; Emblem of dread to tyrant hords, Of freedom more the seas! Forever may its stars and stripes, On cloudless glory wave; Red, White and Blue—eternal Types of nations free and brave."

It will be remembered that the Hempstead Rifles had already met their first fire at Oak Hills in Missouri, in which battle our own Montcalm Simms, Billie Worsham and John Curran fell, and Tom Simms was wounded.

the city, Washington furnished both field and staff officers of many of the Southern battalions.

The Fourth Arkansas Regiment was made up of the following companies, and was organized on August 17, 1861: Company "A," 71 men; Company "B," from Hempstead county, 61 men; Rufus K. Garland, Captain; Company "C," 79 men; Company "D," from Lafayette county, 73 men; Joseph C. Tyson, Captain; Company "E," from Hempstead county, 86 men; John A. Rowles, Captain; Company "F," 44 men; Company "G," from Pike county, 88 men; James T. Black, Captain; Company "H," 12 men, making a grand total of 863 men, with the following officers: Evander McNaught, of Washington, colonel; A. Bruce Williams, of Washington, lieutenant-colonel.

All of the officers and a complete history of the Regiment is given in "The Camp, The Bivouac and The Battle Field," written by W. A. Gamage, brigade surgeon of McNaught's Brigade, and published at Salem, Miss., in 1864. The book is a history of the Fourth Arkansas Regiment from its organization down to the date the book was printed, and contains "its campaigns and its battles, with an occasional reference to the current events of the times, including biographical sketches of its field officers and others of the Old Brigade."

The entire work was begun and finished in camp, and gives the names of the companies organized into the Fourth Arkansas Regiment. It also gives a complete list of the killed, wounded and missing at the battle of Elk Horn, and a list of those who suffered at the battle of Richmond, Ky., and a list of the killed, wounded and missing at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., entitled "Murfreesboro's Dead," and dated at Shelbyville, Tennessee, Feb. 13, 1863. There also appears in

this book the muster roll as made out by Jas. W. Ellis. The book is full of facts of absorbing interest and historic value.

After the Hempstead Rifles came the Confederate Guards, with Captain Rowles in command. Their flag was presented by Miss Emma Jett; The Hempstead Cavalry, Captain Gamble, flag presented by Miss Belle Smith; "The Washburn Avengers," flag presented by Miss Becca Eckridge, with response by John Morgan; The Hempstead Horcets, in command of Captain Garland, with flag presentation made by Miss Mollie Pagan; The Cavalry, in command of Captain Fowler; D. Boone Guards, Captain Fowler; the flag being presented by Miss Duffie.

Another company was that of the Lafayette county boys, The Bright Star Rifles. A beautiful flag was presented to this company by Miss Bettie Elder. The response was eloquent and delivered by A. Slaughter, a member of the company. The banner bore upon its folds the legend, "Fidels ad unum," selected by the donor as the motto for the company.

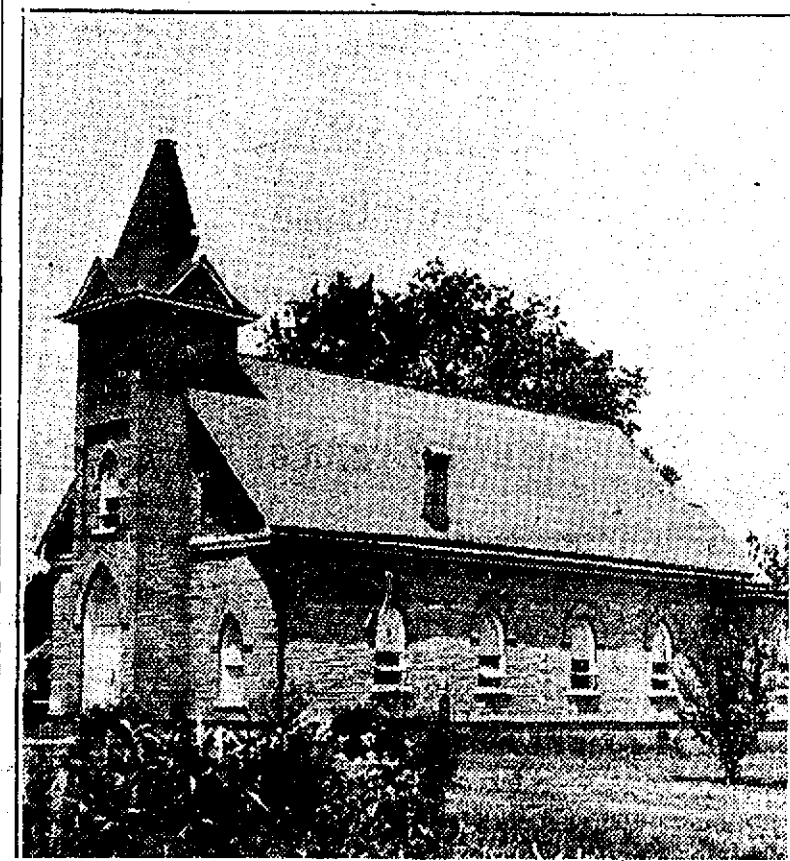
The battalion of volunteers was under command of Lieutenant Colonel McNaught.

The companies under the command of their respective officers were marched in from town from the camp, and formed in column in front of Jones Hotel, the Confederate Guards in front.

This was the company that received the flag from the hands of Miss Emma Jett, with response by Hon. C. B. Mitchell.

(Copyright 1936)

Following the death of her husband, the Papuan widow, covered with a cloth, crawls to his grave each morning for a week, following to trail of a stick drawn by a woman friend. Each evening, she crawls back to a space beneath her house, which she is forbidden to enter until the week is ended.



St. Augustine Church, Hope

The Spaniard, Hernando de Soto, a Roman Catholic, accompanied by his band of conquistadores, with four secular priests and four friars, sailed across the Atlantic to set foot on the Coast of Florida. Marching inland to a place near what is now Memphis, they crossed the Mississippi River in May 1541, to land on Arkansas soil, near Helena. This was seventeen years after Luther started his church in Germany; seven years after King Henry VIII organized his church in England; sixty-six years before the English settled at Jamestown; seventy-nine years before the English, sailing the Mayflower, settled at Plymouth; ninety-eight years before Roger Williams started his church in Rhode Island; and one hundred and ninety-eight years before John Wesley started his church in England.

Father Marquette, the Frenchman, coming down from Canada, followed the Mississippi River until he came to the mouth of the Arkansas River, about the year 1675.

## First Christian Service.

The first Christian Service to be held in Arkansas was an exercise of Thanksgiving in 1682, when LaSalle and Tonti, accompanied by several priests, using the map made by Father Marquette, journey down the Mississippi from Illinois to the mouth of the Arkansas River. They placed a settlement here, which became known as Arkansas Post.

Other explorers came; other settlements were made; further and further into Arkansas the newcomers followed the Indian trails, when Arkansas Territory was recognized by the Federal Government, to become the State of Arkansas in 1836. Seven years later, the Catholic population of the State was recognized by the Holy Father at Rome, and the Diocese of Little Rock was established.

## Bishop Byrne.

Father Andrew Byrne, famed as an orator in New York City, was selected and consecrated Bishop of Little Rock in 1844, and came a few months later to Arkansas. Two years later, upon a visit to his birthplace in Ireland, he brought back with him a large colony; some located in Little Rock; some came to Rocky Comfort—near Foreman, Little Rock county. So it happens that the Catholicity of Southwest Arkansas has been recognized at Little Rock as centering around Rocky Comfort; though in earlier years small groups of Catholics had settled at Walnut Hill, and Lost Prairie in Lafayette county, as those emigrants followed one another up the Red River.

The first priest to visit this territory was Father James Donahoe who came from New York with Bishop Byrne. In 1852, "While driving through Clark county on his way to his mission at Rocky Comfort, he sickened, overcome by the heat of the sun. He made his way to a spot which he had often remarked would be an ideal site for a church. He



Holy Cross Church, Foreman



St. Barbara Church, DeQueen

curved a cross upon the bark of an oak tree, laid down and died." This happened near what today is known as Antoine.

## Mother Church.

The Church at Rocky Comfort is referred to as the Mother Church of Southwest Arkansas. Keeping alive the Catholic faith at the mission brought priests on horseback from Little Rock to care for other small groups along the way. The churches at DeQueen, Texarkana, Hope, Stamps, Prescott, came directly or indirectly from the Catholic Mission established at Rocky Comfort.

Forty acres were deeded to Bishop Byrne by Joseph Tanfife in 1848 for a church and cemetery. This first church was named Holy Cross. A few years after the Civil War it was burnt to the ground by rebels, but it was soon rebuilt, and it is used today by the Catholics at Foreman and the surrounding territory. No resident priest has ever been stationed there.

## DeQueen

DeQueen is the youngest of the established missions in this Southwest territory. As a growing mission attended to by Rev. A. Gallagher, Pastor at Moira, a church was built and dedicated to St. Barbara in 1910. Four years later Rev. Jos. M. Hoffinger was sent there by Bishop Morris as the first resident priest. As a scarcity of priests developed in 1919, DeQueen was attended to from Hope, until 1933. A modern rectory was built by Rev. Thomas Prendegast, in 1934, to be enjoyed by his successor, Rev. Edward J. McCormick.

## Stamps

As the Botwin Lumber Mill developed, and the Louisiana and Arkansas Railway extended its lines, the population of Stamps grew, numbering some Catholic families. Rev. Matthew Seattle, O. S. B., who had been giving attention to Hope from his residence at Camden, was sent to Stamps to make a survey. The Lumber Company listened to his plea, seconded by their employees, and donated the ground and the lumber for the building in 1905. An overheated stove caused this building to burn to the ground in 1913; and it was rebuilt the following season by Rev. J. J. McGrath. This building was partially destroyed by a fire caused by flying embers from the burning Y. M. C. A. building in 1933. It was immediately repaired, and continues to be known as St. Mark's Church.

## Prescott

The present Catholic Church was built near 1885. It was in 1874 that a priest, Rev. M. J. Corcoran, from Hot Springs, made a visit among the Catholics of the recently founded town. There is a legend that those Catholics used the Episcopal Church for their services until the present building was built. The deed to this piece of property is signed by Mattie Cassidy to Bishop Edward Fitzgerald, though the Catholics owned a lot in another part of the town, which had been purchased in 1881.

## Hope

Columbus, Washington and Fulton had often been visited by Catholic priests many years before the town of Hope came into existence. As priests on horseback made their way from Little Rock to Rocky Comfort, and returned, they covered the same territory that the priest at Hope has traveled by train and auto during the years of 1919 to 1933. Mrs. Nettie Hill has often spoken of the visits of Bishop Edward Fitzgerald with her family in her home at Columbus.

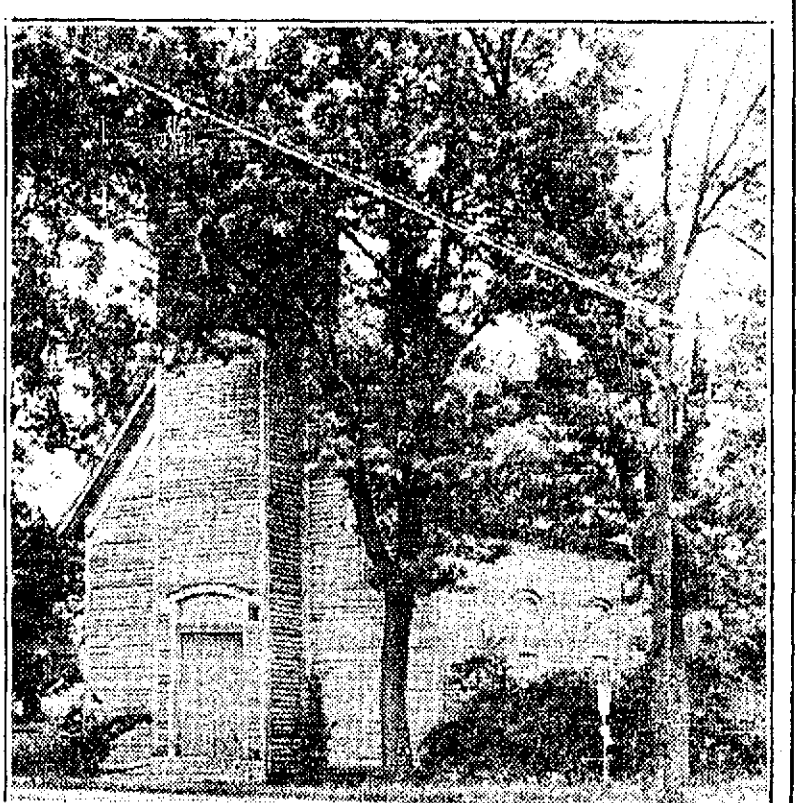
Pat Donnelly, a name linked with the founding of the town of Hope, is also a name on the records in Little Rock asking in 1873 that a priest be sent to Hope for the Catholics here. Texarkana, Texas, Catholic Church was organized some few years before this; as well as the Catholic Church at Hot Springs. At irregular periods did a priest travel from either of these two centers over Hempstead, Nevada and Clark counties.

The first Catholic Church in Hope was acquired in 1906 by purchasing the building used by the Episcopal congregation, and named St. Augustine. The building stood on the northeast corner of the square where the City Hall now stands. The congregation was growing with Hope; the building was old; so the Rev. Matthew Seattle, O. S. B., and the congregation, purchased in 1911 the lots on East Third Street between South Walker and Spruce, and the old property was sold to the City of Hope. In the Fall of that year, Rev. Patrick J. Higgins was appointed Pastor. He built the present brick church, named it in honor of Our Lady of Good Hope, to be dedicated by Bishop John B. Morris in 1912. In the summer of 1913, Rev. J. J. McGrath came to Hope, and built the present rectory in 1914.

## School and Hospital

That this congregation had established a steady and substantial growth by 1911 is further witnessed by the opening of a parochial school in the Fall of 1910 on South Elm Street, by three nuns of the Congregation of Sisters of St. Rose, from Texarkana, Texas. Mother Tomassine, as Superior, was assisted by Sisters M. Helen and M. Joseph, who named the school in honor of St. Rose of Lima. By 1912 they had made such progress with their school by increased enrollment, that they built a new building on East Third Street, in the block bounded by Greening and Bonner Streets.

About the year 1916, the Sisters of Mercy from Little Rock, took charge of the building, and so divided it that one part could be used as a hospital, and the other as a school. Sister M. Scholastica was in charge of the hospital, assisted by Sisters M. Columba and M. Dominica.



Catholic Church, Prescott

Sisters M. Veronica and M. Enecka taught the school. In the summer of 1918, after having conducted the hospital to care for all patients alike, rich and poor, Catholic, Jew or Protestant; after having turned out large graduating classes of children from all denominations, who had proven a credit to the training of that school for the betterment of Hope, taking all children with the same attitude as shown in the hospital, the Sisters, innocently embarrassed, sold the property to the Board of Education of the City of Hope; and today, that school is called Brookwood School. Rev. Harold Henegney was Pastor here at the time.

The loss of the school and hospital so distressed the congregation, that they became fearful of the future training of their children, and moved away. A dwindled congregation greeted Rev. Thos. J. Martin when he came to Hope as Pastor in the summer of 1919. It was at this time that the DeQueen territory was also suffering for a want of services—Catholicity in Southwest Arkansas had taken a stiff blow—that Bishop Morris instructed Father Martin to unite the two Districts.

In July 1923, Father Martin was transferred to Helena, and was succeeded in the following month by the present pastor, Rev. George F. X. Strassner. Carrying on as his predecessor, teaching at Little Rock College during the week, and attending this large territory on Sundays, the membership of the Church kept decreasing; Catholicity became less known and less respected. In January 1928, Father Strassner resigned his duties at the College as professor and registrar, to devote all his time to the fourteen counties of the Hope Mission Territory. Under his leadership, by regular weekly and Sunday services, extended religious vacation schools, the DeQueen territory of three counties was built back, as a resident priest was sent to DeQueen in February, 1933. His efforts now concentrated in these eleven counties brought about such results as: physical improvements in all the churches and properties; the spirituality of the membership was developed by more regular and consistent weekly services; Magnolia became more active in the territory as a Sunday service was held there monthly; religious vacation schools embraced even groups of two or three; Catholic revivals held for communities so desiring to know something of the Catholic Church; so the respect and esteem of the Catholic Church as a religious body has been restored.

## Colored Mission.

On the first of September, 1933, after a year of probation and instructions, nine colored persons received the Sacrament of Baptism in the Catholic Church as it was conferred in their home, about five miles southwest of Hope. Three generations were represented. This is the only Catholic colored mission in Arkansas, though there are many churches for the Catholic colored in Arkansas. All have been brought to the Sacrament of Penance, Holy Eucharist, and received the Sacrament of Confirmation from Bishop Morris, either as he visited El Dorado or Texarkana, and both times were given a special audience with him.

The Catholic Church is a Universal Church with a Universal Welcome.



St. Mark's Church, Stamps

—Adv.

# '95 Class Pictured at Rocky Mound

Fred Mouser Has All the Names—But Photo Can't Be Engraved

Fred Mouser, 816 West Avenue E. Hope, has a photograph of the Rocky Mound school student body of 1895— but owing to scars on the old picture The Star is unable to present an engraving of it.

In 1895 Miss Genie Levins was the Rocky Mound teacher. Attending school were the following, identified from the photograph:

Top Row—Charles Ragsdale, Woodrow Wiggins, Alexandra Cook, Alfred Boyett, Leona Hooper, Low Malone, Miss Genie Levins (teacher).

Second Row—Johnnie Crane, George Bumpurs, Julian Cook, Annie Wiggins, Edd Arnett, Stella Tidwell.

Third Row, Standing—Hubert Wooten, George Wiggins, Grover Bardwell, Johnnie Wiggins, Ellen Prescott, Daisy Bumpurs, Della Hooper, Wade Cook, Emma Hooper, Mrs. Bill Cook, Ollie Wiggins, Perry Wiggins, Maude Levins.

Fourth Row, Seated—Clent Palmer, Sam Wiggins, Terrance England, Walker Wiggins, Corinne Ragsdale, Willie Prescott, Lillie Bardwell, Arnie Ragsdale, Ola Bumpurs, Lewis Tidwell, Myrtle Prescott, Maudie Duke, Bell Hooper, Gracie Wiggins, Marie Duke, Johnnie Prescott, Zeph Ragsdale, Pleas Hooper, George Hooper, Flora England, Bethel Hall, Florrie Palmer, Granville Wooten, Celie Hooper.

# Hempstead County Oldest in State

First of Three Created by Territory of Missouri in Year 1818

Hempstead was the first county organized in the area now known as Arkansas. Historian Fay Hempstead writes:

"Hempstead county was created by an Act of the Legislature of the Territory of Missouri in 1818. Three counties were created by the same Act, to-wit: Pulaski, Clark and Hempstead. Hempstead was the first organized under the laws of the Territory of Missouri, the Governor of that Territory appointing the Judges of the court therein, providing for Clerk, Sheriff and Justices of the Peace, etc."



## Augustus Garland Rose From County Bar to U.S. Fame

Washington Boy, Country  
Practitioner, Then At-  
torney General

### FAMED FOR HUMOR

And Yet, Master of Strat-  
egy in the Brooks-  
Baxter Crisis

By Charles Moss Williams  
The name of Augustus H. Garland of Arkansas is a household word with every student of Arkansas history. He was known far and wide as the most brilliant man in the legal profession in his day—so said Gladstone, the great British statesman.

Though born in another state, Gus Garland is Arkansas' own son. Coming from Tennessee with his parents when a mere infant, he grew to manhood and spent his life on Arkansas soil, with the exception of a few years of his public career in Washington City.

The Garlands on coming into this state stopped first on Red river, at or near what is now Garland City, the town taking its name from the Garland family. From the farm on Red river, they moved to Spring Hill, and lived there until the year 1844. At that time Augustus was ten or twelve years old, when they moved to Washington. Mrs. Garland was killed about this time, her husband having died on the farm.

A Brilliant Student  
Washington offered the advantages of a college in Kentucky, which Mrs. Garland must have known to be a better place for her son to become a lawyer. He immediately entered the law office of Colonel Banks, who was then at the head of the law in the state. He showed his intelligence, and in a short time he was admitted to the bar.

Garland was admitted to the bar in the old courthouse at Washington. As every student of state history is familiar with Garland's achievements as a statesman, we will not go into the detail of his public life, but make note of Garland as the boy and man. Mr. Garland was a devoted husband and father, and possessed that rare and genial gift—a happy nature that

## Washington's Greatest Name



—Photograph by Shipley Studio From an Old Picture  
Augustus H. Garland

won for him friends in all walks of life. He was always bubbling over with fun, and loved to tell a joke on his friends whenever the occasion arose. Once during a term of court here when E. W. Gantt was prosecuting a case in which a young lad was being tried for some misdemeanor, he said something at which the lad's mother, who was present, became very indignant, and rising from her seat she walked over to him and said, "I'll kick you on the seat of your pants for that, sir," (or something that meant the same thing) and, executing the threat right there in the presence of the judge, jury and spectators, she was ordered out of the court room. Mr. Garland used to tell this joke on Mr. Gantt with great gusto.

Gus Garland had a stentorian voice, and no one ever seemed to enjoy a hearty laugh more than he. When a boy he never let his play fellows get the best of him, and he was always playing pranks on somebody.

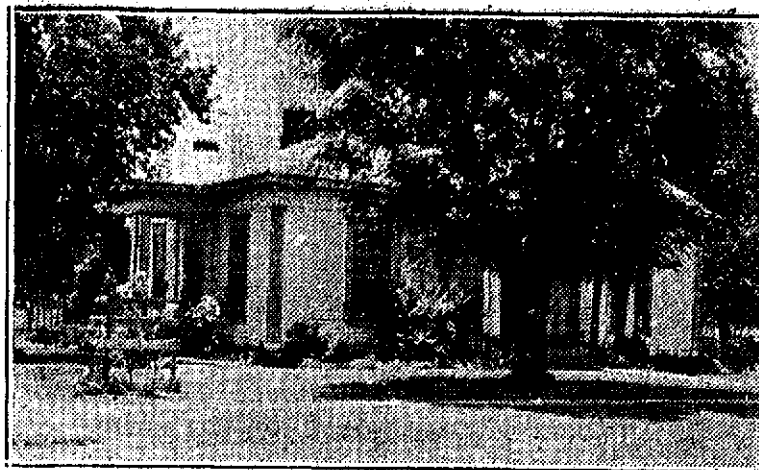
A Narrow Escape  
The boys of the town had a "swimming hole" in the creek near town where they used to go for a swim and dive. One day Garland, Chas. Elter and two companions hid themselves off to the creek for the usual swim. They stripped off their clothes and made ready for a "high dive," when one of them said, "Let's see who can stay under the longest." They all plunged in. After remaining under the water as long as they could stand it, three of them came up, one at a time, but Gus Garland remained under. Becoming alarmed at his prolonged stay, they decided that they had better see about him. They didn't commence their search any too soon. On investigation they found that his head had become entangled in some muscadine vines at the bottom of the deep hole, and they had to work fast to effect his rescue. When they had got him safe on the bank, they began to taunt him about "staying under the longest," but he didn't relish the joke a little, and picked up a stick and went for them with a vengeance. They scattered in every direction. He then went back and picked up a big rock, tied their clothes up in a bundle around it and threw them into the creek, then dressed himself and went home.

Mr. Garland was a life-long friend of the writer's father, was present at his marriage, and, in a message of condolence on the death of our father, he stated that he was the only person still living who was present at the ceremony.

This was in 1890. Mr. Garland Augustus Garland was kind-hearted, sympathetic and charitable, as was also Mrs. Garland. Mrs. Garland was before her marriage to Mr. Garland, Mrs. Virginia Sanders, daughter of Simon T. Sanders, who held the office of clerk for thirty years, and was also postmaster for a number of years.

Wife in Washington  
When the war was in progress, Mrs. Garland stayed at home with her father's family while Mr. Garland was away on his official duties with the government. She did much to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded soldiers who were housed

## The Home of Garland's Wife



—Photo by The Star  
This Washington house (now the residence of M. W. Wilson) is the old Simon T. Sanders home. The wife of Augustus H. Garland, Virginia Sanders, stayed here in her father's house while her husband was away fighting in the War Between the States.

ed a few slaves, and Mrs. Garland prepared food and dainties for the soldiers and sent it to them by her servants, as did other women of the town. She also had the soldiers' washing done.

The Garlands were not wealthy, but were what one would consider in that day and time, in good circumstances. Garland died in Washington City on July 26, 1899. In conversation with one of his friends and colleagues a short time before his death, he said that "nothing would please me better when my time comes, than to die in the midst of an argument." His death occurred while making a speech before the Supreme Court of the United States. The last words he uttered were:

"My contention is"—the sentence was never finished; he was stricken with apoplexy. He had said when he was a boy that his ambition was to be Attorney General of the United States. His ambition was realized.

Garland's Coup D'Etat  
When Arkansas was thrown into a state of revolution over the Brooks and Baxter fight for the office of Governor in 1872, and both factions had exhausted all means in their power to bring order out of chaos, Garland, who was championing the Baxter side, arose to the occasion in such a daring stroke of policy as no one but Garland would attempt.

It will be remembered that Brooks claimed to be the duly-elected governor, while Baxter had already been inaugurated. Baxter was forcibly ejected from the office, and Brooks took possession. Baxter proclaimed martial law. This he was advised to do, and was told that nothing could be done without prompt action, but that if he acted decisively within thirty minutes after martial law was proclaimed the whole delegation of his adherents would guarantee a strong military force. He did not; martial law was proclaimed. Before midnight a thousand men had enlisted in sup-

port of his cause, and the militia began pouring in from all directions and Little Rock became the theater of war. Brooks in turn fortified the statehouse and called out the militia. Boats and trains brought recruits to each party. The situation was telegraphed to President Grant in Washington.

Meanwhile, the Brooks faction was to call together a body of supreme judges to proclaim Brooks governor. Two of the judges were to come from Fort Smith. At this point in the situation Garland called for a man to volunteer and go across the river and board the train as it neared Little Rock, and kidnap the two judges from Fort Smith, and thus held up their meeting, or stop their meeting, or stop their decision in favor of Brooks.

Colonel Jim Williams, who was then sheriff of Hempstead county, was in Little Rock at that time with a company of volunteers. He offered to go. He took two men of his company, Abner Smith and Jack Hervey with him, crossed the river, and waited. When the train bearing the two "high-jacks" stopped on the other side of the river, the waiting men got aboard, arrested the dignitaries, and carried them into a dense thicket, where they kept them about a day and a half—until Garland could hear from Grant.

When the message from the president came, a party was sent out into the woods with instructions to "bring their captives in." It is related that they dropped their men down in front of a hotel and never saw them afterward.

It is needless to say that the struggle worked. The legislature was called in special session and decided the case in favor of Baxter. Grant issued his proclamation in favor of Baxter and commanded Brooks and his faction to disperse. (This story was somewhat enlarged on and contributed to F. W. Allsopp's Folklore of Romantic Arkansas.)

## Early Washington Stores Are Listed

First Mercantile Establish-  
ment Opened by John  
Johnson in 1826

In 1826 John Johnson opened the first store in Washington. Absalom Maddint, was the first merchant—then followed Abraham Block, Matthew Gray, Matt Moss and Ephraim Mirick, the last-named under the firm name of Mirick & Moss. The town grew rapidly and for many years was the principal place in southwestern Arkansas.

It is difficult to go back further than the 50's as records are not available between 1826 and 1835, but beginning with the latter date the principal little firms were:

Wholesale and retail dry goods store; John and Wash Britt, retail dry goods store; Bill Price, dry goods and groceries; Alexander and Tom Higgs, saddle and harness shop; August Kyslin-shop and saloon; Wiseberg, dry goods and groceries; Chase, Knox and Jacobs, carriages, buggies, and wagons; A. O. Warner, photographer; Charley Peyton, tailor; Richard Duggan, tailor; Matt and Green Chestnut, general merchandise; George Davis, drugstore; Charley Phillips, candy store.

In 1868: Henry Lazarus, drugstore and supplies; John Horn, dry goods store; John Morgan, dry goods and groceries; Phillips and Mack Parker, dry goods and groceries; John May, dry goods and groceries; John Levinson, dry goods and groceries; Hestida, dry goods and wholesale groceries; Paup and Jett, dry goods and groceries; E. K. Williamson, livery stable; Dr. Walker, drug store; Solomon Baldwin, tin shop; E. Weidemann, dry goods; A. N. Crouch, silversmith; C. M. Conway and Phil Cox, dry goods and saloon; Lowery and English, dry goods; Dr. Hinton and Brother, drug store and dry goods; Dr. W. P. Hart, drug store; Drs. Carrigan and Knox, drugstore.

From 1869 until the big fire in 1874 or 75, other merchants were: S. Hargies, dry goods; Wash Rowles, saloon and groceries; W. H. Curry and A. C. Baird, general merchandise; Holman and Ware, wholesale dry goods; Hart and Thomas, dry goods; Williams and Baird, Jett and Strain; B. Jack and Cohen, general merchandise, and later the Rosenbergs.

Doctors were: Dutton, Carrigan, Carrington, and Barnes, who also carried drugs; Britton and Andrews, and others whose names have passed out of memory.

Of hotels: There were in 1856—the Wallace Hotel, the J. D. Jones Hotel, of six stories and 100 rooms; the High Hotel of 60 rooms; the C. Smith Hotel of 50 rooms; and the D. R. Winn Hotel.

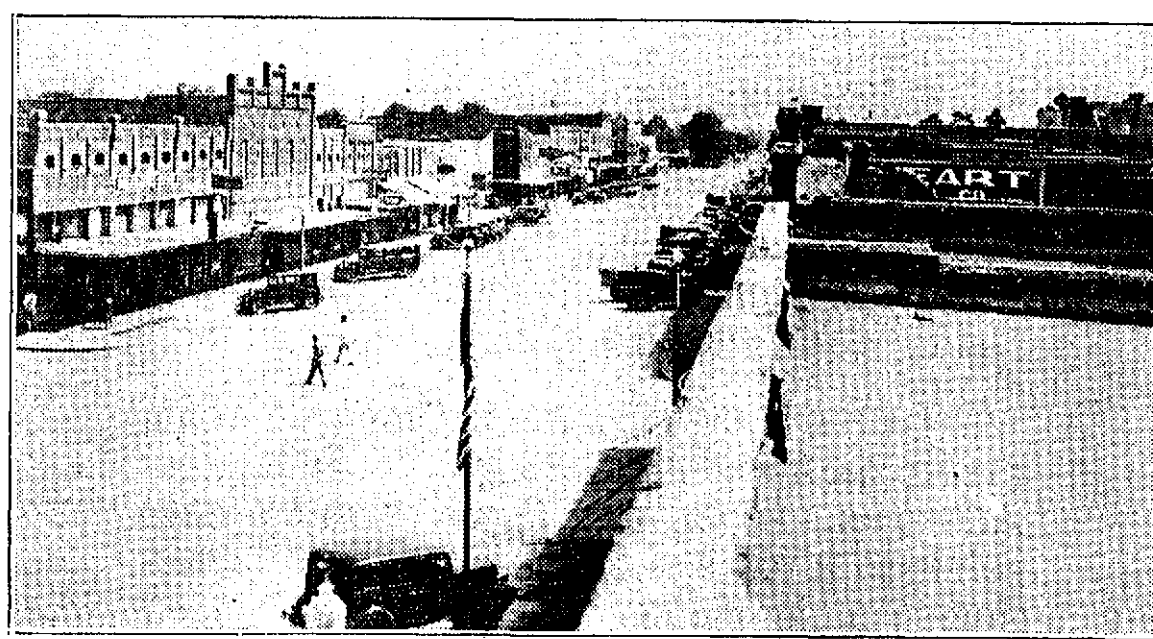
(Copyright 1936)

ARKANSAS  
CENTENNIAL  
1836 — 1936

# NASHVILLE

ARKANSAS  
CENTENNIAL  
1836 — 1936

## In The HEART Of The PEACH ORCHARDS



Looking North on Main Street, Nashville, Arkansas

## Geo. W. Robison & Co.

Item for item, our prices on standard quality merchandise are always lower. This is no guess... no wild statement—it has been proved and attested many times by the shoppers of Nashville.

Nashville's Leading Department Store

ALGER MERRELL

Candidate for  
COUNTY JUDGE  
DALE FLOYD

Candidate for  
COUNTY CLERK

BALL CHEVROLET COMPANY

Sales—Service

Standard Oil Products

NASHVILLE DRUG

Prescriptions

Soda Fountain

C. A. DILDY

Candidate for

SHERIFF

CRYSTAL CAFE—WHITE WAY CAFE

Bus Station

Coffee—Short Orders—Daily Papers

A. T. HENRY

A County Judge Who Has Made Good

Candidate for Re-Election

Do You

Pay Too Much for Credit?

No need of paying too much for credit now, because you can borrow from us at cost.

5% interest

Nashville Products

Credit Association

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES  
If we haven't got what you want  
We Will Get It.  
AUTO PARTS COMPANY

HOTEL GARNER

Modern Brick

Mrs. I. H. Garner

We Buy Chickens—Eggs—Cream

Highest Prices Paid

NASHVILLE PRODUCE CO.

THE LEADER

Nashville's Most Modern and Complete

DEPARTMENT STORE

MRS. R. B. BEANE

Candidate for

TREASURER

CLARENCE GARNER

For

CIRCUIT CLERK

READY-TO-WEAR

Millinery—Dry Goods—Shoes

WATKINS DEPARTMENT STORE

First National Bank

DEPOSITS INSURED

By

The Federal Deposit Insurance

CORPORATION

Washington, D. C.

\$5000 Maximum Insurance \$5000  
for Each Depositor  
NASHVILLE ARKANSAS

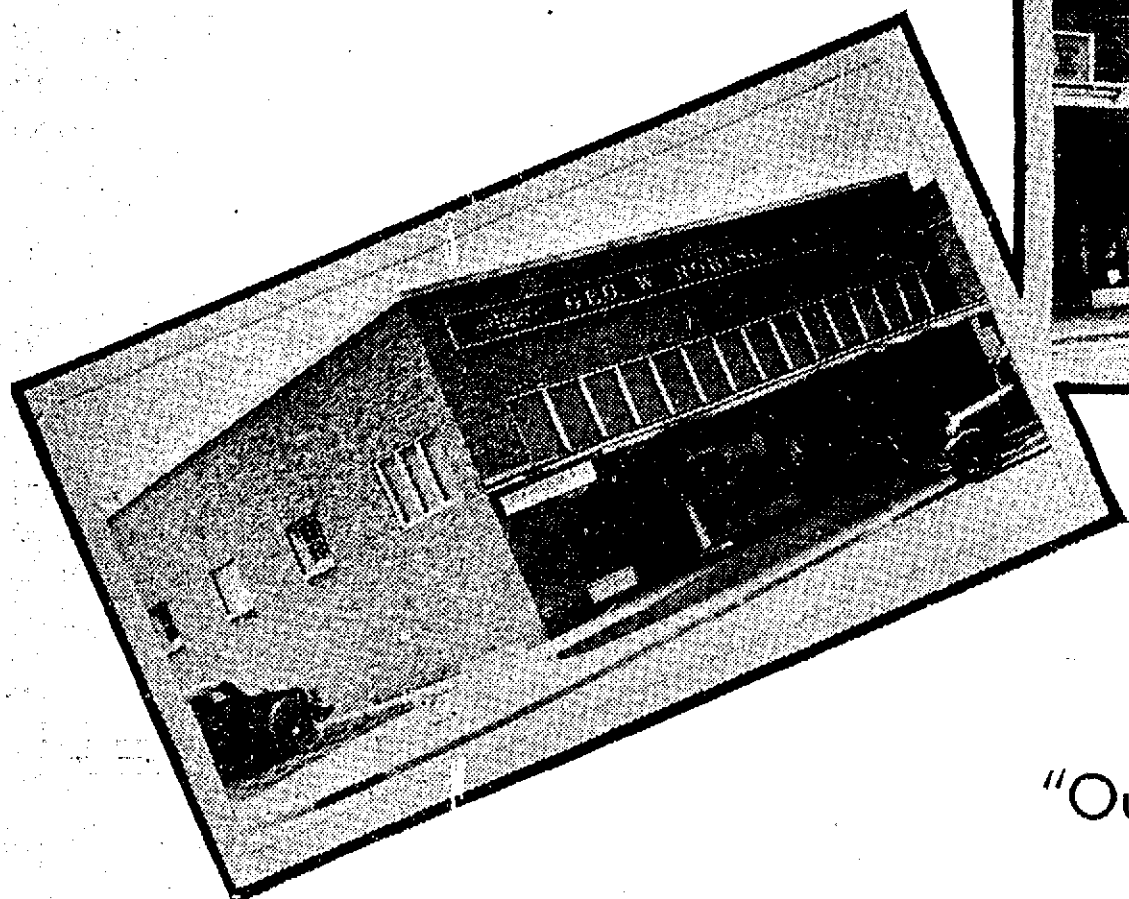


# A Home Institution....

## Arkansas

### Celebrating 1836

### Centennial 1936



Above: Geo. W. Robison & Co. store at Hope. Left: The store at Nashville, Ark. Right: Geo. W. Robison & Co. store at Prescott.

"Our Reputation Is Your Safeguard"

Twenty four years ago in a little building on the corner of Main and Division Streets, the doors of George W. Robison & Co. were opened for business. Although the stock of merchandise was meager and the building in which it was kept was small, it's founder had vision. It was his firm belief that there was a need in Hope for a modern department store. He started out to build for Hope and Southwest Arkansas.

Five years after the opening of the store the business had grown to a point that there was a need for expansion. In order to accommodate a larger stock and increased business, the store was moved into a larger building on Elm Street. Business continued to gain and in 1922 another move was necessary. Half of the present location was taken in this time and in another five years the other half was added to provide more room for increased stocks and in order to better serve the people of Hope and surrounding territory.

In 1929 Geo. W. Robison & Co. was again

expanded. This time a store was opened in another key city of Southwest Arkansas—Nashville. The same good service and quality merchandise offered the people of Hope was extended to the people of Nashville. It met with such success that in the early part of 1930 a store was opened in another key city of Southwest Arkansas—Prescott.

Throughout the growth of the business the founder never lost sight of the fact that his success was built on the loyalty of his friends and customers. Disregarding attractive offers from the outside, he chose to stay and build for Southwest Arkansas.

Truly a home institution, that is doing its part in the upbuilding of a greater Southwest Arkansas. In the past three years we have returned a total of \$163,832.28 into this section.

SALARIES—a total of .....	<b>\$106,850.07</b>
TAXES—a total of .....	<b>5,116.75</b>
Miscellaneous .....	<b>51,865.46</b>

**SERVING YOU**—this is not just a popular phrase. It is the story of the year round job of our managers, buyers, and salespeople. We take great pride in these managers, buyers and salespeople, and a greater pride in their individual desire to make your shopping more pleasant.

We can give you a guarantee of better value on everything you buy because we demand the same guarantee from the people who make it. We buy our merchandise very, very critically—chiefly because we expect you to buy it from us the same way. Dependability in the goods we sell is one of the watchwords of our business... and we can't assure you of that dependability without going to some little effort.

"More for your money" is probably the most popular set of words in a store's vocabulary. Like most promises, it can mean nothing or it can mean a great deal, depending on who gives it. You can be quite sure, every time you buy something from Robison's that the promise will be performed.

# Geo. W. Robison & Co.

NASHVILLE

HOPE

PRESCOTT



# Bridewell Covers 41 Years' Hope History

## His Famous Account Republished by Star

C. A. Bridewell, Great Southwest Arkansas Teacher,  
Came Here With City's Incorporation in 1875—  
He Died in 1917

The authentic history of the City of Hope was published 20 years ago in this newspaper. Written by a distinguished Arkansan, Charles Augustine Bridewell, who settled here in 1875, the year the city was incorporated, it is an accurate and voluminous account from the earliest days up to 1916.

No Centennial Edition designed to serve the school children of southwest Arkansas as an history of the locality in which they live would be complete without Mr. Bridewell's famed account.

And so The Star is here reproducing in its entirety a history scrap-book whose newspaper pages nearly a generation of Hope students have worn and treasured.

This generation should know something about its distinguished author, the father of R. O. Bridewell who lives at 317 South Shover, Hope.

C. A. Bridewell was born at Port Hudson, Miss., August 14, 1838. He was graduated from Oakland college, Mississippi, in 1858, attended the law department of the University of Mississippi in 1860—and in the same year settled at Helena, Ark., being admitted immediately to the bar.

In 1861 he enlisted in the War Between the States, serving the Confederate Army as first lieutenant in Company B of the Sixth Arkansas, later becoming captain of Company F, and then adjutant. He served all four years of the war—and in 1867 landed at Camden to become a school teacher. From there he went to Magnolia in 1872.

Mr. Bridewell came to Hope in December, 1875, and for 15 years taught the boys who became the men that built this city. He resumed his law practice, meanwhile, in 1881, and that year also was elected mayor of Hope. In 1885 he served in the legislature.

But it was as a teacher that he was revered and loved by young and old over all southwestern Arkansas.

He died in 1917, the year after completing his History of Hope, which follows:

### Chapter I

#### Location of the Railway Station

Tradition tells us that, in making the preliminary surveys for the Cairo & Fulton Railway, the engineers wished to pass through the town of Washington, which was at that time a place of some importance. The citizens of the town, however, refused to make any concessions whatever and told the railroad people they had to come that way.

So the Cairo & Fulton Railway was built from Cairo, Ill., by way of Hope to Fulton, and afterward extended to Texarkana.

James M. Loughborough was the Attorney-in-Fact, as well as the Trustee for the Cairo & Fulton Ry. Co. The Congress of the United States, by its Act of February 9, 1873, granted to this railroad, for a station site, the land in the building of the road, the Southwest Quarter (SE 1/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE 1/4) of Section 22, Township 12 North, Range 24 West, and Township 12 South, Range 24 West, 40 acres, located in Hempstead county, Arkansas, on which to build the station at Hope.

A portion of this forty acres was matted by James M. Loughborough into blocks and lots, a certified copy of which was filed for record in the circuit clerk's office of Hempstead county, the dedication certificate being signed by James M. Loughborough and the acknowledgment certificate by the then clerk, I. T. Page, with W. H. McWhorter, deputy clerk.

This is the first plat of the town of Hope. It covered seventeen full blocks and two fractional blocks, all lying north of the section line between Sections 22 and 33, there being fourteen full blocks north of the railroad, reaching to West Third street, numbered 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and two fractional blocks and three full acres South of the railroad: 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, reaching East Second street on the south, Pine street on the west and Shover street on the East.

The original frame depot was built on Main street, just south of Block 22 and 23, and was occupied in July 1873. The general impression is that this station was named for Miss Hope Loughborough, the daughter of the Attorney and Trustee of the railroad, and this fact is so stated in the History of Arkansas compiled by Fay Houghsford, of Little Rock. Miss Loughborough thought so, too, and as an appreciation thereof, she at one time donated to our churches and Sabbath schools a large number of songs and other books. Col. Gus Knoble, who was one of the engineers who came with the Cairo and Fulton railroad to Hope disputes this naming. He says one of the directors of the railroad company, who lived in England, was named Hope, and this sta-

tion was named for him. This station is located on the South end of Prairie DeRoan, and at the time of its location there was not a house standing within the radius of its present corporate limits.

After the town had been thus incorporated, the next step to be taken was an election to determine who should be its first officers. This election was held on the 14th day of May, 1875, to name a mayor, recorder and five aldermen. It resulted in the election of P. F. Finley, mayor; W. P. Powell, recorder; E. K. Williamson, W. Y. Foster, A. Anderson, S. H. Bayless and Patrick Donnelly as aldermen. At that time and for some years after, the marshal and treasurer were appointed by the council, and A. L. Martin Jr. was appointed marshal. It seems that

all of Giles' Addition, South of the railroad. This made the corporate limits extend North to West Third street or Avenue C, east to the west line of the Hope Lumber Co.'s line and Shover street; south to East Sixth street, west to southwest corner of Giles addition. The town covered part of the NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 and part of the NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Section 33, and part of SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 and part of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Section 28, Township 12 South, Range 24 West.

College Addition

This was made by the Town of Hope. Judge J. H. McCollum was the agent, acting by virtue of a resolution to submit the matter to the voters at a municipal election held April 1, 1890. Notice was made in the Hope Gazette. It covers 5 1/2 of SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 33, Township 12 South, Range 24 West. West. The territory joins Wallis', Giles', Anderson's and Donnelly's additions, taking from each, and covers a portion lying in the SW corner of NE 1/4 of Section 33, Township 12 South, Range 24 West. Extends from Elm street to Wallis' addition and south to

continued to February 24, 1903. The petition asked that parts of Wallis' addition be put in this and this called for action by the town council, J. H. Black, mayor, and Fred Webb, recorder. Two ordinances, No. 199, passed April 10, 1903, and No. 204, passed October 22, 1903, were necessary. The order of the court shows date August 26, 1904. It lies West of Giles' Addition, extends north to corporate limits, west to Carrigan's Addition and south to Pond street, and the Fulton road.

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all of Giles' Addition, South of the railroad. This made the corporate limits extend North to West Third street or Avenue C, east to the west line of the Hope Lumber Co.'s line and Shover street; south to East Sixth street, west to southwest corner of Giles addition. The town covered part of the NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 and part of the NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Section 33, and part of SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 and part of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Section 28, Township 12 South, Range 24 West.

After the town had been thus incorporated, the next step to be taken was an election to determine who should be its first officers. This election was held on the 14th day of May, 1875, to name a mayor, recorder and five aldermen. It resulted in the election of P. F. Finley, mayor; W. P. Powell, recorder; E. K. Williamson, W. Y. Foster, A. Anderson, S. H. Bayless and Patrick Donnelly as aldermen. At that time and for some years after, the marshal and treasurer were appointed by the council, and A. L. Martin Jr. was appointed marshal. It seems that

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This



# Gift of 100 Acres Put Depot in Hope Instead of Guernsey

## Crisis in '73 Saved by Dr. Taylor and J. W. Stephenson

### C. A. Stephenson Recalls Father's Gift to Cairo & Fulton

ON AUGUST 20, 1873

#### First Train Came Through Then—and City of Hope Was Launched

When the Cairo & Fulton railroad—now the Missouri Pacific—pushed its track southwestward in 1873 the principal rail point in Hempstead county was anybody's choice, for the railroad missed Washington and Spring Hill, and the rest was open country clear to Fulton.

Washington had the political power; Spring Hill was the home of the city plantation owners operating in the Dooley's Ferry river-bottom lands; and Fulton, oldest of all, was the concentration point for river shipping for miles around.

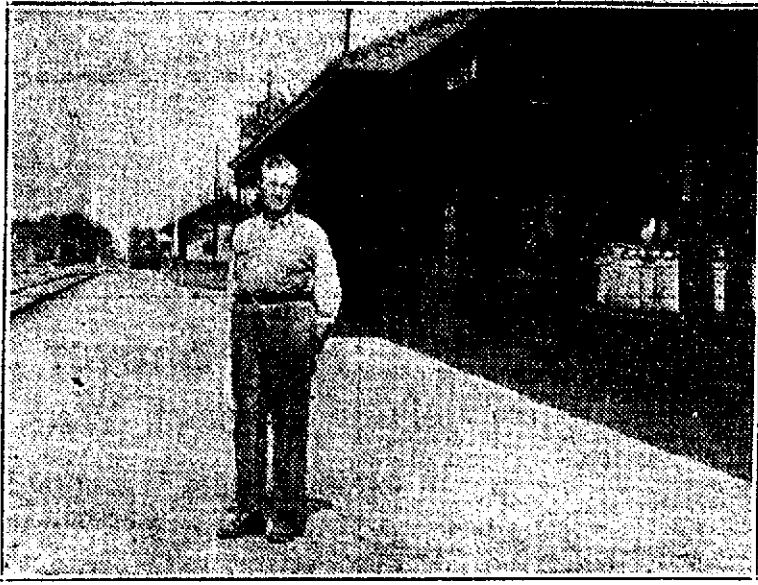
But the depot was scheduled to be the terminus of the C. & F. railroad but the selection of an intermediate stop in the open country east of Fulton was anybody's choice.

#### Battle of Landowners

Railroad officials were negotiating for a depot at Guernsey, the story goes, when James W. Stephenson and Dr. A. A. Taylor, his nephew by marriage, joined in the battle between rival landowners.

Mr. Stephenson was the father of C. A. Stephenson, now of the City Street Department, and the grandfather of Roy Stephenson, former city alderman.

The Star photographed C. A. Stephenson on the Missouri Pacific depot platform, on the very site that his father gave the railroad company to



C. A. Stephenson, standing on the platform of the Missouri Pacific station in Hope, whose location was made possible by the gift of 100 acres by his father, James W. Stephenson, to the old Cairo & Fulton railroad.

Photo by The Star.

assure the creation of the City of Hope. James W. Stephenson and Dr. Taylor jointly donated 100 acres to the Cairo & Fulton, having first bought out the other heirs of a family estate in order to accomplish their community purpose.

The railroad located its depot in Hope. The first train crawled into Hope over the new track August 20, 1873, and the City of Hope was "on its way," being formally incorporated two years later, in 1875.

When the first train arrived that day in 1873, according to the story passed on to C. A. Stephenson by his father, a keg of whiskey was knocked open and sold at a dime a drink.

It was a hilarious occasion, for it marked another chapter in the long and dangerous battle of building a railroad through a wilderness.

More is told of his father's experiences in those early days of Hope, by C. A. Stephenson.

Water 5c a Bucket  
Drinking water had to be hauled

from the spring at what is now the Pines swimming pool, east of the city. J. H. Davis had the first tank-wagon, and for good drinking water delivered in the city he got 5 cents per bucket.

Pretty soon a man named Nelson also started a tank-wagon route, and the price of drinking water dropped to 2½ cents per bucket.

The first public water-well was put down in what is now Division street, in front of Joe B. Greene's confectionery.

Farther east on Division street, at the intersection with Main, where Jack's newsstand is, there used to be a forked tree—and this was the center of all political discussions.

C. A. Stephenson himself used to sit in the fork of that tree as a boy and listen to debates whose violence made up for language that a boy couldn't understand.

Many a deer was killed near that tree, for it was all more or less open country—and where the city hall now stands there was a pond which afforded good duck-shooting.

nection, in the Memphis conference and was appointed a junior preacher on the Heeman circuit. In 1859 he was transferred to the Ouachita, now known as the Little Rock Conference, and stationed at Monticello, Ark. This was his first pastoral work in Arkansas. In years of service his name stands second on the roll of the conference. After serving a year at Monticello he was transferred to the Camden station, where in January 1861 the winter I first met him. In conjunction with his preaching he taught school. His first school was, for two years, in Graves county, Kentucky, the second one term, in Hickman county, Kentucky, where Union City now stands, the third, one term in Camden, Ark., the fourth, at what was known then as "The Academy," between Camden and Prescott in the country. This Academy is the same that had for principal Col. McMillian, father of our townsman, Dave McMillian, and he was assisted by a lady well known to our citizens as an assistant of C. A. Bridwell, in the early days of Hope, Miss Mollie Malone. While Brother Jewell was teaching at The Academy, he filled six different preaching places near Camden. While at Camden he was married to Miss Mattie Powell, daughter of Col. Ben Powell, whom many of our citizens will remember, in November 1861. There were born to them five children, three of whom died in infancy. Two daughters, Mrs. Fipkin of Arkadelphia, and Mrs. George Hughes of Benton, are now living. His wife died at Pine Bluff in 1876. His second wife was Mrs. Mattie Duncan, whom he married in Cleveland county, Arkansas, in December 1877. There were born to them five children, Mrs. Annie Perrell and Horace Jewell of St. Louis, Mo., and Albert, Nick and Miss Linda of Hope. Mrs. Duncan had a daughter who is the wife of John H. Arnold.

Bro. Jewell is a Confederate veteran. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in Grinstead Regiment and was made the Chaplain thereof. This command was engaged at Pleasant Hill, La., and at Jenkins Ferry, Ark., where Col. Grinstead was killed. Bro. Jewell organized a camp church in the regiment. The Colonel approved of the work so fully that he proposed to Bro. Jewell that he would assemble the regiment for services, but the Chaplain would not have that. He wanted voluntary and willing service, and thus did the best work of his whole ministry. He went always into battle with his regiment, not to fight but to care for his men, when killed or wounded. Bro. Jewell went to many of his pastorates, being sent by the Bishop for the special purpose of settling feuds in the church. Being a man of peace he ignored the feuds, and set the pace for co-operation in all church work and never failed to bring peace to his churches.

According to the policy of the Methodist church, four years is as long as a pastor can remain in charge of the same church. This rule enabled Bro. Jewell to cover nearly all the territory of his conference. A list of his pastoral charges which he filled will give an idea of the extent of territory which his work covered. He was pastor at Monticello, Camden, First Church Little Rock, Winfield Memorial Little Rock, Searcy, Prescott, Malvern, and Lonoke, and Presiding Elder of Camden District, Pine Bluff District, Little Rock and Arkadelphia Districts. This brought him in close touch with the various communities all over South Arkansas. He has kept

a list of the places where he has preached in Arkansas, and they number two hundred and eighteen. His long residence in so many of the principal towns and cities of Arkansas, has enabled him to witness the growth along all lines of work, especially the growth of the church. In the year 1861 there was only one Methodist church in Little Rock with 185 members, while the conference minutes for the year 1914 show that there are now in the city nine Methodist churches, with a total membership of 4236, and the same holds good in all other towns of the state.

When Bro. Jewell came to this state there was not a single railroad in the state. A company had begun work on one to run from Grimes Landing, on the Mississippi river to Fulton, on Red River, but the war put a stop to the work. When the war between the states broke out his father's family divided, Bro. Jewell and two brothers joining the Confederates and his father, remaining loyal to the "old flag." During the conflict, one of the brothers in the Confederate army run the lines and went to his father's home for clothing and help. He got back through the lines safely. His father was accused of harboring rebels and was arrested and carried before General Grant. The general ask him if the charge was true. He said it was, that the rebel was his son, naked and needy, and he just had to help him. Gen. Grant told him that he did what any father should have done and bade him go home. The two brothers in the Confederate army were killed on the battle field.

Bro. Jewell is on the superannuated list, yet he continues to preach at outlying stations near Hope. His sixty-one years in the service, fifty-seven of them in Arkansas, has demonstrated his loyalty to the Methodist church, yet way above and beyond any denominational connection, he is a devoted follower of Christ and loves Christians of all denominations, and feels at home in the pulpit of any one of the evangelical church, where he often preaches. It was my privilege at a funeral in the Baptist church of Hope of one of their members, when the pastor asked any present to say a word, to remark on the deceased's walk and work in our midst, that he had been a benediction to our people. It is a beautiful custom to bedeck the graves of our dead, yet a work of commendation, while one is alive is far better. I can say as much and more for Bro. Jewell as to his walk and work in Hope and all South Arkansas. It has been my great privilege to have known for nearly fifty years and have learned to love him as a brother. Fertus tells us:

It matters not how long we live, but how.

Life is more than breath and the quick sound of blood.

It is a great spirit and a busy heart and so Bro. Jewell has lived and while his face is turned toward the morning and by faith he can see that beautiful Temple that crowns the everlasting hill and the beautiful city of God, "The New Jerusalem" coming down out of Heaven, yet we pray God that his promise of long life may still hold good and that we may, for many years, on our streets, and in our churches greet the most and best beloved man in Hope.

(Continued on page three)

# 1886 1936 Celebrating Our 50th Anniversary



The above picture was taken of the Gibson Drug Co. in 1885. The John S. Gibson Drug Co. today is in the same location as it was over 50 years ago. We have one of the largest stocks of school supplies and one of the largest stocks of drugs in the Southwest.

Experienced prescription clerks on duty at all times.

Sceva Gibson Steven Bader Carl Jones Gene Hall, R. P.

JOHN S. GIBSON, Ph. D.

249,638 Original Prescription Filled, Over 100,000 Refilled

## John S. Gibson Drug Company

Registered Pharmacists

### The Rexall Store

## History of Hope

(Continued from page one)

Presbytery, promising to be ever subservient to her authority. Hope, Ark., June 28, 1874.

With the foregoing as its constitution, and a declaration of its principles this began its work. The statement is made "that the records of the session starting 1874 were kept in manuscript, which are now lost and the writer, from his own knowledge and from information from the early members, is able to name many of the first communicants, Rev. Richard E. Lee was the first pastor. He was one of God's noblemen and his earnest Christian work and character impressed itself on the first settlers of Hope and that influence is still alive among us.

The first Elders were Adolphus Anderson and E. K. Williamson, Capt. Williamson's wife, A. Anderson's wife and several children, W. M. Wallis, Mrs. Sallie Wallis, his wife and their children, Walter and Mrs. Penny, M. C. Boyce and wife, Sam A. Knighten, Walter C. Old, David P. Dudley, T. M. Martin, Peter S. Borich, R. J. Anderson, J. H. Hinesworth, Virginia Jewell, Robt. P. Penny, Mary Sanders, W. M. Burt, Samuel W. Crosnoe and wife, Maggie E. Fair, Barny S. Abobrook, E. L. Benn, Mrs. F. Montgomery, Geo. W. Boyce, Wm. H. Fair, Lida Mack, Mary L. Bayless and others as the years went by. In the above names I am satisfied that I have named the original thirteen charter members, who organized the church.

As stated above, Rev. Richard E. Lee was the first Pastor and continued to serve it as such until about the 1st of October 1880. He came to Hope as soon as the town was located, did good and faithful work as long as he remained and was one of the best preachers this church has ever had. He was a brother-in-law to our present City Recorder, Fred Webb.

After Rev. R. E. Lee left, there was a vacancy for nearly eight-months so far as the record shows and then from the 23rd day of May to about the 1st of July 1881, Rev. W. J. Browning supplied the church, but, according to the record, was not called to the pastorate.

During this period of the history of the church, from the organization to June 30th, 1876, A. Anderson was the clerk of the session, and from that date to the time Rev. W. J. Browning left, W. M. Burt was the clerk of the session.

From June 1881, to June 1883 the church was without a pastor. On June 22, 1883, Rev. W. T. Sullivan being present was invited to moderate the session and he was at that meeting elected pastor and continued to be such till sometime in the year 1894. His was a very successful pastorate and many members were received during that period. W. E. F. Jones, T. B. Hughes and wife, J. R. Jones, Mrs. C. A. Forney, Geo. W. Sandifur, Annie Williamson, Lela Powell, Kate Bowden, T. M. Wallis are names, among many others that will be remembered by our oldest citizens.

Rev. W. T. Sullivan moved from Hope to Benton county, Ark. He afterward joined the Presbyterian church. U. S. A. and is the pastor of that church at Ashdown, Ark. During the period of his pastorate Robert Penny was the clerk of the session, with Geo. W. Sandifur occasionally acting.

Soon after Rev. W. T. Sullivan left, Rev. G. W. Reeves was employed to serve the church during the year 1894. He continued during the years 1895-96 and '97. Robert Penny continued as clerk of session till December 28, 1896. N. W. Stewart was

selected clerk.

On the 27th, of November 1898, Rev. J. H. Barkwell was the pastor of the church, and N. W. Stewart having resigned, as clerk, Matt Galster was elected in his place and has been the clerk of session and is at the present time. Rev. J. H. Barkwell remained with the church till April 24, 1901. After that date Rev. R. H. Waldrop and Rev. Denwidie supplied the church for part of 1901 and till January 1903, when Rev. M. D. Williams was called as pastor and remained through 1904 and 1905.

On February 25th, 1906, Rev. A. B. C. Denwidie came to the church and during his pastorate this church went into the union with the Presbyterian Church U. S. A. and that is the connection at this time. On September 20, 1908, Rev. Denwidie resigned and was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Alexander who served till late in 1910.

In December 1910 Rev. W. Lee Gray took charge and remained with the church till June 29, 1913.

During the year 1914 Rev. W. T. Thurman and Rev. C. E. Hays served the church, when on December 7, 1914 the congregation again called Rev. J. H. Barkwell to be pastor and at the present time he is serving the church.

The following members have been members of the Bench of Elders: E. K. Williamson, A. Anderson, W. C. Boyce, Robt. Penny, B. S. Alsobrook, S. W. Crosnoe, W. E. F. Jones, J. R. Jones, John Taylor, J. S. Thomas, N. W. Stewart, Mat Galster, Sam Bowden, W. R. Payton, John Gibson, Fred Webb, A. J. Weaver, Edgar Bryant, Van Ware, T. C. Jobs.

The records show that Robt. Penny, W. M. Burt and Van Ware have served the church as Deacons.

The church building is situated on East Second avenue, and believe this has been its home throughout its whole history. It was at one time destroyed by a tornado, but was rebuilt. During the time the building was down, the Christian church invited the congregation to use their church, when not used by them.

The manse was built out in the Frisco addition, next to the home of Eld. Fred Webb. This was sold a few years since and the former residence of Mrs. C. A. Forney was purchased and is now the pastor's place of residence.

### Chapter 7

#### A Biography

I have been working on the history of the Baptist Church during the past week, but failed to secure certain records and did not finish it. Hope to have it ready for the next week.

The history of a town or city is intertwined with human lives that it is necessary to write the histories of those men and women who have contributed much to its growth and moral uplift, and sometimes to relate some influences of men who have retarded its advancement and left an evil influence behind them.

I am sure that I present you the history of a man whom the citizens of Hope love and whose work and conversation has been good and uplifting since he came among us.

Rev. Horace Jewell was born in Nelson county, Ky., on the 3rd day of December 1832 and on his next birthday he will be eighty-four years old. His forefathers were from Virginia. He was raised by Christian parents. An incident in his boyhood will illustrate his willpower and make, evidently, the beginning of his Christian character. When associating



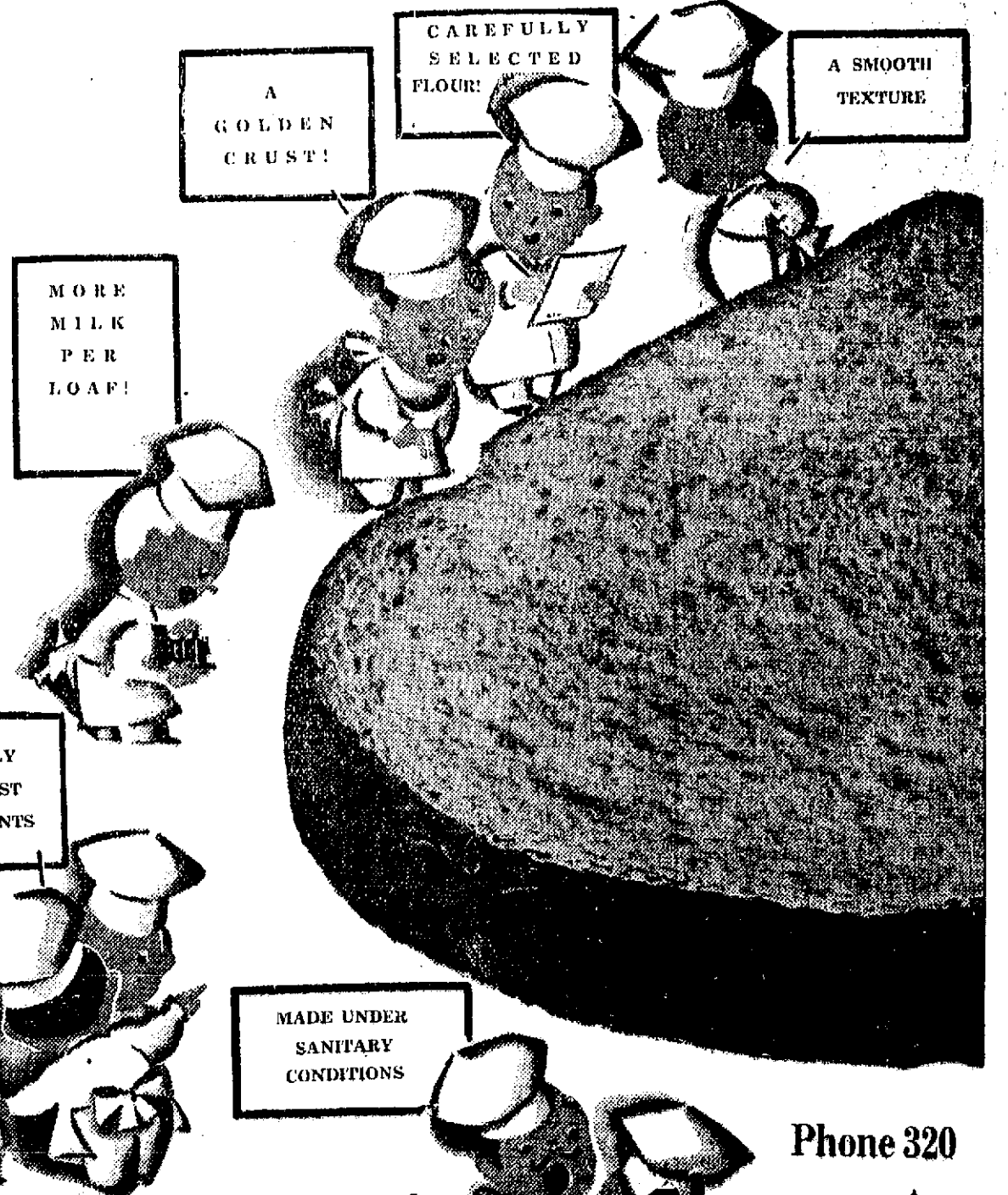
## The Home of the famous BLUE RIBBON BREAD

City Bakery is one of the most modern bakeries in the entire Southwest—a model plant with a capacity of 1,200 loaves per hour. We employ 14 men, all married with families living in Hope. We invite you to visit our bakery and see the latest in sanitary equipment.

Trucks deliver fresh bread daily to Prescott, Rosston, Waterloo, Nashville, Columbus, Washington, Mineral Springs, Blevins, McCaskill and Emmet. Call for it at your grocer.

# City Bakery

## ALWAYS EAT --- Blue Ribbon Bread



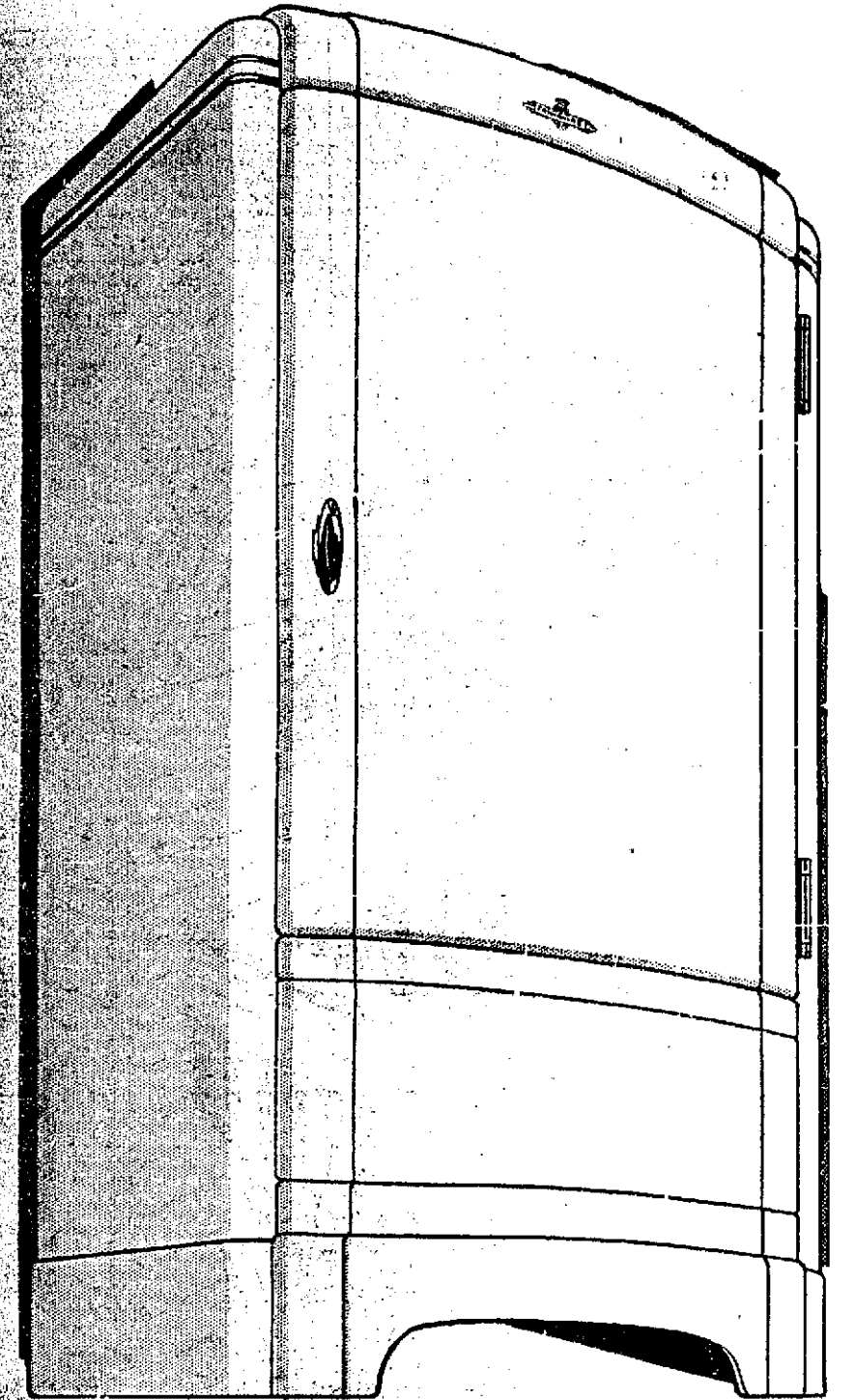


**Arkansas**



# HEMPSTEAD COUNTY LUMBER CO.

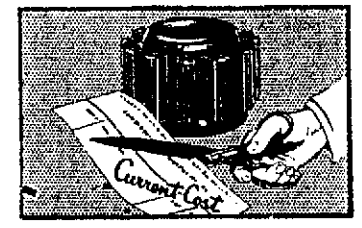
## FOR THE CITY HOME FRIGIDAIRE WITH THE "METER MISER" Meets All 5 Standards for Refrigerator Buying



- 1 Lower Operating Cost
- 2 Safer Food Protection
- 3 Faster Freezing—More Ice
- 4 More Usability
- 5 Five-Year Protection Plan

NEW PRICES—AS LOW AS  
**\$134.50**

NO MONEY DOWN



MEET THE  
**"Meter-Miser"**  
Quiet—Unseen—Trouble-free

It Cuts Current Cost to  
the Bone

The new Frigidaire's spectacular cold-making unit gives more cold for much less current cost, because of outstanding design with only three moving parts! Permanently oiled, precision built, completely sealed against moisture and dirt.

Features That Can't  
Be Equaled at Frigidaire Prices . . . . .

### Automatic Ice Tray Release

Instantly releases tightly frozen ice trays. Tugging, prying or hammering are not necessary.

### Frozen Storage

Generous space for storing meats and ice cream at below-freezing temperatures.

### Super Freezer

Scientifically designed. Refrigerant flows through all walls. Entire surface easily cleaned.

### Automatic Reset Defroster

Simply flip switch—the frost quickly melts—internal operation automatically resumes.

### Durable Delux Exterior

Finest non-porcelain finish. Glistens like fine satin. Even bending does not crack it.

### Porcelain Exterior

Finest of all finishes . . . Stays smooth and white. A damp cloth keeps it gleaming like new.

### Frigidaire Cold Control

Double Range Control enables you to regulate both freezing speed and cabinet temperatures.

### Quicktube Ice Tray

Releases ice cubes instantly—one cube at a time or a whole trayful—as desired.

### Stainless Porcelain in Seamless Interior

Stainless surface not affected by fruit acids. Being steamless, cleaning is quick, thorough, easy.

### Automatic Light

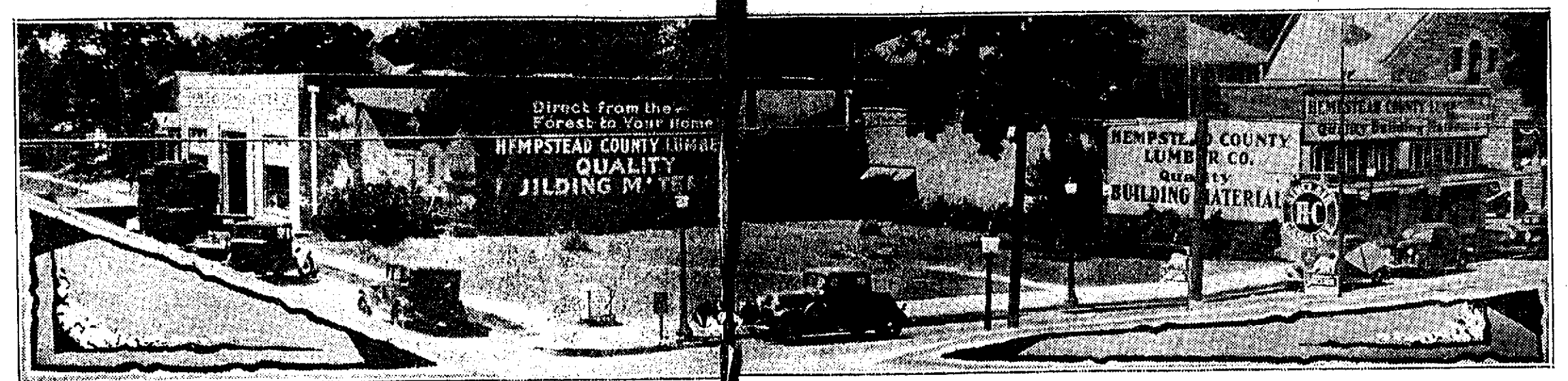
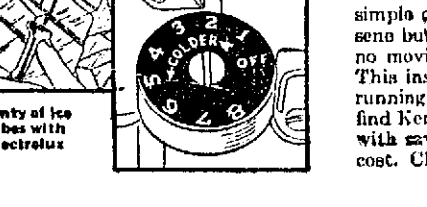
Automatically lights interior when cabinet door is opened. Switches off when door is closed.

### Touch-Latch Door Opener

A mere touch swings the door open automatically. Adds to appearance of distinctive cabinet.

### Frigidaire Hydrators

Heavy moist-coil compartment keeps vegetables and fruits fresh until needed.



The above picture is the Hope home of the Hempstead County Lumber Co. This building was erected in 1929 and is approximately 25,000 square feet of floor space. A certain portion of the building is devoted to the display of Frigidaire and Electrolux refrigerators, Estate Stoves, and G. E. Radios with Mr. Thomas Boyett in charge. The other portion of this display is the wallpaper and furnishings display. The other portion of the building is devoted to displaying builders hardware, paint, roofing,

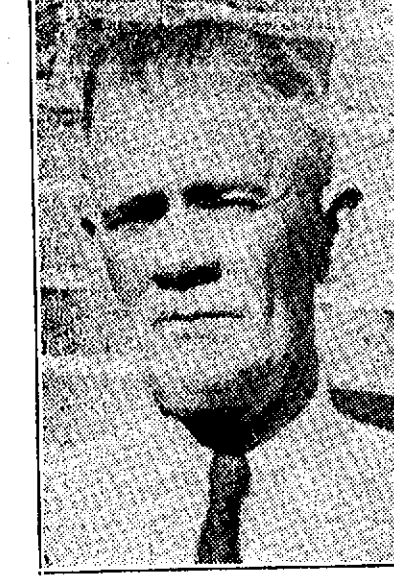
At the rear of the building is lumber storage rooms. The management invites your inspection.



Mr. J. B. Benis is the president of the Ozark-Graysouth Lumber Co. with stores in Hope, Prescott, Nashville and Arkadelphia.



Mr. Leon Cantley came to Hope as manager of the Hempstead County Lumber Co. Prescott, Ark. He has had 15 years of experience in the lumber business to qualify him for this position.



Mr. E. B. Cantley is vice-president of the Hempstead County Lumber Co. maintaining offices here in Hope.

The Hempstead County Lumber Co.'s attention to detail and careful procedure on every remodeling and building job is just as visible in the end as is the quality of the workmanship and the materials we use.

This combination of care and quality in all our work is demonstrated by the convenience and durability of the finished job.

Then too, if your remodeling funds are secured through a F.H.A. or other loan, you will be better able to meet your remodeling needs because of the foresight that prepaying repair bills and other upkeep on any of our work. You can have our entire planning and estimating service without cost.

The Hempstead County Lumber Co. has a full line of Johns-Manville Roofing Products. It will pay you to come to investigate our prices and kinds of roofing. You will find us always willing to cooperate with you in solving your roofing problems.

## It's HOME TIME

Nothing is as heartening to a home owner as the fact that he can improve his property . . . . . add protection, beauty, long life and convenience . . . . . and do it at a low cost, definitely within his means. The Hempstead County Lumber Company is able to offer you all types of home remodeling at lower cost.

THE NATION'S MOST POPULAR PAINT—  
**WALLHIDE**  
FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS

Wallhide started "one-day painting"—the new decorating method that saves dollars, tempers and days of fuss. Painters start in the morning, you hang pictures the same evening. The Vitelized Oil in Wallhide gives controlled penetration of oil, keeps the paint film alive far longer. Come in and see the 15 soft pastel shades, 12 semi-gloss colors.

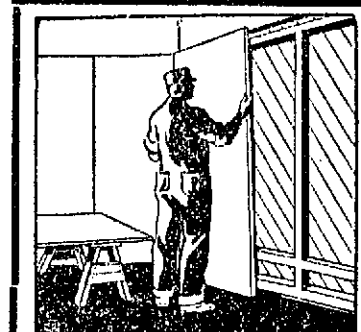
PITTSBURGH PAINT PRODUCTS

Sand  
Gravel  
Screens

A complete line of sand, gravel, and cement is carried at all times for the home builder and contractor.

See our display of builders' hardware, including everything for the home.

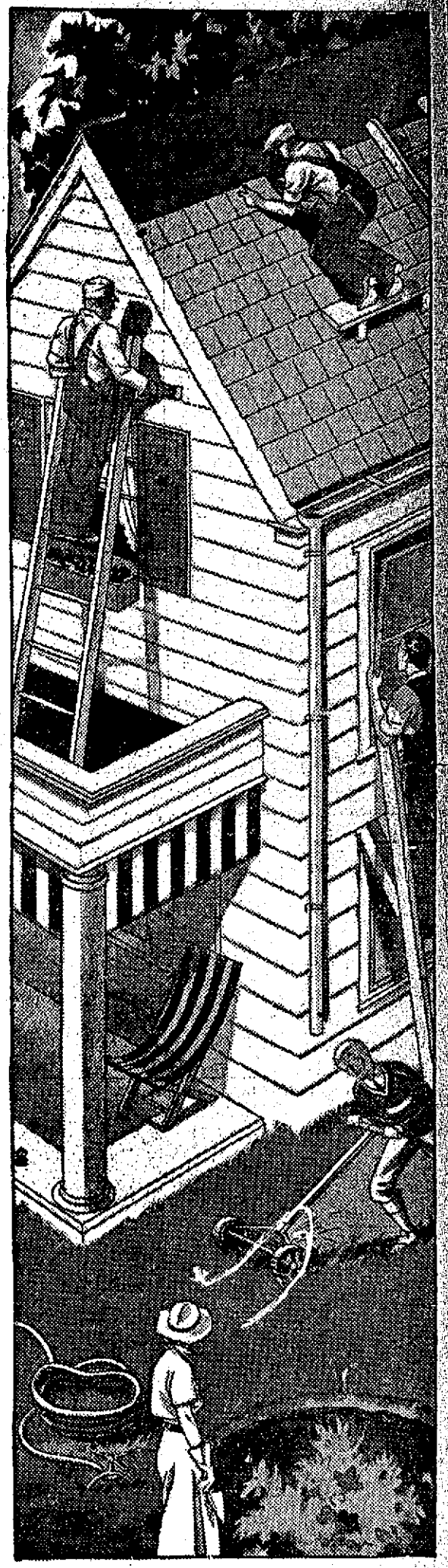
Doors, Sashes, Hinges, Screens.



Wallboard adds a becoming note to the decoration of the modern home. Come in and let us show you the many designs that we have in the new patterns.

Now's the time to Decorate . . . . .  
Wallpaper prices are rising! Decorator's expenses are increasing! If your home needs a beauty treatment better investigate Hempstead County Lumber Co.'s selection of fine wallpapers.

Come in and let us show you all the newest shades and designs that are carried in wallpaper.



### ESTATE STOVES



\$64.50 Terms \$149.50

## Nationally Famous KEROSENE ELECTROLUX ... for FARM HOMES

Tested and Approved by Good Housekeeping Bureau

Tank Holds Enough Kerosene for a Week or Ten Days  
A Wickless Glow-Type Burner Does All the Work  
Temperature Regulator Speeds Freezing of Cubes and Deserts

LOOK AT THESE BIG ELECTROLUX ADVANTAGES:

- No moving parts to wear
- Lasting efficiency
- Continued low running cost
- Safest food protection
- Every worthwhile convenience
- Savings that pay for it
- Available in 4 family sizes

NEEDS NO ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . NO DAILY ATTENTION . . . NO WATER . . . BRINGS YOU FINEST MODERN REFRIGERATION FOR FEW PENNIES A DAY

READ WHAT HELLIE M. GUNZ OF SEATON, ILL. WRITES: "I have had my Kerosene Electrolux one year and I would not take anything for it if I could not get another. It has saved me lots of steps to basement and worry of food spoilage. I get just of things now to keep that I couldn't with ice. I am more than pleased with it and have shown everyone who comes in my kitchen how simply it works. It is perfectly beautiful, too."

Now you can be free from the trouble and waste of makeshift or inadequate refrigeration. No matter where you live, Kerosene Electrolux brings you all the comforts of finest modern refrigeration. It's identical in every important respect with the famous gas-operated refrigerator now serving city homes and apartments from coast to coast.

Electrolux operates on ordinary kerosene (coal oil) for only a few pennies a day. One filling of the tank lasts a week or more. The secret of this amazing efficiency is Electrolux's simple operation. A wickless glow-type kerosene burner does all the work. Electrolux has no moving parts to wear . . . needs no water. This insures lasting efficiency, continued low running cost, fullest food protection. Owners find Kerosene Electrolux actually pays for itself with savings on food bills and on refrigerating cost. Clip coupon for literature.

You don't have to live in the city to enjoy all the advantages of the finest of modern refrigerators. Engineers have developed a wickless glow-type kerosene burner which now makes the nationally famous Electrolux Refrigerator for homes anywhere.

Kerosene Electrolux brings you modern living at its finest . . . for only a few pennies a day! Like every Electrolux Refrigerator, the kerosene model has no moving parts. Heat from the small kerosene flame circulates the refrigerant which is cooled by ordinary air. Electrolux requires no electric current . . . no water . . . no daily attention.

Thomas Boyett  
Call **89**  
For A Demonstration  
S. A. Hutson



# History of Hope

(Continued From Page Three)

Blake, secretary. Mrs. T. R. Blake, treasurer. Mrs. J. D. McCallum, agent of voice. Mrs. E. L. Russell, corresponding secretary. The Woman's Missionary Society is divided into four circles: Ellen Hayes, Mrs. E. L. Thompson, president; Mrs. Steve Christian, Sr., secretary and treasurer; Maple Head Circle, Mrs. Roscoe Wilk; Mrs. J. H. Arnold, president.

There are many other societies in the church and Sabbath school, taking as one of the lady members expressed to me, the men, women and children, from the cradle to the grave. Among these are the home department, the cradle roll, the Epworth League and Mrs. J. H. Arnold's Bible students. Ordinarily one would expect a man at the helm and it is a compliment to Mrs. Arnold as a Bible student. There are forty members in the church.

The superintendents of the Sabbath school during this history so far as have been able to trace them with the records are as follows: R. Walkup, the present one. Back of him O. A. Graves efficiently and faithfully served for twelve years. J. H. Arnold, back of him, James H. McCollum for some six years. Then John Phillips for how long this deponent sayeth not.

I am a Presbyterian, as blue as the vault above us, yet I have the grave to give need to the Methodist church. I work in the Lord's cause. In the town and cities; in the villages and farm settlements; in the sparsely settled country districts as well as in the wilderness, the workers are found. The Iron Horse has never pushed his nose into the wilderness or through the sands of the desert too fast for the circuit rider. Whenever and wherever the civil engineer set his instrument to locate a new station there he found this tireless worker with horse, saddle-bags and Bible, ready to preach to all comers. Many a thrilling chapter in history and novel, has been written of these sky pilots, and many of the splendid songs in our church books of today emanated from their hearts and brains.

This church is surely one of the fruitful branches of the vine which Christ planted, whose shoots now cover the earth as far as the waters cover the deep.

## Chapter 10

### Biography

Capt. B. F. Forney became a citizen of Hope in the year 1885. Just before coming to Hope, he was one of the most extensive merchants in Ultima.

was born in Tennessee in 1834, and received his education in the common schools of Maury county, supplementing the same by several terms at McKenzie College, Texas. While attending said college, the war broke out between Texas and Mexico and Capt. Forney joined the Texas army, and engaged in the war with Mexico. He was mustered in at Austin and served as a private in Capt. Smith's company for four months, and mustered out then at Austin. After this he studied law, and was licensed to practice in the circuit court, at Paris, Texas, in 1858, and in the supreme court of Arkansas, in 1865. He came to Arkansas in 1862 locating in Sevier county and practiced his profession at Paraciffa until the county site was removed to Lockesburg, when he removed to that place and continued his law practice until 1883. He then went to Ultima Thule and engaged in the mercantile business until he came to Hope.

He was married in 1860 to Miss Catherine A. De P. Greene, a native of Arkansas, born in 1843. Her father was from New York city and her mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Holman, was from Missouri. Mrs. Forney's father died in 1856 and her mother in 1916.

In 1874 Capt. Forney was elected state senator from the 22nd district, composed of Howard, Sevier, Little River and Polk counties, and served one term. He was regarded by the citizens of Hope as one of its representative and substantial men, being held in high esteem by those who knew him. He was a large land owner having several farms in this and adjoining counties. He was quite active as a representative and also active as a politician, being a strong adherent to the Democratic party. He was a Mason and a Confederate soldier. He was first lieutenant of Capt. Ben's company, which was the bodyguard to Ben McCollough. He served east of the Mississippi for a while, but at reorganization of the army he came west and while in the service on this side, participated in the battle of Pea Ridge and numerous skirmishes.

Capt. Forney died April 29, 1880 at his home in Hope, of paralysis, and is buried in Cave Hill cemetery. Mrs. C. A. Forney was a member of the Cumberland church of Hope. She with several ladies of Hope, organized the first chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. C. A. Bridewell and B. P. Haynes were invited to be present to assist. The final meeting was held in the church building on Second avenue, and when it came to naming it Capt. Bridewell suggested who afterward became Major General Patrick Cleburne. Mrs. Forney was married a second time and is now the wife of Gen. Jas. F. Smith. Gen. Smith has been, for three terms, Major General of the Arkansas Division of the United Confederate Veterans, the last time, during the reunion at Little Rock. Gen. Smith and wife now

reside in Little Rock.

Among the first settlers of Hope, was S. W. Brundidge, more familiarly known to the early one as "Sam." He was a contractor and builder. He has to his credit the building of the earliest business part of town and many residences scattered over the early limits of the then corporation. Up to the time of death he had built nearly every brick building in Hope, some forty or more, besides many residences. One of his main men, both in making brick, as well as laying them, Os Chambers, who is still a citizen of Hope and is now and always has been one of Hope's good and law abiding men.

Sam Brundidge was a native of Mississippi, born in 1851, but was reared and educated in Sevier, White county, Arkansas. He learned the brick trade when a boy and at seventeen years of age, was permitted to be his own man and he started to make his way in the business world. He worked in the store at Sevier, of B. Danner some six or eight years, and when twenty-six years old, he began contracting in the trade he had learned as a boy.

In March 1877 he moved to Hope, then a small town four years old. In time his reputation as a builder spread to other towns, and he built brick buildings other places, one of the largest was at Gurdion, for a St. Louis company. He accumulated a good property in farm lands and town buildings. He was married in 1876 to Miss Mollie Peables, of White county, and there were born to them six children: Jarrett Peables, Stephens, Fatie, Richard and Minnie and Lois. Of these Stephen and Fatie are deceased, Richard, Peables and Lois are married and Minnie is a teacher. Peables lives in Hope engaged in the cotton business.

Mr. Sam Brundidge was a brother of Ex-Congressman, Stephens Brundidge of Sevier, who will very likely be a candidate for the United States Senate, to fill the place made by the death of Senator Clarke.

Sam Brundidge's parents were natives of Alabama, who removed first to Mississippi in 1849, then to Arkansas in 1857. His father was also a builder and lived to be over eighty years old and his mother lived to good old age.

Sam Brundidge organized and built the first brick yard in Hope and manufactured his own brick for the building he erected and sold to persons and buildings in Hope built by him is the present church building of the Presbyterian church, and just opposite across East Second avenue he built himself a beautiful home. This home is now owned and occupied by Mr. Jagersfeld. Mr. Brundidge was a public spirited citizen and aided in every way the building up of his town and was interested in many of the enterprises financially and was always a liberal contributor to whatever would aid in building the town. During a revival meeting held in Hope by Major Cole, he joined the Presbyterian church. His wife was a member of the Methodist church.

## The Camera Catches Two Well Known Hope Men 34 Years Ago



This picture in front of a country store in Hope dates back to about 1902. Two well known local men are shown. At the left is C. F. Ewing, the foreman today for the Bruner-Ivory Handle company; and at the right is Charley Richards, one of the early managers of the municipal water & light plant, now deceased.

Mrs. Brundidge died on the 1st day of March 1895. Some time after Mr. Brundidge was married to Miss Sue Yates, who died within a year of her marriage. He lived till Sunday, the day after the great Galveston storm, September 9, 1901.

He, his wives and two children were buried in Cave Hill cemetery, Hope. The death of Sam Brundidge left a blank in the affairs of Hope, which was not filled for many years, and he left also in the hearts of all who knew him a warm and very pleasant memory which will linger while those friends live.

## Chapter 11

### Few of the First Things in Hope

I have been preparing a history of the Christian church at Hope and am waiting on a committee appointed by the church to get up some data, and so I gave some biography last week, and this week here are some of the first things that came to our beautiful little city.

1st. The Cairo and Fulton Railroad was the first to come. It was incorporated February 5, 1853. The incorporators were Edward Cross, Henry K. Hardy, John R. Hampton, H. P. Poin- dexter, William E. Davidson, W. C.

Burnes, B. C. Totten, John Mitchell, A. S. Huey, James M. Crenan, William E. Ashley, D. J. Chapman and Thomas J. Blackmore.

Roswell Beebe, president; Daniel Ringo, vice-president; Wm. E. Wait, treasurer; B. C. Harley, secretary; and Jas. S. Williams, chief engineer, were the first officers.

2nd, the first citizen of Hope was Col. Gus Knobel. He was one of the engineers of the railroad and came here with it. He was born on the River Rhine, Germany, Nov. 1842, the child of an English father and a German mother. Col. Knobel came to America in 1859 and went to St. Louis, Mo., and kept books for a commission house.

3rd. The first church in Hope was the Presbyterian. It was organized January 1, 1860, about three miles north of Hope, and moved to the town in February, 1874.

4th. The first preacher in Hope was Rev. M. J. Wallace. He preached his first sermon in the old frame depot building which was moved further East and is now used as a freight depot.

5th. The first map of Hope was ordered by James M. Loughborough and made by the chief engineer of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Co., Morley. This map comprised about twenty blocks, most of them north of the depot.

6th. The first marriage in Hope was that of Col. Gus Knobel to Miss Mary Winn. She was the daughter of Mr. Bob Winn, who moved to Hope from the town of Washington.

7th. The first child to be born in Hope was the daughter of Green Fair, who was one of the organizers of the Methodist church. To establish the fact the first birth, this child was named Hope Fair.

8th. The first newspaper to be published was the Star of Hope. Col. Hobson, a noted Calvary leader in the Civil War, Colonel of "the 3rd Ark. Calvary" was the editor. He came to Hope from Camden, Ark., with Sam Bruce, the druggist.

9th. The first doctor was Dr. Abner Gaines. He did not live long after coming to Hope. His widow, with her sister, Mrs. Rainey lived in a dwelling which stood where the Campbell Boarding House is now. They moved to Little Rock years later. Judge A. H. Carrigan and I boarded with Mrs. Gaines, while members of the Legislature in 1885.

10th. The first lawyer was J. E. Borden. He occupied an office located on the lot now occupied by the Town Building and in which is the Mayor's office. He remained in Hope only a few years after it was located.

11th. The first hotel was built on the block now known as the Band Park, or Court House Square. It was built at the southeast corner of that block, a large, two story frame and owned by Bob Winn, who was the first hotel keeper. A man by the name of Col. Gaines who seemed to be a gentleman of leisure boarded there and in a quarrel with Winn shot and killed him.

12th. The first negro to become a citizen of Hope was H. C. Yeager, the principal of our negro school. Henry was ten years old when he came from Spring Hill, and his first job was washing bottles in a saloon of Tum Canado, at first located on front street and afterward in the building now occupied by M. A. Holt & Co. as a general merchandise store. It is my intention, at some future time to give a personal history of H. C. Yeager.

13th. The first school was a private or subscription school. It was taught by a Mr. Willis a Baptist preacher. He bought the lot now owned by Mr. Mann on South Hazel street. He built a large two-story frame, with four rooms in the north end for a dwelling and two long rooms in the south end for one or two years and then rented the property to C. A. Bridewell, who with Miss Mollie Malone, Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Wallis conducted the school, of which you will see something at our coming Fair.

14th. The first ice-house was on the Iron Mountain right of way just south of the main track on the west side of Elm street, about one hundred feet north of the Barlow Hotel. It was two stories, the ice being in the bottom and the office on top. It belonged to and was conducted by the owner, A. P. Dyke. The ice was shipped from the Northern lakes and Hope people were glad to get it.

15th. The first Fire Insurance agency in Hope was owned by the Lowry Brothers, Abner, John and James, who

were lawyers. The office was a frame cottage located about where the sample room of the Barlow Hotel is now. 16th. The first brick building erected in Hope was a one story, large room occupied now by the Hope Hardware Company. It was built by Rose, Hicks and Thompson, who came from Magnolia, Ark., and opened a large general merchandise store. The second story to this building was built on it since it has been occupied by the present owners. The two-story brick building now forming a part of the Barlow Hotel was built by Barran & Brazell and finished just after the one described above, so both might be said to be the first. One of our citizens, who has moved lately to Little Rock, worked on both of these buildings, Mr. Paris McClanahan.

17th. The first Photographer owned and had his business building in the southeast corner of the block between the Water & Light Plant, just west of the Park Hotel. It was a small frame building, one story. The owner's name was Summers, and he and wife came from Magnolia, Ark. His wife owned what is known as the Cottage Hotel and conducted a good boarding and rooming house there many years. Mr. Summers died here and some years later his widow moved to Texarkana, Ark.

18th. The first manufacturing plant was the Brick Yard of Sam Brundidge, located just north of the Cotton Gin now owned and operated by Gordon Cook, east of the Hope Lumber Company's plant. Brick to supply the demand for building in the town and for sale in other towns were made at these yards, some times as many as a million in one year, which at that day, was a fine turnout.

19th. The first Fair was named, "The Southwest Arkansas Fair Association," was organized with a capital stock of \$25,000 and held its first exhibition in the fall of the year 1888. It occupied forty acres of ground now owned and occupied by the L. & A. Ry., and the Frisco Ry. Co., as yards for parking their trains in the south part of the corporation limit. The president of the Fair association was Dr. W. B. Foster and the secretary

C. A. Bridewell, the grounds were enclosed and there were suitable buildings, shed, stables and a half mile track on a more extensive plan than our present grounds.

20th. The first Sunday school was organized by Major J. F. Green, present city treasurer, and Paris McClanahan. It was held in a new frame building erected by Newt Little for a furniture store, located on Front street, at the point where John Moses now has his transfer office and store room. There were present in all eighteen persons and some of the children had "The Blueback Spelling book. It was a Union school. It was afterwards transferred to and became the Presbyterian Sabbath School.

## Chapter 12

### The Churches

The Christian Church of Hope, Arkansas was organized in the year 1882-1883, by A. A. Lee and his wife Mrs. M. J. Lee, as the principal members. Lot number 6 in block number 21, was bought from Allen and Marquand for the nominal sum of twenty-five dollars being practically a donation. The deed was dated January 2, 1883 and was made to Trustees, as follows: A. A. Lee, Judge J. K. Young and W. H. Huddleston. This lot is located just west of the Water & Light Plant

(Continued on page seven)

MAKE YOUR OWN ELECTRIC CURRENT

KOHLER

The Kohler is a complete, economical, portable power plant for your country home, cabin, camp, motor boat, barn yard or buildings. Also ideally suited for service stations, construction projects and fire fighting. Also for emergency service in hospitals, schools, stores and theatres. Automatic and self-regulating. Operates electric household appliances of all kinds. Generates standard current as needed (no waste). Can run continuously, at full capacity and at low fuel cost. Starts at the turn of any switch. Thousands bought by U.S. Government. Many models—600 watts and up, A.C. or D.C. Model D, 1½ K.W. is shown. We will make recommendations and give an estimate without obligation. Telephone or write.

Harry W. Shiver  
Plumbing  
Electrical

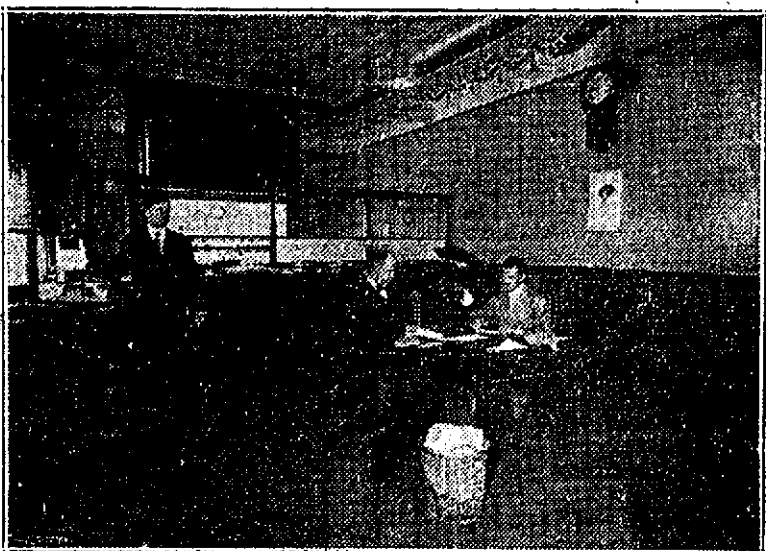
E. M. CARRIGAN  
Sign Service  
"It Pays to Advertise"  
118 W. 4th St.  
Hope, Ark.

# Citizens' National Bank

1902

Hope, Arkansas

1936



—Photo Courtesy Mrs. L. A. Foster  
Inside view of Citizens Bank in 1907.

The Citizens National Bank was organized in 1902 with a paid in capital of \$35,000.00. Three years later, in 1905, this capital was increased to \$70,000. In 1914 the Citizens Bank became a member of the Federal Reserve System and under the new structure became a national bank with a capital stock of \$100,000.00.

The present capital stock is \$125,000.00 with a surplus of \$50,000.00.

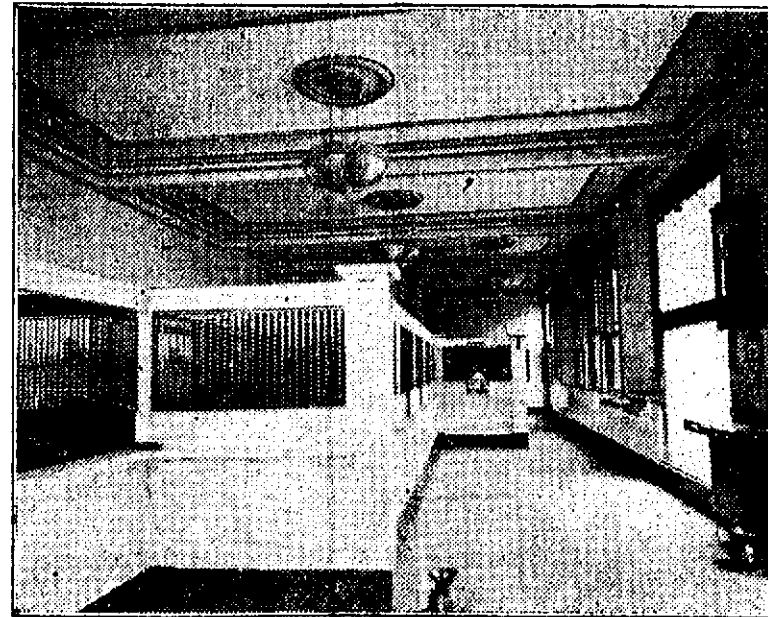
The present officers have been with the bank since its organization.



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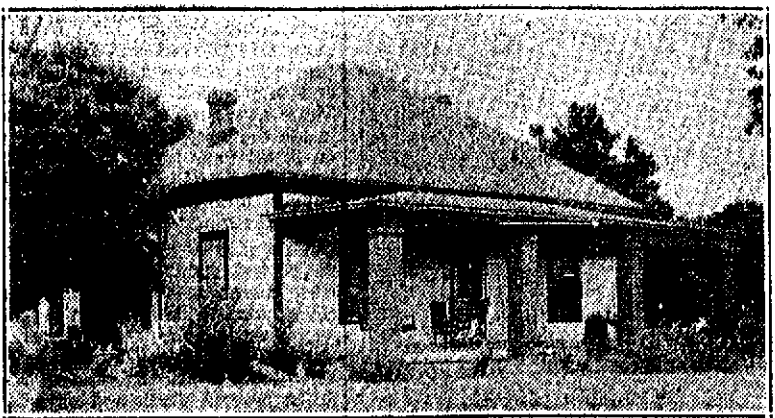
# Vanished Rocky Mound Tavern a Reputed Den of Murderers

Crime Rampant on  
Old Camden Pike  
in Bygone Century

Wealthy Guests Disap-  
peared, Tavern Garden  
Kept Freshly Plowed

BURIED TREASURE

But Latter-Day Posses Put  
End to Daring Band of  
Train Robbers



The house of Clay Monts at Rocky Mound is more than 100 years old.

About three miles east of Hope, on what was once the famous old Washington and Camden Pike, is the hamlet of Rocky Mound. This little town attracted much attention during the early eighties because of the mysteries and crimes allegedly occurring in and around it.

The famous rocky mound, from which the place gets its name, is about a mile from the town. This huge rise is a natural formation of the country and is of a peculiar shape. It is composed of a hill, the top of which is a jagged scar. One geologist said, it might have been a gas explosion.

Clay Monts, of Hope, is living in one of the first houses built by the early settlers over a hundred years ago. This old house built of double logs, held together with double pins is still intact. It was built by J. R. Mouser's people when they first came to Hempstead county.

A Strange Tavern

Just north of Mr. Monts' home across the creek, stood an old tavern that was a favorite stopping place of the rich planters on their way to and from Camden to sell their cotton. The tavern was operated by an old man, his wife and their two sons. It soon became evident that all was not as it should be with this family and they were getting rich much faster than their due warranted. The people began to notice that some of the wealthy guests that stopped at the tavern would disappear and their fine saddle horses would reappear later in other hands. Also, it became conspicuous that the garden of the inn was always freshly plowed although nothing ever grew in it. Naturally everyone concluded that these wealthy people were being robbed and murdered, and the old innkeeper was hoarding the spoils. However, there was no conclusive evidence so judgment had to be left to speculation.

Finally the old man died, apparently

leaving everything to his wife and this seemed to increase the obvious hard feelings between the mother and two sons. It was told that the mother, in order to prevent her boys from getting the money had buried a good deal of it. Later she passed away, evidently, to judge by the following events, without disclosing the secret of the hidden treasure. Anyway, on the day of her funeral both boys appeared at the grave bloody and battered from fighting. In a short time these two sons left the country and so far as any of the old settlers know, they have never been heard of since.

The story of buried treasure rapidly spread, attracting scores of people from all parts of the country. Some told that the money was buried in a huge Indian mound near the old Tavern. One man bought the mound and plowed a trench clear through the middle of it with a yoke of oxen. However, if he or anyone else ever profited from their search the news has never been made public.

After the old tavern was deserted some of the curious investigated the place and from their finding this is the explanation that has been accepted concerning the crimes committed there. They tell that when an intended victim was decided upon he was ushered into the dining room and seated at the table in a chair which was placed directly over a trap door. This door was operated by a lever located near a member of the family. At the appointed time the person near the lever worked it opening the door and dropping the unfortunate guest into a dug well. If the fall did not kill him the victim was finished off in other ways. After he was robbed the body was buried in the garden which was plowed thus erasing all traces of the grave.

Since Mr. Monts has cultivated his fields that were near the spot where the tavern stood, he has plowed up human bones. He apparently has been cultivating the old garden spot which served such a gruesome purpose in the early days of the country.

J. R. Mouser recounts an interesting event that occurred when he was just a boy living in this same old place.

A Train Robbery  
One afternoon he and his parents noticed three riders pass their home, ride down to the water-tank by the railroad, dismount, tie their horses, and walk back up the road toward Hope.

It was later learned that these three men came to Hope, banded a north-bound passenger train and, getting the drop on the brakeman and conductor in the last coach, forced them to accompany them through the entire train, robbing each coach as they came to it. When they reached the engine they forced the engineer to halt the train while they made their getaway. However, this was where they made their slipup, for, instead of halting the train right at the water-tank where their horses were tied, the train was not stopped until it was some distance farther on. In order to make a quick break the robbers were forced to bury part of their loot in the creek bottom.

Old Johnny Whitesides, who was on the train at the time of the hold-up, got off and immediately organized a posse, which stayed on the outlaws trail. Bob Bridewell was present when the robbers were convicted and sentenced.

While it is not an established fact, the story is told of an old Harshell Baptist preacher and his two sons-in-law, who got a diving rod and went to the bottoms one night to dig for the treasure. After digging until they were exhausted the old man suggested they live the spot and return later after they were more rested. This was agreed to and the trio departed to get some rest. Evidently the old preacher had been the last one to dig, for it is believed he returned immediately and got some of the treasure. For when the sons-in-law came back to the spot there was the imprint showing where a box had been lifted out. Later the father-in-law had more wealth than his preaching would enable him to acquire.

but these who go to see him will find him full of memories of the past, and he will entertain one or hours; Judge J. K. Young, who was our Circuit Judge in the early days of Hope and after his time of Judge was out, practiced law here. His home used to be on the south side of the St. L. & I. M. Ry., just south of the Hope Lumber Company. J. White Brazell, C. A. Atkins, W. H. Huddleston, John A. Sullivan and a host of others, too numerous to mention in the space reserved for this chapter.

There is a notable characteristic of the members of this church, which I wish to recommend to members of other churches, and that is the study of the Bible. If you talk along religious lines with a member of the Christian church you will be appraised to the fact that he knows the Bible and many of them can quote from memory many passages. In this rushing money-mad age, we are prone to neglect the religious education of our children, being content to leave it to the Sunday school, and that school that requires the memory to be filled with the chapters and verses of the Bible, is laying the foundation of fine Christian character. The study of the word of God should be put as a text book in all of our public schools, as well as in our Sunday schools, if we wish to get the highest standard of citizenship.

## Chapter 13 The Bridewell School

During the year 1874, a Baptist preacher named Willis built the first school house in Hope, Ark. He bought lots 2 and 3 in block 51, which block has its west front on Walnut street, and its east front on Hazel street. The school building was erected on lots 2 and 3, which form the south corner of the block. It was a two-story frame, having the north end divided into two rooms, 28x20 down stairs, making sufficient room for the family as a dwelling. The west portion was divided into school rooms. The building was about 100 feet long. Mr. Willis opened his school in the fall and continued through a portion of the year 1875, dying before the end of that year. The property fell into the hands of a daughter, Miss Corn Willis, from whom, in December, 1875, C. A. Bridewell rented the property. In looking for a school roll, a few nights since, I found the written contract made with Miss Corn Willis at the time.

On the first day of January, 1876 I opened the school and continued to teach to the years 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879. During the first few months I had no assistant, but the school began to fill up, so I wrote to Miss Mollie Malone, who had taught with me at Camden, Ark., and who was teaching in Texas, and asked her to come to help me. She gave up her position at once and came to Hope. We two managed to conduct the school for two years, from the beginning, when it began to be necessary to have a school. Mrs. Bell, the wife of Judge Bell, and mother of Ike, Jessie and Maggie Bell, three of my old scholars, now living in Hope, and Mrs. Wallis, wife of Judge W. M. Wallis and mother of Mrs. Robert Penny, Walter Wallis and Tom Wallace, two of whom went to school to me. Mrs. Penny and Walter now living in Hope, and Tom Wallace is a big railroad man in the employ of the Iron Mountain Ry. Co. While teaching at the place I bought my first real estate in Hope, lots 1 and 5 in the same block on which the school building stood. One of them, No. 1, block 51, I turned over to the contractor, in part payment for the building of my present home. The other No. 5 I sold to a mill company for lumber, which I gave to Mr. Cheatman to go into his dwelling.

At the end of four years of my teaching in the Willis building, the Special School District of Hope had been formed and I was employed by the school board to teach the first public school in Hope. The Presbyterians had sold their church building which stood at the northwest corner of the present school block, on which is the High School building, and I taught the public school in that old church building, having with me some of my old teachers. Before the end of that school year, 1880-81, I was elected Mayor of Hope, and in connection with duties of the office of Mayor, I resumed the practice of law.

Knowing that my former scholars would like to preserve a roll of students, which I prepared for our first reunion October 25, 1916, I append herewith the roll. I know it is far from a complete list, yet it is as perfect as I could make it, from the material I had, and from the memories of those who were newly grown at the time I taught.

Hoping that God will permit us to have other reunions and that He will bless abundantly those who are still on this side of the River, I present to you our school roll:

Jessie Bell, Maggie Bell, Harry Bryant, Noble Reed, Jessie McCorkle, Lula Wetmore, Sid Reed, Clint Lawson, Will Haneagan, Ivia Jacobs, Fannie Carlton, Albert Betts, Jim Giles, Emma Jones, Berta Crum, Effie Anderson, Carrie Anderson, Charley Bayless, Ella Jones, Monte Thompson, Jasper Hearson, James Henry, Laura Shiver, Annie Kahn, Florence Meek, Alta Wood, Dero Wood, Pauline Barnes, Charlie Kendall, Lizzie Laterette, Emma Searlett, Katherine Taylor, Gus Hill, Jasper Story, Will Bledsoe, William Christian, Susie Connelly, Cook Meek, Waddie Turner, Emma Hill, Katie Jones, Oscar Baron, Sam Kahn, Sam Bowden, Joe Basden, Emma Fort, Clara Fort, Clarence Turner, Blanche Livingston, Charlie Nix, Thomas Story, Fannie Levy, Hary Tidwell, Gordie Smith, Mary Jamison, Annie Ellis, Lula Christian, Sue Jones, George Baron, Bettie Fuller, Lizzie Nix, Lucy Young, Tommie McCorkle, Paralee Giles, Paul Bryant, Oscar Law, Fred Tolliver, Bennie Saner, Pauline Canada, John White, Zack Hyatt, Annie Williamson, Katie Jamison, Alice Searlett, Milton Lucas, Della McDonald, George Meek, Jud Wright, Hattie Story, Sidney Henry, Stella Powell, Mattie Hill, Estelle Reed, Jennie McGee, Lula Duke, Clyde Taylor, Ethel Betts, Fannie White, Ike Bell, George Bryant, John Ferguson, Willie West, John Shiver, Commodore Powell, Robert Bridewell, Dolly White, Sallie Levins, Minnie Duke, Floyd Thompson, Lu Basden, Irene Hill, Lee Giles, George Allsbrook, Lilly Williams, Will Young, Alice Haneagan, Will Humphrey, Lu Bryant, Florence Betts, Percy Bridewell, George Sandefur,

Eric Jones, Sam Short, Robert Short, Andrew Russell, Willie White, James Williamson, Jennie Giles, Rena Jacobs, Burlon Norwood, Lena Short, Ada Ferguson, Sippie Gibson, Laura Murphy, Ora Huddleston, Zack White, Robert Bryant, Augusta Short, Will Murphy, Richard Kendall, Louie McCorkle, James Jamison, Theodore Powell, Clint Lawson, Mollie Davis, Harry Fort, Lizzie Linn, Clarence Reed, Fanny Ross, Boville Huddleston, Claude Fort, Frierson Lloyd, Henderson Allen, Matt Allen, Eliza Allen, Augusta Betts, James Betts, Joe Lewis, Lida Mack, Dock Hicks, Jim Hicks, Ras Winn, Lura Reeder, Lula Boudlin, Miles Sandlin, Willie Rose, Anna McDonald, Bynum Brown, George Price, Robert Singleton, Lou Allsbrook, Etta Sewell, Tom Massey, Louis Barton, John Saner, Robert Saner, Gus Hearson, Ida McDonald, Robert McFadden, Carrie Haneagan, Sallie Albert, Jesse Kyle, Walter Wallis, Geo. Anderson, Louie Livingston, Eli Hirschfield, Susie Hirschfield, Walter Woodwin, Lee Couch, Walter Couch, Matt Cornelius, Henry Cornelius, Rube Cornelius, R. R. Cornelius, Mary Cornelius, Sollie Cornelius, Walter Sandlin, Sam Knighton, W. A. Bryant, M. D. Will Pettis, Tom Wallis, Lillie Norris, Minnie Williams, Nannie Battle, Wilbur Mack, John Gibson, Joe Allen, Jacob Derraso, Leila Powell, Leola Powers, Will Allsbrook, Olin Hicks, Allie Hicks, Era Steel, Susie Steel, Nina Layle, Harvey Layle, Mattie Bayless, Nina Bayless, Nix Harrell, E. E. White, Sam White, Agnes Staley, Lou Staley, Ophelia Levins, Hodge Levins, Lizzie Levins, Will Levins, Belle Hayes, Kate Hayes, Norvell White, Florence Morgan, Nori Morgan, Mabel Morgan, Ida Hirschfield, James Green, Mammie Green, Loula Brooks, Emma Ragland, Ellington McGee, Geo. Quarles, Annie Quarles, Will Saner, Ed Stewart, Gus Satterwhite, Molly Crenoe, Exa Haneagan, Will Ansley, Eugene Ansley, Minnie Ware, Zula Bowden, Emma Bowden, Ada Sandefur, Eliza Sandefur.

## Chapter 14 Biography

Judge Alfred Holt Carrigan was born in Alamance county, North Carolina, on the 15th day of April, 1829, and is at this writing, 88 years, 6 months and 16 days of age. His parents were of Scotch ancestry and the judge received the training usually given in Presbyterian families of his childhood days, and there was imbedded in his character that love and respect for them as the result of his early training and God has blessed him with long life, in fulfillment of the promise. His father, William A. Carrigan, was born in Georgia in 1792, and his mother, Nancy M. (Holt) Carrigan, was born in North Carolina in 1809. She died there in 1841 and her husband came to Hempstead county, Ark., where he died in 1880. The Judge's father had been a cotton manufacturer, a merchant and a farmer and with his brother had factories in North Carolina, which they operated from 1837 to 1840, moving to Arkansas in 1852. The Judge's grandfather served in the Revolutionary War. He was a farmer by occupation, a Presbyterian and was one of the two laymen who was at the organization of Orange Presbytery, the oldest and one of the largest in the Southern Presbyterian church. The Judge's maternal grandfather, Hon. Michael Holt, was born in North Carolina, spent his life as a planter and served his state in the Legislative Halls for several terms. The Judge was the oldest of the family of five sons and one daughter. His early training was on the farm and he has devoted all his whole life to that calling and he has been successful in making a good living at it, and has accumulated quite a fortune, and in his old age has the means to make him comfortable.

His early schooling was in the ordinary country schools of that day, and North Carolina was noted then and is now for her great interest in the education of her boys and girls. After his preparatory training, he entered the State University at Chapel Hill, N. C., where he took the regular course of four years, graduating with honors in 1850. In 1852 he came to Hempstead county, Ark., on a prospecting tour, and being satisfied with this country, he invested in farms for his father and brothers and returned to North Carolina to assist in moving the family to Arkansas. After getting settled and homes built, taking about three years to make all preparations, he returned to North Carolina and was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Moore on the 25th day of September, 1855, and returned to Hempstead county. By this union there were born to him nine children, seven sons and two daughters. Dr. Samuel M. Carrigan, who died in Hope, Ark., in March, 1908; Hon. Alfred H. Carrigan, who graduated from the Arkansas State University at Fayetteville, and from the Law College at Lebanon, Tenn., and is now a successful lawyer of Wichita Falls, Texas, and served in that Judicial District as the Circuit Judge for several terms; Miss Mary Carrigan, now living with her brother in Hope; Adolphus Carrigan, now on the farm between Hope and Washington; Dr. Pickney Carrigan, living and practicing his profession in Hope, and who has earned quite a reputation here, in Mexico and St. Louis, Mo., as a surgeon; Miss Annie E. Carrigan, who died in Hope in February, 1908; William Carrigan, living now at Mineral Wells, Texas; John Carrigan, who died when 8 years of age, and Robert Carrigan, who died when ten months old. Mrs. Carrigan the mother, died in 1881.

Judge Carrigan is a part of the history not only of Hope, but of Hempstead county and the State of Arkansas. He has been prominent not in the farm life only, but in the political, civil and religious life of the town, county and state. The wife of James K. Jones Jr. was dwelling recently among the early records at Chapel Hill and found the name of Alfred H. Carrigan, as one of the contributors to purchase a very fine Bible for the Presbyterian church in religion, and his family followed in the steps of their ancestors and all have been loyal to the Presbyterian church. In civil life he has been a prominent factor and the impress of his splendid character has been made upon the people among whom he lived. In political life he has been prominent. As a young man he was a candidate for

(Continued on page eight)

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## History of Hope (Continued From Page Six)

where Mr. Ike Bell has built a two-story apartment house.

A nice frame church building was erected on this lot and the congregation worshipped in it for nearly ten years. It was burned in October, 1893, and another building was erected at once. However the members soon saw that it would not be a great while before they would be surrounded by business houses, and they began to look for a new location.

Dr. H. J. F. Garrett had bought lots number 10, 11 and 12, in block number 12 as an investment, but when approached by the members of the church and asked to let them have these lots for church purposes, he decided these lots at once \$350.00 to A. J. Anderson and C. A. Atkins and they decided them to the church trustees: J. W. Brazell, A. J. Anderson, J. A. Sullivan and C. A. Atkins, December 1, 1902 and their successors in office. The new church building was moved to its present location and lots No. 6, block 21 was sold to Mr. A. J. Anderson.

Adolphus Anderson secured a patent to W. one half of N. one-quarter, section 33 Township 12, S. Range 24 West, which was later sold to the church. Patent dated, June 5, 1875, block No. 54 is included in this land. Mrs. M. J. Lee, wife of A. A. Lee secured from Anderson the lots 3 and 4 in block 34 and donated same to the Christian church for a parsonage, which present location was used for that purpose till the present location was secured.

On August 4, 1902, J. A. Sullivan, J. W. Brazell, Elders, and C. A. Atkins and A. J. Anderson, Deacons, Trustees of the church sold to A. J. Anderson lots 3 and 4, in block No. 54 being all in same block and lots south of the dividing line between the North and South quarter of the East one-half Section 33 Township 12, Range 24 to the line of Sixth street.

On the northeast part of this present property the parsonage now used by their pastor was built and finished about the 24th day of May, 1904. On the West part of this property, in the year 1910 a large one story room was built to accommodate the overflow from their Sunday school. Right recently their property has been improved very much by a nice concrete sidewalk extending the length of the property on the East and South. Thus equipped they are prepared to wage the contest which has come down to us from Adam's transgression.

When the church was organized in 1882 Mrs. M. J. Lee and husband advertised in one of their church newspapers, published in Texas for a teacher. A young, single man named H. A. Smith, one day presented himself. At that time Mr. Lee was the mercantile business one-story frame building on the ground, which is by the stores of Waddie

Bros. and Ward & Key up to the little alley on the north. The name of the firm was Faulkner & Lee. Mr. Lee took the young man up to the depot and pointed to the other side of North Division street, and said, "There is your home as long as you behave yourself." I have a horse, saddle and bridle and I want you to use your spare time from the Hope church in Mission work in the surrounding country. This preacher Smith did preaching in several places, and organized a church at Sardis. He used Mr. Lee's horse to such advantage that it became known throughout the country as "The Mission Horse." Rev. H. A. Smith was the first preacher. He was followed by Rev. T. J. Shelton who served the church acceptably for one year, when he received a call to the church at Little Rock and was there for some years. Rev. Perkins came next and remained in the service for two years. He was followed by Rev. Kimbrough Ferguson. He served the church for one year. Rev. Cranville Jones a native of the State of Arkansas was the next preacher. He had quite a reputation as a temperance lecturer and remained only one year with this church, after which he resumed his work in the cause of prohibition.

His brother Rev. Arthur Jones came next and served the church for two years. He was also in the same work as his brother and was a great lecturer. Just before the Spanish-American war Rev. Wright preached one year for this church, when he was appointed chaplain of the Regiment, which joined and served as such during that war.

Rev. J. M. Ratcliff succeeded him. Besides his ministerial work, he conducted a newspaper for a time and was engaged in the mercantile business with his son-in-law, Goff, who has been yard foreman for the Iron Mountain Ry. Co. for some years. Rev. Ratcliff served this church for two years and was rated a good preacher. Rev. Brendon, who was a widower, with several children, came next and served this church for two years, and was followed by Rev. Stanley, who remained for six or seven months, and was dismissed because an unfavorable report had been received by the church. Rev. J. D. Davis served the church just before Stanley and remained two years. During the revival held at Boyett's cotton warehouse, by Major Cole, the Christian church had for its preacher Rev. C. L. Wilson, who remained for one year. He and the congregation did not work in harmony very well and he had to leave. Rev. Spurlock was the next preacher to serve this church for a year, when he resigned to devote himself to a hotel which he had bought. It was on the grounds where the Park Hotel now stands. It was a frame building and was burned and rebuilt and bought by the present owner of the Park Hotel.

Rev. U. M. Boudier was the next preacher and served the church during the year 1903 and 1904. He was followed by Rev. Percy G. Cross. He

was a great preacher and is now doing splendid work as an evangelist, and having great success in his work. He served this church during the years 1907, 1908 and 1909. He was a fine preacher and did good work while here. Rev. B. E. Newton came next for the years 1910-1911 and 1912. He was a good preacher and did good work for the church while here. He became interested in the Knights of Luther, a society opposed to the Roman Catholic church and quit the position in this church to lecture in that cause. His home was here for some time after giving up this work. For a while the church was without a preacher. Then Rev. Thary was here for a year and he was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. James N. Thomas, who came to the church on the first day of September, 1915. It is the custom of this church to keep a preacher as long as he is acceptable to the congregation and is doing good work. Bro. Thomas is well liked by his people, as well as the other churches of Hope. He works in harmony with the other preachers and it is to be hoped that his stay among us will last for a long time.

It is also the policy of this church to elect its officers in church and Sabbath school to serve during the will and pleasure of the members and not for life terms, as some other churches do. When the present pastor came, there was a general reorganization and the following is the lineup of the church, the Sabbath school and societies:

Rev. James N. Thomas, pastor.  
Elders: George B. Carter, C. M. Richards, W. W. Duckett.  
Deacons: J. F. Gorin, C. A. Neal, A. F. Arnen, G. F. Shaw, J. A. Davis, Jewel Moore, A. C. Whitehurst, and Charles Bader.  
Sabbath School: C. A. Neal, superintendent; Howell Myers, secretary; J. F. Gorin, treasurer; Miss Mary Carter, organist.

The school is graded and has the Credit Roll Department, with a total enrollment of 150 scholars.  
A. C. Whitehurst, J. F. Gorin, C. M. Richards, Will Porter, John A. Sullivan, are some of those who have been superintendents of the Sunday school, in the past years.

Societies: The Ladies Aid Society, of which Mrs. W. W. Duckett is the president, does local work.  
The Woman's Missionary Society, of which Mrs. Belle Norwood is the president, is engaged in both Home and Foreign Mission.  
The Senior Christian Endeavor Society is active along the lines laid down in the Rules and Regulations of the Society.  
Among the earliest members and officers we find the following: A. A. Lee and wife, Mrs. M. J. Lee, Marion Tyson, who was the first elder to serve this church. He married one of Joe McDonald's daughters. They moved first to Texas and now Mr. Tyson lives in California; A. J. Anderson, known to all his friends as "Uncle Andy" and at present is on the retired list due to old age and failing health,

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# History of Hope

(Continued From Page Seven)

the legislature. He was, at that time, an old line whig, the party of the great Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and at that time, there was a political secret organization known as the "No Nominations" and the judge had the courage to come out openly and stand for the principles advocated by that party. The time was 1856, and he was defeated. At the next election he was a candidate again for the State Senate and was elected and served four years. At the beginning of the Civil War he was a candidate for delegate to the State Secession Convention and at the first was opposed to a separation from the government. The Convention took a recess in February, and convened again in June, and when the final vote was taken, it was unanimous for secession.

The judge went into the war as Lieutenant Colonel of the 20th Ark. Infantry. After a short service he caught the measles and came near to death and was invalided home. During the years 1866 and 1867 he was the County Judge of Hempstead county and was elected again for the years 1876 and 1877 and the records will show that he made his county one of her best judges. In 1884 he was again a candidate for the Legislature, with C. A. Bridwell for his mate. Both were elected and served through the years 1885-1886. In all these political positions he was true to his people and rendered them faithful and valuable service.

After moving to Arkansas, one of his first investments was the purchase of the farm now being used by the county as a "poor farm," on which he lived for a while, then in Washington till 1902, when he moved to Hope and built the home he now lives in. As a farmer, the judge, as was then and is now, devoted his talents to raising cotton, which he shipped to New Orleans by water, from Fulton, on the Red River, and from Camden, on the Ouachita River. The judge and his wife at times would go on the steamer to New Orleans down these rivers, which, at that early day, were the ways to market for the farm products, there being no railroads in the state.

Judge Carrigan is the only one of his father's family now living. His brother, Wm. M., died during the Civil war; John M. was killed in the battle of Oak Hills; Robert A. a captain in the Civil war, died at Washington in 1877, and James E. was killed at the battle of Lovejoy Station, near Jonesboro, Ga.

For more than a year the Judge has been confined to his home, compelled thereto by sickness and a fall. In this affliction he has been uncompaining and receives his friends with a cheerfulness that is wonderful, and he enjoys the conversations, showing the most vivid memory of the incidents that have crossed his pathway.

For forty years or more the writer has been a friend of Judge Carrigan and was his roommate while we were members of the Legislature, and I have found him ever a man, and with

Browning, feel he is  
"One who never turned his back,  
But marched breast forward,  
Never doubted clouds would break,  
Never dreamed, though right were  
worsted,  
Wrong would triumph;  
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to  
fight better,  
Sleep to wake."  
And with Whittier he can say:  
"I wait the muffled oar;  
No harm from Him can come to me  
On ocean or on shore.  
I know not where His islands lift  
Their branded palms in air;  
I only know I cannot drift  
Beyond His love and care."

## Chapter 15

### The Newspapers

The history of the newspapers of Hope, is, in a great measure, the history of Claude McCorkle, and while it is not my intention, at this time, to write a history of his life, yet it will be impossible for me to write this chapter without frequent mention of him. I wish to give him also, credit for the use of his memory, which is as vivid as when these events occurred.

The first newspaper ever started in Hope was "The Star of Hope." Col. Anson W. Hobson was the owner and editor, who had moved from Camden, Ark., and had brought the printing office with him. He came to Hope in the fall of 1873, soon after the railroad got here and brought with him R. L. Whyte, generally known as Bob, for his printer and publisher. Bob had a considerable family and lived just across the street east of the school house, on South Hazel St. Col. Hobson was a doctor also and did some practice. His office was in the rear end of Sam Bracy's Drug Store on Front street in Block 20 near the middle of Front Row. His printing office was in a small building north of A. Kyle's dwelling, about where the Oil Mill's cotton gin is now. When Sam Bracy moved his drug store to the building on Elm street, then on the same ground where Battle & Cresnoe now have a drug store, Col. Hobson moved his printing office into the building vacated by Sam Bracy. Claude McCorkle moved from Camden, Ark., to Hope, and worked for Col. Hobson some months, doing his first work after learning his trade.

Col. A. W. Hobson had been a celebrated cavalry officer in the Civil war, as Colonel of the 3rd Arkansas Cavalry. His regiment, and the 8th Texas Cavalry fought together and became noted in both armies. When he started his paper in Hope he was getting well along in age and had left much of his work to his printers, yet the Star of Hope was a live-wire and Colonel continued to issue it until the second County House election, when he was noted as one of the foremost editors in the State of Arkansas, he was induced by the people of Washington to move there and assist Ed Givens, the editor of the Southwestern Press, in the Court House fight. During his

time away from Hope the material of the Star of Hope was unused and the paper suspended. This out was finally sold to Charlie Adamson, who moved it down to Magnolia, Ark., and thus for a time died the first paper to be published in Hope. However, it was brought to life in 1899 by Claude McCorkle and has been published regularly up to the present date, and a complete file of the issues, without a break, for the past seventeen years, is preserved in the office of the paper and Claude McCorkle can be found there six days in the week rounding out a life well spent in his calling.

The second paper established in Hope had as its sponsors Col. Jim Tom Story and Charley Blackburn. The former moved to Hope from Magnolia in 1874, just after the railroad was run into Texarkana; the latter came to Hope soon after from Homer, La., and they went into the business together. Col. Story bought himself a home on the Block No. 16, Beard's Addition, the dwelling fronting the Iron Mountain track, on Front street, near the dwelling occupied now by Mrs. Williams, built by S. P. Brundidge. Charley Blackburn lived with his father, Col. Blackburn, who occupied a dwelling about where is now the dwelling of R. O. Bridwell. The name of their paper was "The Hope City Times." The printing office was in the upstairs of the New Little building, which was about the middle of the front row on Block 28, space now occupied by John Moses's transfer office and store room. The paper was a neutral, independent one, but supported the Democratic ticket all the time. They published a semi-weekly in the busy seasons, a published also a hand-around-sheet, giving markets, sales, etc., a sheet 12x18, which was distributed by Col. Jim Tom Story in person. During the life of this paper Col. Story printed a book of 120 pages, giving the advantages and resources of Hope, several thousand copies of which were sent broadcast throughout the United States, and a great, or the greatest, work in putting Hope on the map, and starting her to her present greatness. The paper was a real booster and contained articles each week lauding Hope. It also made agallant fight for the Court House removal. The hand-around sheet showed that for the years 1875 and 1876 here were 90,000 bales of cotton shipped from Hope. This sheet also showed that Hicks & Thompson were the biggest buyers, with J. R. Giles, Jake Powell, George Taylor and McNeal close followers.

This paper also boosted the Bozley railroad out to the town of Washington and into the black lands, and Col. Story and his wife were of the first to ride on this new railroad. The paper was printed on a Washington hand press and Blackburn did the rolling. They had an old fashioned Ruggles job press (none now in use), and a subscription list of 1500 subscribers. Judge Carrigan Hervey was their first one; New Little second; Pap Kelly third; Walter Sliver fourth; and Rich Giles fifth. Sam White was the first advertiser and Hicks & Thompson the second. The Hope City Times died the town printing.

Story and Blackburn published this paper for about three years and then sold it to Claude McCorkle. Col.

Story moved to Hot Springs and went in with Charley Matthews, and also brought an interest in the Malvern Motel with Sam Emmer. He is now living in Oklahoma and owns and edits the Bokchito News. Charley Blackburn moved to Little Rock and, I think, is still living there.

Claude McCorkle changed the name of the paper to Hempstead County Record, and he continued to publish this paper till about 1883. Some time before this, Col. A. W. Hobson had moved to Hope and wishing to engage again in the business he bought the Record from Claude McCorkle. He did not publish the paper but a few months before he died. He was buried in Cave Hill cemetery. It seems that while he was living in Washington he formed some connection with the Eakin boys, for Julian and Percy Eakin took charge of Hobson's paper, changed the name to "The Pine Torch," and continued the paper for one year and sold it to Fred I. Dean and B. F. Kennedy, who were Republican and they printed the only Republican paper ever issued in Hope. This paper did not last long, for lack of support. Both men were smart enough, and B. F. Kennedy had a winning way about him that made many friends, and succeeded in captivating one of our fine girls, Miss Lydia Baine, to whom he was married. After a few months of struggle, in the effort to make a Republican paper go in Hope it was suspended and the outfit sold to Joe Pollard, who moved the material to Magnolia, Ark.

After the second Court House election a new paper was started, by the brothers, John, Ah and James, named "The Hope News." The brothers were engaged in the practice of law, doing the only fire insurance then in Hope, selling real estate, collecting accounts, etc., with an office about where the sample room of the Barlow Hotel is now. They published a live newspaper for three or four years, and then sold it to Withers and Johnson. At that time Dr. H. Withers, one of the ablest ministers of the Methodist church in Arkansas, was the pastor of the Hope church, and it was his wife who bought from the Lewis brothers, Withers, and Johnson changed the name of the paper to "The Telegraph." They failed to make it go and began to dicker with Claude McCorkle for a sale to him. At that time C. A. Bridwell was the attorney at Hope for the St. Louis Type Foundry and held a lien on the paper outfit and when he required a settlement of the matter a trade was made with Claude McCorkle. Before this trade was consummated, the paper was not issued, but for several weeks Hope was without a newspaper. McCorkle changed the name of this paper to "The Hope Mercury" and made a live paper of it, doing, as he has always done, the very best for the upbuilding of Hope. In 1884 he sold the outfit to James H. Betts, who changed the name to "The Hope Gazette." This is the paper that still lives and has done much for the City of Hope. Those who remember James H. Betts, know that Hope never had a better friend or greater booster for everything which was for the advancement of the town, and though he conducted the paper for a few years, he made it tell for all a paper is worth. In 1890 he sold out to J. L. Tullis, who had organized a corporation to take over the paper. During the days of Tullis' management of the Gazette we had some of the hottest political fights ever pulled off in Hempstead county and he was a champion of the Democratic party, worthy of any man's steel. About 1894 the paper was sold to Col. W. W. Folsom, who continued its issue till his death recently. While Col. Folsom was a Democrat and his paper always upheld that party's principles, yet he was an independent thinker, and never hesitated to stand for the right and to denounce the wrong. For over twenty years he went in and out among us, leaving an impress for good which will show in the lives of many who are left. He made the Gazette a clean paper in every respect. One feature which appealed to many of his subscribers was the printing each week of a chapter from God's Holy Book. During his time with the Gazette he printed the whole of the New Testament. After his death his widow sold the paper to Purkins & Gates, the proprietors of the Arkansas Evening Herald, and they are now issuing the Hope Gazette as a weekly and are continuing it fully up to the standard.

The foregoing contains a brief history of some of the papers that have been published in Hope since its location and which had much to do with the upbuilding of our city. The thing most lacking in this line is a stronger and better support of these great agencies.

## Chapter 16

### The Churches

Patrick Donnelly came to Hope with the Cairo and Fulton railroad, being a section boss on the work.

Soon after the track layers and graders reached section crossing Prairie DeRosa Donnelly discovered that there was some government land on this section and he left the camp quietly and made a trip to Camden to the Land office. He succeeded in getting possession of the East Half of the Northwest Quarter (E ½ NW ¼) of Section Thirty-three (33) in Township 12 South, Range 24 West, 80 acres of land which lies in the very heart of Hope. He had this land laid out in blocks and lots and among others, Block 59, just north of the present dwelling now owned and occupied by Mr. A. L. Betts. In said block on the West side of Elm street Patrick Donnelly, a big hearted Irishman, set apart the whole block, and out of his own means built and donated to the Catholic church a very neat church building. At that period in the history of Hope, Donnelly's patent being dated June 15, 1875, there were very few members of this church living in Hope, and there was no resident Priest. Services were held on occasions by visiting Priests, but for years there was no increase in membership. The great tornado which swept Hempstead county and Hope, Ark., on the 30th day of May, 1892, blew this church building down and it was some time afterward that Pat Donnelly had it repaired and erected again, and it is my recollection that this was done at his own expense. A succeeding storm destroyed the church and it was never rebuilt and for many years there was

## 4 Men on Hope's Cotton Row as They Looked 31 Years Ago



Photo Courtesy of Mrs. L. A. Foster.  
Not far removed from the era of the Gay Nineties—about 1905—is this picture at 113 South Walnut street.  
Reading from left to right: L. A. Foster (deceased); E. C. Brown, E. F. Buffington; and Johnny Lane (deceased).

no church building and services in Hope.

The Protestant Episcopal church owned Lot 3 in Block 22, this having been donated to them by Allen and Marquard, but desiring to build at another location, they, by and through Judson T. West and S. A. Knighton, wardens, and Moses H. Barlow, Geo. R. Ruffin and Robert E. Ryan as vestrymen of St. Mark's church, trustees for the said church, for the consideration of \$1000 sold said Lot 3 to the Right Reverend Edward Fitzgerald, commonly known as the Bishop of Little Rock, Ark., and his heirs and assigns. The deed to this property is dated July 7, 1902, and the lot is located at the Northeast corner of the Band Park. There was a nice church building already on the lot and for about seven years the Catholic congregation worshipped at that place.

Block No. 59, which had been deeded

by Patrick Donnelly, on January 21, 1875 to Edward Fitzgerald, known as the Bishop of Little Rock, Ark., was sold, part on July 11, 1899, to J. P. Hervey, and part on July 2, 1890, to Mrs. Katherine Forney.

There was another piece of property which belonged to this church, but was never used for church purposes. It is Lot No. 9, in Block No. 37, on the corner of Elm and South Third street, just north across the street from the Episcopal church building. This lot was sold by Edward Fitzgerald to Mrs. Frances M. Black, March 24, 1902.

Desiring a location for their church near the School of the Sisters of Mercy, Lots number 9, 10, 11, 12, in Block number 19 were purchased in Brookwood Addition, from L. A. Foster, and Eliza Foster, his wife, and the Lot 3, in Block 22, where the frame church stood, was sold. These lots are situated on East Third Ave-

nue, just East of the home of Mr. Walker and just West of the home of K. G. McRae.

On the west end of these lots a very handsome brick church building has been erected, and a very comfortable one-story frame dwelling for the Priest, built just south of the church building. This property was bought on June 22, 1911. Since the building of the school and church buildings, a good number of members from other parts of Arkansas and from many of the states have come to make Hope and Hempstead county their home. These new comers have settled partly inside the corporate limits, and partly on farms near Hope, that they might have the benefits of both school and church, and they constitute some of our best farmers and citizens.

A number of sisters, who for many years had conducted a school and were members of Annie Mark's Society, came to Hope, hunting for a new location for their school. This band of Sisters was headed by Sister Thomason, president of the Society. After several visits and examination of several pieces of property which were offered to them, Sister Thomason bought from C. P. Bridwell and Leila Bridwell, his wife, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 in Block No. 2, in Brookwood Addition, which is all of said Block except Lots 7 and 8, which belong to Jesse N. Riley, on which is his dwelling. The deed to these Lots was made to Eleanor Kearney (Sister Thomason) and was dated the 24th day of July, 1909. Eleanor Kearney then deeded the property to St. Rose Academy, on July 11, 1910. St. Rose Academy, to secure the grantor, executed a deed of trust to Eleanor Kearney, dated July 12, 1910. As soon as the property was bought, the contract was let for the erection of the buildings now on said Block and a school was opened as soon as the buildings were ready for occupation. This property was bought during the \$80,000 boosting period in Hope's history and those in charge of said scheme agreed and did give these Sisters help in the construction of their buildings. St. Rose Academy was a well conducted school and continued for over one year, or until August, 1911. On August 3, 1911, Eleanor Kearney executed a Release Deed to St. Rose Academy, and then St. Rose Academy sold the property to the Sisters of Mercy of the Female Academy, of Little Rock, Ark. These Sisters have used the buildings part of the time for a sanitarium, and part of the time for school purposes, and during this year, 1916, are conducting a very successful school. The buildings are located on the north half of Block 22, and are built of brick, and the grounds have been improved and concrete walks put down.

A good many noted cases have been treated in this sanitarium and the patients have come away singing the praises of the Good Sisters who have been the trained nurses, as well as the teachers, when the school is open. A good many girls from other towns and places have come, as boarders, to this school and have gone away very much pleased with the instruction given them there.

The church has a regular pastor stationed here, who came to the church from his home in Canada. It is still a young man, full of energy and very pleasant in his manner and conversation. His name is Father McGrath, P. P., and conducts the regular services set forth in their form of church government.

## Stephenson File Goes Back to

### Records Sale of 7 Negro Slaves—and Prospectus of Hempstead 1873

Roy Stephenson, of Hope, has some old papers and records such as the bill of sale of the estate of Martha Bradley, February 10, 1838. In this are listed seven negro slaves ranging in price from \$20 to \$1000.

Another item in this collection is a letter from E. M. Lowe, who was the overseer and agent for Governor James S. Conway, to the governor. It is addressed to His Excellency James S. Conway, Little Rock, Ark. and is dated May 7, 1839. In this letter he relates as he phrases it "The mellowed news of the death of Mrs. Eliza Bradley," who was one of the very early pioneers.

There is a bill of sale of the personal property belonging to the estate of John B. Borden, made by James H. Cantley, January 1, 1832. Among the articles sold are a trunk and contents, 1 pair saddle bags, and iron, shovels and tongs, Greenleaf on Evidence—2 volumes, Raccoe's Criminal Evidence, 2 volumes, Flutcher's lives.

Another document reads: "Hiron Smith Plaintiff vs. Alexander S. Walker — James Gibson—This is an action of debt founded on a written obligatory for the sum of One hundred and twenty dollars debt, ages One hundred dollars and not required.

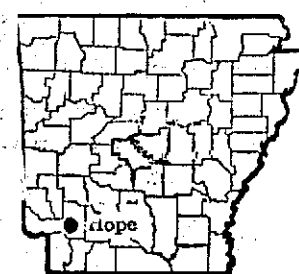
"Attest—Ringo & Conway the Plaintiff."

The most and amusing and interesting article in this old collection is "Borden's Monthly" dated 1873. Some of the items read like this:

"Stuart, Carrigan & Co., and Family Supplies."  
"H. Lazarus, Dry Goods & Co."  
"Kile & Co., Ice Merchants."  
"Charles Patten, Merchant Tailor."  
"A Kile, Tinner."  
"V. O. McMonigle, Gunsmith and dealer in Fire Arms."  
"Louis Latourette, confectionaries."  
"W. P. Hart, Drugs, Chemicals & Paints."

This paper also lists four doctors and eleven lawyers. Under churches and societies, the Debonair Reading Club is mentioned, with Miss Jennie Capron, president.

much pleased with the instruction given them there.



1836 — 1936

## 100 Years

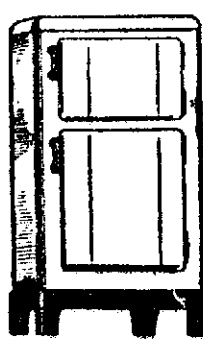
from the old

Springhouse

to

Modern Refrigeration

Science has given us a rapid advancement in refrigeration during the past century—a big leap from old fashioned cooling in the springhouse to the modern air-conditioned White Seal Refrigerator. The real ice refrigerator that is a tested and proven method for keeping your food bills low. It protects your food perfectly, and cuts down spoilage so efficiently that it always repays more than its small cost.



"Save it with Ice"

SOUTHERN ICE CO.

522 E. Div.

Inc.

Phone 72

## COTTON



Southwest Arkansas' Largest and Most Important Crop

To the Cotton Growers, Buyers and Shippers the Union Compress & Warehouse Company offers the most complete compress service in the State of Arkansas.

Storage Capacity 35,000 Bales  
"Service Impartially Rendered"

UNION

Compress and Warehouse Company

Hope

H. O. KYLER, Supt.

Arkansas



## Dooley's Ferry Forts Constructed in 1862

**Spring Hill a Seat  
of Wealth Prior  
to War of States**

**Early Neighborhoods Set-  
tled Off According to  
Native States**

**RISE OF SCHOOLING**  
**Aristocracy Founded First  
Academics, Known Then  
as "Dormitories"**

By Virginia Fitzsimmons Hicks  
Again the hands of the clock turn  
back and we hear the creek of the ox-  
en and the shouts of the cattle driv-  
ing as the covered wagons roll into  
country over seeking richer soil.  
Health-giving springs on civiliza-  
tion's march to the west.  
Night, a place to camp, discovery of  
an excellent spring of water and good  
grass for the work stock, and the next  
morning some of those in the wagon  
train remained behind while the others  
pushed further into the glamorous  
west. Thus might easily the first set-  
tler have arrived at what has later  
become Spring Hill.

This little hamlet, for such it has  
now become, once was one of the  
leading towns in Southwest Arkansas.  
Deriving its name from the large  
spring or springs for which it later  
became famous, it played an important  
part in the early history of our state.

One of the oldest surviving early in-  
habitants of Spring Hill is John Riley  
Yocum, who moved there with his  
parents and grandfather in 1861. For  
the benefit of the Centennial Edition  
Uncle Johnny as he is familiarly  
known, recalled the early days of the  
town before the War between the  
States, during the reconstruction period,  
and in later years.

**The Early Days**  
When Mr. Yocum first came to  
Spring Hill, he says, there were only  
about three or four merchants, three  
of whom he can vividly remember.  
They were Jim Betts, Sr., Colonel  
Finley and his four sons, J. L. Mc-  
Knight, and a German whose name  
can not be recalled. George Stuart  
and Mr. Foster, father of the late Lee  
Foster, of Hope, were also in business  
there.

There were two doctors in this sec-  
tion of the country south of where  
Hope now stands. They were Dr. Grey  
and Dr. Wilder. Mr. Yocum says there  
were no other doctors until you got  
into Lafayette county to the south.  
Tom Wilson was the saddler for this  
section and made only the best best  
grade of saddles. These articles known  
as "Texas Saddles" were much finer  
than the ordinary saddles handled by  
the merchants. About the cheapest  
saddle turned out by Mr. Wilson was  
never less than \$50.00.

Then there was "Old Uncle Johnny  
Kemp" who though he didn't make  
saddles, peddled or sold them and  
might be termed a "saddle salesman."  
The two blacksmiths, Bob Edwards  
and Uncle Billie Wehnt, made ox  
yokes and plowstocks as there were  
no bought plowstocks at this time.  
Mr. Yocum says there was one old  
wagonmaker, whose name he doesn't  
remember, but who was bought out by  
Jesse Johnson.

**Old Plantation Homes**  
Prior to 1861 the foregoing firms and  
businesses formed the town of Spring  
Hill. Then there were the big planters  
and slaveowners. These were the ones  
whose fine colonial homes stood maj-  
estically among the trees about a mile  
or two out of town. Nearly all of these  
business men and planters formed the  
moneyed class or "gentry" of this early  
date. It was these big farms and plan-  
tations along the Red river, with their  
hundreds of slaves that made this  
place famous for its wealthy landown-  
ers during the early history of the  
country.

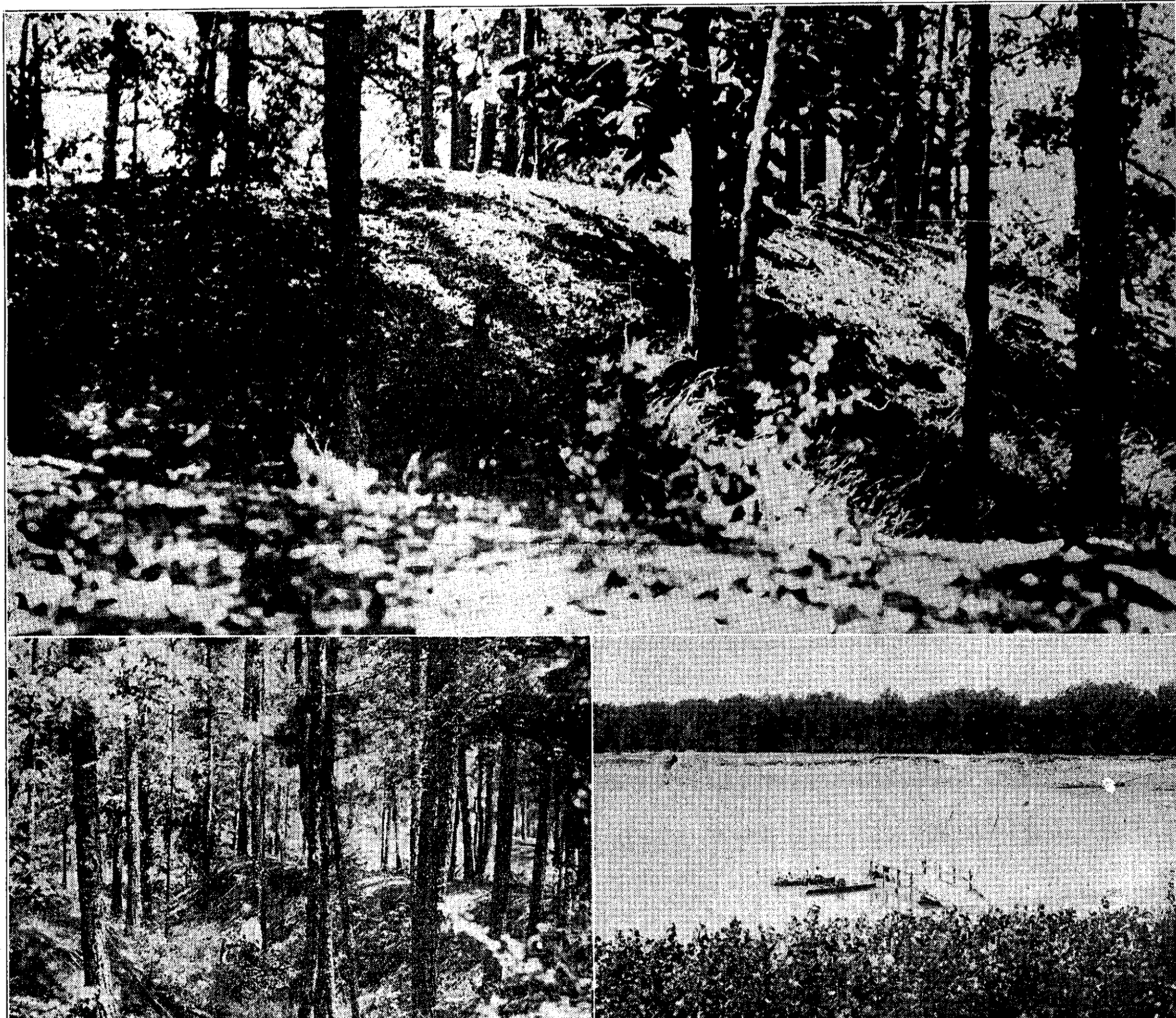
It was the "aristocracy" that or-  
ganized the two educational build-  
ings then known as "Dormitories,"  
which their children attended, and it  
was in these two brick buildings that  
many of the descendants of the early  
settlers who have later attained promi-  
nence, received their education.

Mr. Yocum pictured the town of  
Spring Hill as he saw it in the late  
fifties.

There were the two dormitories, one  
for the girls and one for the boys.  
From the front door of each of the five  
old houses surrounding the town there  
was a tree-lined avenue, 50 feet wide,  
kept by the old negroes too old to farm  
and the little negroes. This led straight  
to the campus of the schools. To the  
north lay the avenue leading to Col-  
Hervey's home. To the east lived the  
Finleys. The Foster home was on the  
west, and Dick Benford, owner of the  
only steam mill in this part of the  
country lived to the south of the  
Academies. Between Mr. Foster and  
Col. Hervey stood the Betts residence.  
From this description one can imagine  
the beauty of this little southern  
town.

**"State Neighborhoods"**  
From the first, as new people moved  
into the country, neighborhoods were  
formed according to the old state  
from which the settlers came. Thus,  
there was the Alabama neighborhood,  
settled up by Alabamians, some of

## The Sun and the Earth Gather an Old River Fort Back to the Arms of Its Native Forest



—Photo by The Star.

**TOP**—The camera looks across the mouth of the sun-lit top of the largest Dooley's Ferry cannon fort, constructed by the Arkansas Confederate Army 75 years ago to protect the river-crossing from Federal invaders who were attempting to get through and cut Texas off from the rest of the Confederacy. The fort is only a few hundred yards to the right of the Spring Hill-Dooley's Ferry road, at the top of the bluff, just before the road plunges down to the mile-long river bottom.

**BOTTOM LEFT**—Former Mayor R. A. (Ruff) Boyett of Hope is standing in the rifle trenches of another Dooley's Ferry fort. This fort is about a quarter mile from the one in the top picture, being located on the Patmos-Dooley's Ferry road. This road and the road from Spring Hill join at the foot of the bluff. Both forts are at the top of their respective bluffs. To reach the fort in the lower picture from the one in the upper picture you descend the Spring Hill-Dooley's Ferry road to the foot of the bluff, turn to the left at the intersection of the Patmos-Dooley's Ferry road and go back up that highway to the top of the bluff, the second fort being then on your right.

**BOTTOM RIGHT**—Historic Dooley's Ferry, still operated for incidental local traffic between lower Hempstead and Miller counties. That far shore was once Mexico, a foreign land. The ferry is owned today by R. H. Betts and operated by G. E. Betts.

### How Lost Prairie "Got" a Steamboat

**Capt. Moss' Disaster Be-  
lieved to Have Given  
Prairie Its Name**

By Charlean Moss Williams  
Captain Mathew Moss and his brother  
William were among the pioneer  
merchants of Washington, and also  
owned and operated a steamboat on  
Red River, which bore the name of  
"The Hempstead."

They freighted their goods from  
New Orleans to Fulton on the Hemp-  
stead. From Fulton the goods were  
hailed to Washington on wagons.  
They also carried goods for the other  
merchants of the town. This was in  
the early part of 1830.

Matthew was captain of the boat  
while brother "Billie" acted as land  
hubber. On a fatal occasion however,  
alas, and black-a-day! Capt. Matt  
placed the Hempstead in charge of his

(Continued on page seven)

### One of First Kidnap Victims, in Hempstead 100 Years Ago

**4-Year-Old Son of Benjamin Clark Seized by Horse-  
men—Boy Recovered Safely, But His Main  
Abductor, Captured, Later Drowned**

Over a hundred years ago the country was startled by the bold abduction  
of the 4-year-old son Thomas, of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Clark of Hemp-  
stead county.

This is an interesting story and in-  
volves some of the most prominent  
pioneer families of the state. The fact  
that some of the little kidnap victim's  
descendants are still living in Hope  
and Hempstead county serves to make  
it of even more local interest.

One day little Thomas Clark and  
his nurse, a negro girl named Sully,  
had walked a part of the way to  
school with the boy's older brothers;  
and were returning home. Two strange  
men on horseback rode up and asked  
the little boy if he wanted to ride.  
The child said "yes" and one of the  
men lifted him into the saddle. They  
told the negro girl to crawl through

(Continued on page seven)

### T. J. Hartsfield Is DeAnn's "Oldest"

**He Recalls Reconstruction  
Days, and Founding of  
Postoffice**

The Hartsfield brothers, T. J. and  
W. J., were born in Hempstead coun-  
ty and were among the early settlers  
of DeAnn.

They were mere boys, living be-  
tween Washington and DeAnn, during  
the War between the States.

T. J. Hartsfield, who is 85 years old,  
is the oldest living settler in the entire  
community. He told of the time he,  
together with his brother and a neigh-  
bor boy, had been hunting and re-  
turned about 11 o'clock that night to  
find a message awaiting them. This  
was during the Reconstruction days,  
and the message was that the negro  
militia was on its way to Washington  
to burn the town and for the boys to

(Continued on page four)

### Battle of Poison Springs Is Pictured by Chas. T. Anderson

**Late Father of Roy Anderson Tells of Southwest Ark-  
ansas Campaign, in Memoirs of 1863-64**

By CHARLES T. ANDERSON

(Written in the year 1915)

It was in the spring of 1863 that my father, under the Conscription Act, was  
forced to join the army. He joined a company and was ready to go.

As he was getting up in years  
and I could not bear to think of his  
going to war I persuaded him to let  
me take his place so he could stay at  
home. He and I went to see the Cap-  
tain—E. R. Williamson and he agreed  
to accept me instead of my father.

I was then just about 15 years old  
and was very small to my age—  
thereby, was a soldier. We organized  
at Washington, Arkansas and went  
into Camp as "Company A, Newton's  
Regiment, Cabell's Brigade."

We bivouacked around, camping at  
different places. After Yankees oc-  
cupied Little Rock, our books and pa-  
pers of the different departments of  
State were carried to Hot Springs.  
The Yanks and Jayhawkers got into  
Hot Springs and were destroying ev-  
erything there. Our regiment was  
ordered to Hot Springs to get what  
books and papers we could find. We  
went by the way of Arkadelphia,  
Caddo Gap, and through the moun-  
tains. We arrived in Hot Springs late  
one evening and gathered up what  
papers and records we could find and  
traveled all night with the Yanks  
after us. We arrived at Washington.

(Continued on page four)

### How Sam Houston Swapped Horses at Dooley's Ferry

**His Pony Had No Tail—  
So Elias Rector Gave  
Him a New Mount**

**SHAVED PRESIDENT**  
**Rector's Razor, a Parting  
Gift, Cut Beard of  
Texas' President**

*Editor's Note: The fol-  
lowing historical sketch  
of Dooley's Ferry was de-  
livered to his rural Miller  
county school class this  
spring by Horace Ken-  
nedy, Texarkana Route  
Four. Mr. Kennedy is a  
native of Hope and a  
former Hope High School  
athlete.*

These are a few of the important  
characters who have made Dooley's  
an historical spot of interest.

I believe Hernando De Soto crossed  
it in 1541, for, according to Josiah  
Shinn's, "School History of Arkansas,"  
De Soto left Mound Prairie, Hemp-  
stead county, and moved toward Red  
river. In Springlake Park (Texarkana)  
there is being raised a marker on the  
spot where he camped. It is well  
known that he battled and overcame  
the fierce Caddo Indians. Many of  
their mounds are being uncovered  
now near and around Dooley's Ferry.

Sam Houston crossed it according to  
Allsopp's "Folklore of Romantic Ar-  
kansas."

General Albert Pike wrote in his  
"Autobiography" about Houston's de-  
parture from Arkansas: "He set out  
(from Washington) riding Jack, a  
pony having no tail. Heading toward  
Red river he met Elias Rector. The  
two men rode together for a day and  
halted for a convivial hour before  
parting."

Houston said it was humiliating to  
think of appearing so poorly mounted  
among strangers who were accus-  
tomed to horse flesh. It would be try-  
ing on the horse as well, for Jack,  
having no tail, would find flies a pest  
in Texas. Saddles and bridles were  
changed, and Houston took leave of  
Jack with words that touched Rector.

"Houston," he said, "I wish to give  
you something before we separate,  
and I have nothing that will do as a  
gift except my razor."

"Rector," said Houston, "I accept  
your gift, and if I am successful some  
day it will shave the face of the  
President of the Republic!"

And it did.

In a book published in 1844, by John  
Murray Publishing company, Old Al-  
bermarle Street, London, England,  
Featherstonhaugh tells how he cross-  
ed Red river into Mexican territory at  
Dooley's Ferry crossing, but due to  
unfavorable weather he was not in-  
tend on staying on the Mexican side  
overnight. Texas declared her inde-  
pendence from Mexico about three  
years following his visit.

Governor Flannigan, Confederate  
governor, crossed Dooley's Ferry,  
when he fled to Rondo, Ark., from  
Washington with his records, and the  
records of the state.

### Romantic Outlaw Inhabited Guernsey

**Community Older Than  
Arkansas, Once Had Its  
Own "Robin Hood"**

During the early 19th century there  
sprang up on what was then the  
Miller's Road from Washington to  
Spring Hill and Dooley's ferry, the  
settlement known as Guernsey. There  
is a little story told of the naming of  
this place that, while improbable, is  
interesting. The old settlers claim that  
it was called Guernsey because the  
word Guernsey means island.

While trying to trace this one finds  
that the only connection with the  
word Guernsey and island is the old  
word Gueux, of French origin, mean-  
ing "water-soggy." If this story is  
true then it is very evident that some  
early French explorer attached the  
name Gueux, pronounced Guruh, to  
this little ridge.

It is true that in one sense it really  
is an island, for the spring which is  
the source of Little Bois d'Arc creek  
starts in a field, flows completely  
around Guernsey, returns to the same  
field from which it springs, and flows  
south to join Big Bois d'Arc at the  
little settlement of Sheppard.

Most of the old families who hon-  
ored this spot have their own pri-  
vate cemeteries and some of the dates  
on the stones show that there were  
settlers here long before Arkansas was  
a state.

(Continued on page two)



# Overnight Drive to Camden Got First Land Staked Out in Hope

## Pat Donnelly Had Idea; McClanahan Furnished Wagon

But the Wiley Pat Got Most of the Land—Left Town "Broke" Later

### THE SHIVER HOUSE

First in Hope, It Occupied Present Site of Municipal Plant

John Shiver recounts a story of Pat Donnelly, one of the first men to come to Hope with the construction gang of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad.

Shortly after the construction men came Pat Donnelly learned that the surrounding land was owned by the government. One night he overheard the engineers of the railroad planning to go to Camden the next day to take out papers to homestead this property, as they knew it was going to make a town.

Acting on this idea Mr. Donnelly went to George McClanahan, the construction contractor who had charge of building the right-of-way for the railroad through Hope, and offered him a proposition.

#### Beat the Railroad

Mr. McClanahan took his team and wagon and together they went to Camden that night, though it was an all-night trip. Donnelly got his papers and established residence on property where the Barlow hotel now stands. Thus it was that Donnelly had gotten the papers all filled out before the rest of the party could get there the next day.

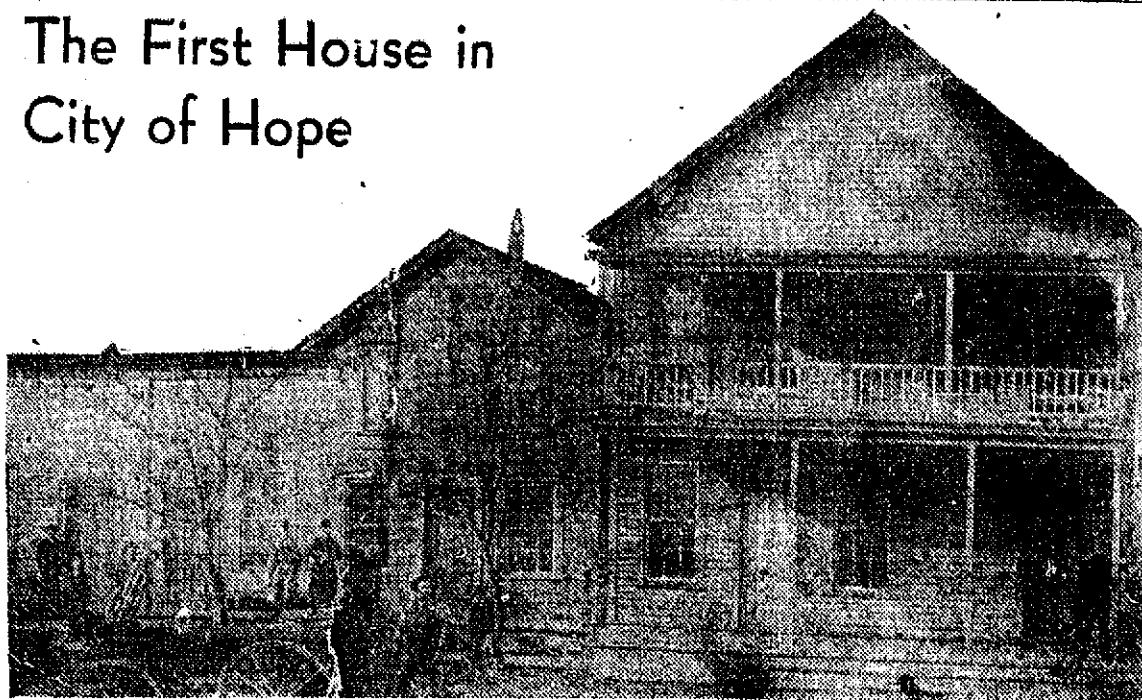
It is believed this property starts in the northwest corner of the Barlow hotel block and runs due east to where the McRae Hardware store now is.

Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly built a residence somewhere in the vicinity of Walnut street between Third and Fourth.

Mr. Shiver recalls that Mr. Donnelly offered to give his father, Walter Shiver, a lot where the Henry hotel is, if he would change John's name to Pat, since he was born on St. Patrick's day. It goes without saying that Pat Donnelly was an Irishman.

Mr. Shiver tells that in some way all this property passed to P. A. Tharp and he later disposed of it. Pat Donnelly left Hope and very little has

## The First House in City of Hope



—Photo Courtesy of John Shiver.

The structure at the left of the picture was the first house erected in Hope—built with the coming of the Cairo & Fulton railroad in 1873 by Walter Shiver, father of John Shiver and grandfather of Harry Shiver. It was constructed on the present site of the Hope Water & Light Plant, facing south toward the railroad tracks. The two-story house in the center, with the upstairs porch, housed both the postoffice and the offices of the Hope Lumber company. The postoffice was on the left side, with a slot in the doorway for late mailing of letters. The right-hand door led into the lumber company offices. There were apartments upstairs, one of which was the home of Capt. J. T. West, owner of the lumber concern, before his marriage.

The old photograph from which the engraving was made has had a miraculous escape from destruction, going through two fires, and water damage; and finally being torn in two—the crack showing plainly in The Star's reproduction. The Cairo & Fulton railroad tracks were in the foreground, but the lower edge of the photograph was so badly burned that this portion had to be eliminated by the engravers.

been heard of him since. Walter Shiver built the first residence in Hope, it was where the Hope Water & Light Plant now stands. He drew a mental picture of the town of Hope during these early years of development.

#### The Original City

Beginning at his residence and going east the town was built like this: All the buildings mentioned face south, as the town was mostly north of the railroad. So to resume, to the east of Mr. Shiver's home was the building in which was the postoffice and the offices of the Hope Lumber company, with living quarters above. Next, the Wright hotel where Snyder Hotel is now; Jobe's Saloon and Summer Hotel where the filling station is; and there were residences in between these buildings. Now to the west was Daniel Wynn's; livery stable and Wynn's Hotel, E. J. Williamson's Supply Co., or general merchandise; Lowry & Lowry law offices, and several other buildings where the city hall is.

The first brick building was erected in what is now the Barlow Hotel block by Baron & Brasel, Hicks, Rose &

Thompson building in the other corner of the block.

Another old settler of Hope has thrown more light on the beginning of Hope; however, we withhold the name.

When Pat Donnelly decided to go after the property which was later to become the site of Hope, he went to George McClanahan with this proposition. He would furnish the brains, if Mr. McClanahan would furnish the wagon and team and money. Mr. McClanahan took him up, but when the deal went through, Mr. McClanahan had only two lots. On one of these he erected the first business building in Hope and on the other he built his residence.

#### Pat Goes "Broke"

No one knows how or why Mr. Donnelly lost out, but he suddenly pulled up stakes and went north, a com-

paratively "broke" man. He even sold some of his household furniture; and one article of furniture, a dresser is still in active use in one of the homes of Hope.

The story of how Hope got its name goes like this: The city is named for Hope Loughborough, daughter of a land agent for the Cairo & Fulton railroad. She later donated quite a few books to the Presbyterian church here.

Mrs. Della McClanahan recalls how as a child she used to make the trip across the country with her father in a wagon and there was not a house on the prairie where the city of Hope now stands. She also tells of the scarcity of trees. There was only one real tree, not counting little scrubs, and this stood on what is now the cemetery. It was known as the "Lone Tree."

## Speech to County Cavalry in 1861

The Farewell Address of Miss Belle Smith to Hempstead Cavalry

From the scrapbook of R. C. Stuart, of Columbus

Gentlemen of the Hempstead Cavalry: In behalf of the ladies of Bois D'Arc Township, I have the honor to present you with this military ensign. It is the workmanship of the daughters of the South; it is baptised with the warm affections of gushing hearts; and consecrated by their prayers.

We give it to you, not to be borne as by an invader upon the soil of these we once called brothers, not to desolate their homes and make dear their friends. We know the noble descendants of the Cavalier and Huguenot would scorn to accept it for such an unholy purpose, you will ever be as ready to protect the weak and innocent of your foes, as to strike down the strong and wicked.

Soldiers! you have done all that brave men could do. You have implored your enemies for peace at any sacrifice, save that of honor and independence. Your generous offers have been misconstrued and scorned. They insist upon invading our soil. Then—

"Welcome be Cumberland's steed to the shock, Let him dash his proud form like a wave on the rock, But woe be to Lincoln, and woe his cause When the Southron his Claymore indignantly draws."

Just above us yonder, our sister State of Missouri writhes in chains—groans in bondage more cruel than classic Greece, or ill-fated Ireland, her towns are sacked—her houses in flames—her helpless females butchered in cold blood. Her brave Governor stands like a lion at bay, and a noble Spartan band have gathered around him. They guard the Thermopylae of the passage that leads to own noble state. Moved to pity and commiseration, and feeling all that mothers, wives and sisters can feel for the injured and oppressed, we present you with this banner and pray God that it may soon wave in triumph over the desolated homes of our down-trodden friends in Missouri and free our own soil from the vandal tread of the oppressor.

"Then on to their rescue, hearts of steel, On to their rescue souls of fire, Let patriots love inspire your zeal

To conquer, triumph or expire." Soldiers! you will soon go from our midst, around the firesides and familiar places of our homes and sanctuaries, you will be missed and sorrowed for. But oh! we bid you remember that the prayers and tears of mothers, sisters and friends will be with you wherever you go. We have fearlessly and confidently entrusted our banner to your noble keeping. With it go all our hopes of protection from the heartless monsters who spare neither age, sex nor condition. Around it will linger fond memories of loved ones who leave home and its endearments

## One of the Founders of Hope



—Photo by The Star, From an Oil Painting Owned by Mrs. Della McClanahan.

George McClanahan

## Writing Defended by Early Teacher

Miss Belle Simms Directed Poems to Friends, Letters to Editor

From the Scrap-Book of R. C. Stuart, of Columbus

The following extracts from a lovely poem, are inscribed to "Virginia." The poem is "Thy Sweet Southern Home." In pencil along the margin of the scrapbook is "Written to Belle Sanders by Belle Simms." Miss Belle Simms was one of the most highly spoken of and best educated teachers in the Academy near Mineral Springs. All the old settlers and pioneers remember this famous teacher who taught in the same school with Professor Hays in this early co-

to try the dangers of the battlefield for our protection. In the thickest of the fight, in the wildest and most daring hour of the conflict, that a mother's eye rests upon it and you and the prayers of fond ones hover about it.

More I cannot say.—We hope soon to welcome your return and with it the glad tidings of victory and peace. But Oh—if you come not, if you fall, whether it be amid the proud old hills of Arkansas, or on the bleak plains of Missouri, your resting place will be a holy spot and— "When spring, with dewy fingers cold, Returns to deck thy hallowed mould, She there shall dress a sweeter sod, Than fancy's foot hath ever trod." Soldiers farewell! May heaven shield and protect you.

## Romantic Outlaw

(Continued from page one)

man to teach a free school in this township.

The telegraph brackets that were used during the Civil War are still on the trees that lined the Prescott and Fulton road. However, there is no road there now.

There is a romantic story about one Uncle Davy Grounds when he first came to this state and homesteaded his place. It is alleged that Uncle Davy fell in love with an Indian girl, but due to tribal prejudice he was unable to get her. When President Jackson was moving all the Indians out to the Indian Territory, Uncle Davy stole his Indian sweetheart and married her when her tribe left. After the tribe had gone to the Territory, some of her people returned and hunted for the girl, but Uncle Davy was too slick for them—and they returned empty-handed.

After the railroad, the Cairo & Fulton, came through, a man built a little log store right on the railroad, but facing the public road—and this was the first building in what was later to be the town of Guernsey. Later the town boasted three stores, two saloons, acotton gin, stove mill and saw mill. The postoffice was here and Dan Grounds, son of Old Uncle Davy, was the first postmaster.

The story is told of an outlaw who later became known as the "Robin Hood of Guernsey." This fellow, a handsome, likable fellow, married one of the prettiest girls in the community. While he bore the reputation of being "tough on rats," he was considered one of the kindest-hearted men. It is rumored he would trade a herd of cattle in someone else's pasture to a man for horses; send his henchmen after the horses and dispose of them; then, when the trader came for his cattle he would find they belonged to someone else and the possessor would deny all knowledge of the transaction.

"Robin Hood" was also accused of murdering an old war veteran and drawing his pension until apprehended. However, the only evidence obtainable was where some bushes had been whittled on with a knife that had a nick in the blade. The accusers claimed that "Robin Hood" hid in these bushes and trimmed the twigs away to get a clear view of his victim whom he ambushed. The knife apparently was traced to him. The case went to trial and the defendant was acquitted.

The good deeds of our hero are told to this day among those who remember him. It is said that no one ever went to him in trouble that they didn't receive help and no questions were asked. Whether all the foregoing is true or not will never be proved, as the past is too far gone.

With the building up of Hope, Guernsey went into decline, until now there is little left of the former town but a few scattered houses and the stories that have been handed down from the early pioneers.

## Hope Pioneer and His Wife



—Photo Courtesy of Mrs. Della McClanahan.

Mr. and Mrs. Pat Donnelly

## Arkansas U. D. C. Started in Hope

Pat Cleburne Chapter, Formed 40 Years Ago, First in State

Forty years ago a Hope woman realized what might be accomplished by Southern women banded together for the preservation of the truths of our Southern history, and to hold in sacred remembrance the deeds and character of our noble Confederate ancestors.

So on March 7, 1896, Mrs. C. A. Forney called together a few interested women, several Confederate veterans and organized Pat Cleburne Chapter No. 31, the first chapter organized in Arkansas.

The charter members were: Mesdames, C. A. Forney, Mary T. Bell, Thos. H. Simms, C. A. Bridewell, Mary Haynes, Robert Penny, and W. W. Finkle.

The name was bestowed by Captain C. A. Bridewell, a Confederate veteran, in honor of his Commander, General Patrick Cleburne, who at the outbreak of the War Between the States headed a Company of volunteers from Helena, and joined the first Arkansas regiment. In a gallant fight at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., General Cleburne lost his life; noted for his bravery and courage he was termed, the "Stonewall of the West."

Pat Cleburne Chapter adopted for its motto, "Defeated Yet Unstained," and for its emblem the Shamrock, in

honor of its Irish "Patron Saint."

Three other chapters having been organized in the State constituting the required number for a Division, Mrs. Forney called them together at Hope in October 1896, and Arkansas Division, U. D. C. was formally constituted. Three Hope women were elected first officers of the division as follows: Mrs. C. A. Forney, president; Miss Maggie Bell, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Sallie Hicks, treasurer. Mrs. Forney was always lovingly referred to as the "Mother of Arkansas Division."

Her love remained with Pat Cleburne Chapter, though after her marriage in 1900 to General J. F. Smith she removed to Little Rock.

Pat Cleburne Chapter has furnished many efficient officers for Arkansas Division. Mrs. C. S. Lowthorp served as president for two years; Mrs. George Spragins, corresponding secretary; Mrs. R. T. White is the present recording secretary and Miss Maggie Bell is an honorary president.

## Spring Hill Church Founded in 1836

Establishment of Presbyterian Group Is Told by Mrs. Williams

By Charlean Moss Williams

Spring Hill was a thriving town in the early days of southwest Arkansas. It received its quota of settlers from the second wave of emigrants along in the 30's, or possibly earlier.

In 1836 A. R. Banks, pioneer Presbyterian minister, member of Bethel Presbyterian church of South Carolina, organized the Spring Hill church, with F. W. Campbell, John Shepperson, Margaret Moulton, Tabitha Stuart and Setta, a servant of the Moultons as members, and J. Shepperson, William B. Moulton, ruling elders. The Arkansas Presbytery held a session at Spring Hill church soon after its organization, and a goodly number were taken into the church and baptized. By petition the Spring Hill church was received under the care of the Arkansas Presbytery in its session in 1837.

Spring Hill had a Female Academy, and the session met in it in 1839. In 1843, Mrs. Charlotte Paup and Miss Lucy Eliza Paup were received into the church, both on certificates from the Methodist church, Va. Several servants of families in the settlement were received into the church at the same time. Slaves were admitted with their owners in those days, and occupied a separate corner, or balcony apart for their use. Edwin Britt was married to Miss Resanna Black this church by A. R. Banks in 1838. A. R. Banks, who always signed records as "Moderator," was minister in the Spring Hill church to Miss Abeth Pratt, Rev. Eliza Battle officiating. In 1839, Judge Jenkins of Freeport, La., was married to Glivia Battle of Spring Hill, J. B. Bouldin married to Miss Charlotte E. Paup, member of Spring Hill church, in 1845. Marriages and baptisms were performed by A. R. Banks, A. Williamson, of Washington, and sometimes by J. W. Moore. Removals by death and otherwise of the elders and members of the Spring Hill church about the year 1847, the Spring Hill church became extinct and the few remaining members united with the Washington church as the nearest.

Pat Cleburne Chapter has entertained the annual convention of the Arkansas Division four times, 1896, 1910, 1915 and 1929.

Mrs. W. E. Briant is serving a third term as president of Pat Cleburne chapter, which has an enrollment of 48 members, ten of whom live in Ozark. Two years ago an enthusiastic Children's Chapter was organized and was named the Clara Lowthorp Chapter, in honor of Mrs. C. S. Lowthorp who was at that time president of the Arkansas Division.

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has been with Mr. Hitt sometime and is a graduate of American School of Practipedics, using Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort System. He is also an experienced shoe fitter.

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it acts as a guide to determine structural conditions of the feet and the size of shoe to be fitted.

**HITT'S Brownbilt Shoe Store**

—Photo by The Star, From an Oil Painting Owned by Mrs. Della McClanahan.

**Writing Defended by Early Teacher**

Miss Belle Simms Directed Poems to Friends, Letters to Editor

From the Scrap-Book of R. C. Stuart, of Columbus

The following extracts from a lovely poem, are inscribed to "Virginia." The poem is "Thy Sweet Southern Home." In pencil along the margin of the scrapbook is "Written to Belle Sanders by Belle Simms."

Miss Belle Simms was one of the most highly spoken of and best educated teachers in the Academy near Mineral Springs. All the old settlers and pioneers remember this famous teacher who taught in the same school with Professor Hays in this early co-

to try the dangers of the battlefield for our protection. In the thickest of the fight, in the wildest and most daring hour of the conflict, that a mother's eye rests upon it and you and the prayers of fond ones hover about it.

More I cannot say.—We hope soon to welcome your return and with it the glad tidings of victory and peace. But Oh—if you come not, if you fall, whether it be amid the proud old hills of Arkansas, or on the bleak plains of Missouri, your resting place will be a holy spot and—

"When spring, with dewy fingers cold, Returns to deck thy hallowed mould, She there shall dress a sweeter sod, Than fancy's foot hath ever trod."

Soldiers farewell! May heaven shield and protect you.

educational academy. Professor Hays was the father of Mrs. K. M. McRae. The poem follows.

"Away from the cold, wintry scenes that surrounded me, The glittering ice and deep-drifted snow, And sharp northern blasts that go whistling around me, Away on the swift wings of thought, I will go; To lands where the soft breath of Spring-time is blowing And flowers are pouring their sweet incense forth. Where birdlings are chirping, and light sun-light glowing My home by adoption—thy home in the South."

"Thy home is still charming, though many its changes. And to its new scenes my affections will come; And clinging with fondness round loved ones remaining, Shall linger for aye in thy sweet Southern home."

The following is an extract from a "Response to a Newspaper." It also is signed "Virginia," but Belle Simms' name is penciled beside it:

"When the young women of the South are able to enjoy the privilege of occasionally contributing to newspapers without being subject to such charges (preferred in a previous article to the same paper evidently) from those they most dread to displease—when writing half-a-dozen pieces does not throw on them the obloquy of "Blue-Stocking," and make their friends begin to wonder if they are not "particularly crazed"—when having once used a 'non de plume' does not secure for them the sneering appellation of "literary woman." I dare say many of them will willingly, yes, gladly, use this liberty. Promise us, Mr. Editor, such evils may not befall us as happen to most women who dare sometimes write, and I am confident many will take your advice and 'make an effort.' "Virginia."

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Co-Owner Coca Cola Plant at Hope

**MRS. L. HOLLAMON**  
Co-Owner Coca Cola Plant at Hope



# A CENTURY OF PROGRESS IN THE GAS INDUSTRY



The gas industry, now more than a century old, does not claim particular distinction because of its age. Rather, it is because it is a key industry, rendering a vital service to two out of three people in the United States.

The year 1936, however, is especially significant to the gas business because it was almost exactly a hundred years ago that gas was first used in America for cooking. The first gas range, of course, was not the highly efficient and beautiful appliance we cook with today but its use marked the beginning of a service that changed the economic and social lives and habits of a nation.

The Progress of the gas industry is read in the progress of civilization itself; in man's constant striving to eliminate drudgery, make his abode more convenient and efficient, and to produce useful things quicker, cheaper and with less physical effort.

Gas service brought one of man's four essentials—fuel—to his very doorstep, and the procurement and use of it has become a matter of habit to which he seldom gives a thought. In fact, modern gas service has become so thoroughly reliable that it unwittingly caused the formation of the habit.

Gas has made many jobs in the home less laborious and has created a great deal of leisure time for recreation, self improvement and other activities. It has given industry a perfect fuel for use in cutting costs and raising quality because of its flexibility of control, greater speed, cleanliness, and because it eliminates the necessity of fuel and fuel storage investments.

Today gas is the preferred cooking fuel of hotel and restaurant operators, from the most famous chefs in mammoth kitchens down to the quick-lunch counter-man. The thousand and one degrees of heat, speed, cleanliness and convenience of gas make it a perfect fuel when used in the modern, attractive and efficient appliances offered today for every purpose from toasting bread to refrigerating food and making ice, from heating water to heating a room or an entire house.

Gas is being used extensively for baking bread in large bakeries, making candy, roasting coffee, smoking meat, pasteurizing milk, pressing clothes, singeing cloth, melting glass and many kinds of metal, vulcanizing automobile tires, drying clothes, drying lumber, forging, heating rivets, galvanizing, welding, cutting metal, annealing, hardening and tempering alloy steel, tool dressing, bolt and rivet making, welding locomotive tubes, heating structural steel for fabrication, flanging and bending pipe, plate heating, soft metal melting, aluminum refining, silver refining, in treating various metals in ovens, in brick plants, cement plants, steam plants and wherever industry requires a clean, intense and controllable heat.

One hundred years ago these things were undreamed possibilities and their realization today has been brought about only through long years of experimentation, engineering achievements and huge financial investments.

Approximately five billions of dollars is invested in the gas companies in America which serve fifteen million customers, located in eight thousand communities.

In the natural gas—as differentiated from the manufactured gas—industry, which is of more concern to the hundred-odd communities served by this company, the major part of its investment must of necessity be buried in the ground out of sight. It is in the distribution systems, that giant network of mains and services which transport the gas from where it is produced to the place where it is used. The gas company cannot bring its customers to the plant as a retail store does; neither can it display its wares for all to see wherein lies its costs and investments. It must send its product from the plant to the place where the customer wants to use it; and all along the way the product itself and the mechanics for delivering it are unseen and unnoticed.

It has been estimated that there are a grand total of 260,000 miles of these transmission and distribution lines in use in the United States, enough to extend around the world ten times if they could be straightened out in one line.

Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company and its affiliates which serve natural gas to Hope and over a hundred other communities in this section, require over thirty-five hundred miles of such lines in its transmission and distribution system, in order to deliver the gas it sells.

It is quite evident that a sizeable amount of money is invested in its own distribution systems, although it represents only one item in the cost of rendering gas service. The gas itself must be searched for, thousands of feet underground, produced in the face of constantly diminishing supply and then put under pressure to send it along dozens and some times hundreds of miles before it reaches the user.

Each one of these activities involve enormous additional investments and require the services of thousands of men and pieces of equipment which enter into the comparatively small cost of this tremendously valuable service.

Contrary to an all too popular belief, the sale of gas is in no sense a protected monopoly but instead is highly competitive, subject to competition with coal, oil, coke, electricity, wood and every other form of fuel. These other fuels have their places in the economic system of domestic and industrial life but gas performs certain essential work in a manner that cannot be equalled by any other known source of heat.

To reach its present useful state has required a century of progress and zealous effort, but gas is destined to play an even greater part in the social and industrial development of the country because of its inherent worth as a perfect fuel and its added value as a major force in conserving natural resources.

## ARKANSAS LOUISIANA GAS CO.



## Captain Left River to Help Build New Rail City of Hope

Late Capt. J. T. West Past 40 When He Began New Career Here

### LUMBER FIRM HEAD

Through Company He Helped Establish Municipal Power Plant

The railroad opened up Hempstead county in 1873; the City of Hope was incorporated two years later, in 1875—and in 1876 there came to this three-year-old community a well-known Mississippi steamboat captain, Judson T. West, to stake his future in a growing country.

Captain West died in 1907 at the age of 71—but his 31 years' residence here marked him as one of the economic founders of the city. He established the Hope Lumber company, was president of the Bank of Hope—and, through the lumber company, he was instrumental in getting the water and light plant established as a municipally-owned undertaking.

#### Municipal Plant History

Captain West's connection with the founding of the municipal plant, was this: About 1890 the City of Hope acquired a small generator and placed it on the property of Hope Lumber company. Captain West having agreed to terms whereby his company would furnish steam to operate the machine.

At that time the city water and electric departments were apparently separate undertakings, the first well being drilled in the middle of Division street, opposite Joe B. Greene's confectionery, and pressure being obtained by means of a stand-pipe close by. The first manager of the city water department was Dan Ferguson, while a Mr. Warrack apparently had charge of the generator in the electric department on the Hope Lumber company property. Mr. Warrack later was succeeded by a Mr. Poor.

This divided system of operations proved inadequate, however, and in a few years the city drilled a second well on the site where the municipal plant now stands, moved the generator to that location, and with its own boilers presented the picture of a complete municipal water and light plant.

W. Womack was the first manager of the consolidated city plant. He was followed by Lee Dyke, a Mr. Sexton and Charley Richards (whose picture appears on page 6 of Section C of this newspaper). Mr. Richards was succeeded by the late George Sandefur, who for a score of years managed the municipal plant to its present development. Upon Mr. Sandefur's death last year the responsibility for the plant was placed upon Arch Moore, its present manager.

Hope is now in its 45th year of municipal electric and water service—a distinguished municipal-plant operation record for the entire United States.

Hope citizens remember that the captain was originally a river man, for he kept one of his steamboat bells at the lumber company plant—a bell now preserved by his widow, Mrs. Hattie A. West.

#### Man of Two Careers

But few realize how fully he lived two complete careers—one on the great river, which he served until he was 40; and the other as a founder of Hope, during the last 31 years of his life.

Captain West was born in Huron county, Ohio, in 1836, the son of a farmer. At 14 he joined a wholesale grocery establishment in Dubuque, Iowa—and at 16 went on the Mississippi as a steamer cabin-boy. His skill made him a pilot at 18. And when he was 24 he was captain and part owner.

For 16 years he owned and operated some of the best-known steamers plying the Mississippi between St. Louis and New Orleans. Once upon a time young Samuel L. Clemens served him as a cabin-boy. But that was before the world had heard of Mark Twain as steamer pilot and famed humorist.

Another world celebrity Captain West knew well in the river days was James J. Hill, the railroad king, an intimate friend—yet building the thing that was to destroy river shipping.

The captain understood. And he left the Mississippi to follow just such a railroad as his friend Hill was building, settled in a new community that the railroad had created—and grew old with it.

He was a man with two careers—Captain West was and he succeeded in both, as a captain of the river and a captain of commerce on the land.

#### A Race on the River

There is this unpublished story about him—one of his river exploits as a young pilot.

In 1858 the first Atlantic cable was completed, and Queen Victoria of Great Britain sent a message of congratulations to President James Buchanan of the United States.

It was the "biggest news" of the generation, and copies of the queen's first cable message were dispatched to all parts of the United States. But communications were still uncertain. But communications were still uncertain. But communications were still uncertain.

The captain justified their confidence—for he brought his steamer in to Dubuque first with the news that the Atlantic had been spanned by wire.

The judge was horror stricken. He gazed at the prisoner with all the contempt in the world in his eyes. "Do you mean to tell me" he asked "that you murdered that poor old woman for a paltry three dollars?"

The prisoner shrugged his shoulders. "Well, Judge, you know how it is. Three bucks here and three bucks there—it soon mounts up."

## River Captain--City Builder

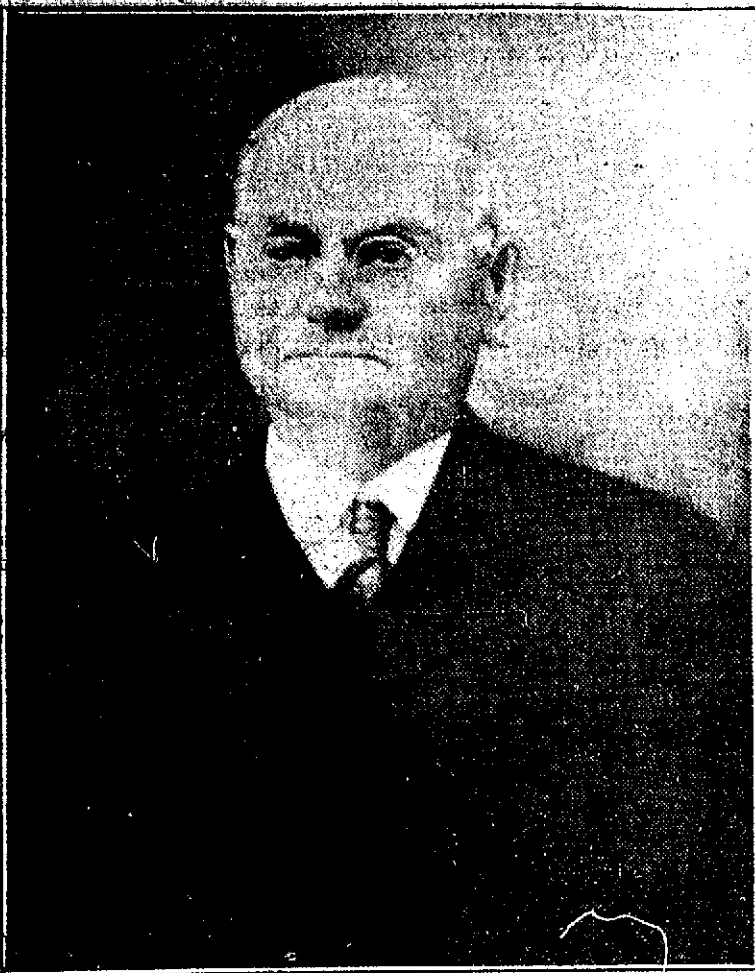


Photo by The Star, From a Portrait in "Arkansas and Its People." Published by American Historical Society. Captain Judson T. West

### T. J. Hartsfield

(Continued from page one)

come as quickly as they could to help defend the place.

The boys jumped on their mules. Mr. Hartsfield said they had only one saddle between them, but with their old shotguns the youths started out for Washington to do their part. However, when they were nearly to Washington they met Judge A. H. Carrigan, who told them that the militia had been disbanded and they could go home. He complimented them upon their loyalty, and the boys returned home.

Sometime during the 70's the post-office was established and Simon T. Sanders, who was then postmaster at Washington, named it DeAnn, possibly after the old cemetery near there. This name is taken probably from some early French settler, while Arkansas was yet a part of the Louisiana Purchase Territory.

Mr. Hartsfield's wife, who was the former Celia Honeycutt, is the daughter of an early settler also. Her father had the first gin, which was a horse gin, in this part of the county. The farmers paid for their cotton ginning by giving 1-12th as toll.

Old Uncle Johnny Clark was probably the first pioneer in this community, coming there sometime in the 40's. He raised a large family who grew up and married and settled in or near the same section.

Grandpa England is given credit for organizing the first Baptist church at DeAnn.

Other early settlers around DeAnn are... W. J. Burks, Uncle Dick Samuels, and the Bréeds, who came in after the war.

Uncle Billy Burke had a wine press, and the trough in which the grapes were pressed is still in the possession of Mrs. J. C. Burke.

Mr. Hartsfield recalled when the star mail route from Prescott to Washington was first established and the mail carried by horse. The mail carrier was called Old Daddy Burns. One afternoon he had a narrow escape near Mr. Hartsfield's home. Daddy Burns had made his trip from Prescott to Washington in a cart that day and while he was in Washington a heavy rain storm came up. At this time Cannon branch had no bridge across it and when the mail carrier went to ford it the current was so swift that it carried his cart and horse downstream and they became tangled in a drift. Daddy Burns was able to get out on a log and get his horse's head above the water—and hold it this way while he yelled for help. Finally his cries were heard and some of the neighbors went to him.

They said when they got there Daddy Burns was yelling and praying by turns. After he and his horse were rescued the party was forced to leave the cart and mail. When they took him to a house and dried him off someone asked how deep the water was, as Daddy Burns couldn't talk plain, he said, "From Hell to Hell," meaning from hill to hill.

He was obliged to go home that night and return the next day and fish his cart out and recover the mail, which had received a good wetting.

### Battle of Poison

(Continued from page one)

60,000 Yanks in Arkansas.

We had some fighting commanders; such as Old Joe Shelby, Marmaduke and Cabell, and we were ordered out to meet Gen. Suel. We heard they were coming down the old Little Rock and Washington road and we met them at Little Missouri River and had some skirmishes and scraps at Wolf Creek, east of the river. The Yanks got scared and moved further south and started to cross the river near Okolona. We met them and had a right bloody little fight and drove them back across the river. We finally fell back to Prairie DeAnn and built some breast works out of logs and stayed in line of battle then four days and nights. The Yanks crossed the river and we fell back to within five miles of Washington and stayed there in line of battle two days. The Yanks became frightened and turned toward Camden instead of Fulton. We reinforced by 700 Choctaw Indians and we were all ordered forward. We caught up with the Yanks at Masco, near

## Birthday of 15 Is Same as Arkansas'

President Jackson Proclaimed Arkansas a State June 15, 1836

Among the large family of Hope Star subscribers there are at least 15 persons who celebrate their birthday on the same date the State of Arkansas does.

It was June 15, 1836, that President Andrew Jackson signed the bill which officially made the Territory of Arkansas the 25th American State; and June 15 is also the birthday of the following persons, who registered for the State Centennial celebration:

Bobby Neil Faulkner, Hope Route 4.  
Luther C. Spears, Prescott Route 5.  
Dorothy McRae Duckett, Hope.  
George Lyons, Hope.  
J. A. Cullins, Blevins.  
Arnold Bratcher, Prescott.  
Will W. Suratt, Hope.  
Billy Knute May, Emmet.  
Evelyn Boyce, Washington Route 2.  
Melvin E. Smith, Nashville Route 1.  
Selma Lee Walker, Patmos.  
William Kirk James, Hope.  
Mrs. Gordon Waddle, Emmet.  
Ferrell Williams, Hope.  
Doye Blennett, Bodcaw.

get out of the country, as they could not get supplies and were enduring some of the hardships we had endured the previous winter. We caught up with them at Jenkins Ferry on Saline River in Bradley county and had another fight. It was hard to tell who got the best of the fight though and that ended the fighting in this part of Arkansas. This was some time in May or June, 1861.

With men and horses about worn out, we came back near Washington and camped—first on one duty, and then another, scouting all the time.

About September, 1864, I was sent after the Government negroes, with permission to come by my home and stay all night. I got my negroes to Fulton and left them with another one of the boys somewhat older than I was and I started for my father's house to spend the night. When within about one mile of the house, my horse got frightened, reared up and fell back upon me, breaking my leg. My horse ran on ahead of me and I was left in the woods with a broken leg. I had to show that I was a brave soldier and began crawling on my hands and knees—had crawled about three quarters of a mile when I was met by my father and brother who had heard me calling. They carried me home and sent 8 miles for a doctor. This ended my war experience. While I went through some terrible experiences and was in some D—light places, I think I did right in taking my father's place, even though I was only a boy. I am often reminded of it all when I make a wrong step with my lame leg.

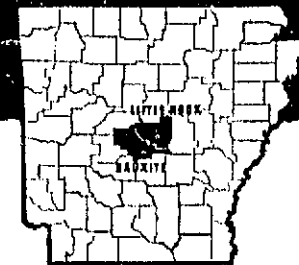
General Steele and his army of Yanks had now arrived in Camden. General Price had met the Yanks at Louisiana at Pleasant Hill but it wasn't pleasant for the Yanks. General Price forced them back to New Orleans. He then brought his command back to help us out. After the fight at Poison Springs we went down below Camden and crossed the river. The Yanks had sent another train of wagons and teams and cannons and several thousand men to Pine Bluff for supplies.

Cut Off Federals

While General Price was after General Steele at Camden, we cut this Pine Bluff train off and had a hard fight. We whipped them and captured the entire outfit at Mark's Hill. General Steele decided he had better

Fran: "Duke."  
Duke: "Now what?"  
Fran: "Why didn't Noah swat both the flies he had such a good chance?"

WE JOIN OUR GOOD FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF ARKANSAS IN PROUD CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR STATE



The bauxite deposits in Saline and Pulaski Counties, first discovered near Little Rock by the late John C. Branner, Arkansas State Geologist, are among the state's contributions to our economic life. We have been identified with the bauxite industry in Arkansas for more than a third of a century.

**The Republic**  
**Mining and Manufacturing Company**  
*Bauxite, Arkansas*

# We Have Sold Over 4000 Fords

The Car That Gives Performance With Economy

There's one low price car that's in a class by itself. Come in today and see. You can size up some cars by their features. But you can't size up a Ford until you drive this great new 1936 V-8. For here is performance of the only V-8 engine in any car below \$1645. Here is roadability made possible by a unique spring and chassis construction.



The Hope Auto Company has one of the largest and most complete parts departments in the South. Here you secure only Genuine Ford Parts. Insist on the Genuine. The "just as good" parts featured at lower prices sometimes turn out to be the most expensive after all. Be sure that you get only the Genuine Ford replacement parts.

The Hope Auto Company was organized in 1920 in its present location.

### 25 Full-Time Employees

#### THE PRESENT PERSONNEL INCLUDES

Tom McLarty, general manager; Charles Harrell, parts manager; James W. Cantley, bookkeeper; Miss Elsie Broach, stenographer; Ray Turner, assistant parts manager.

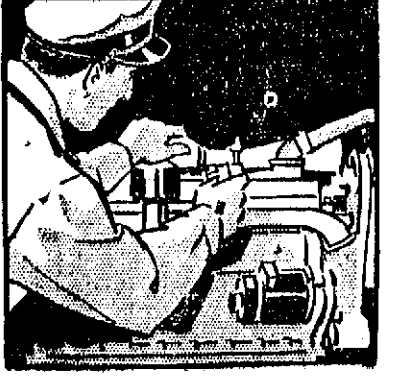
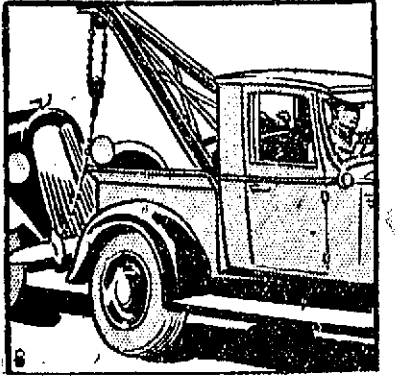
#### SALESMAN:

John Gaines, Ervin Urrey, Roy Caldwell, Jesse Brown and J. W. McLarty.

#### REPAIR DEPARTMENT:

W. T. Smith, repair superintendent; Joe Reese, mechanic; R. E. Burnett, mechanic; George Townsend, mechanic; Jack Atkins, mechanic; Frank Walters, mechanic; Lon Fendley, mechanic; Ivey Sutton, used car repairman; W. C. Coleman, used car repairman; Olin Whitley, grease and battery man; 2 negro wash boys and 3 negro utility men.

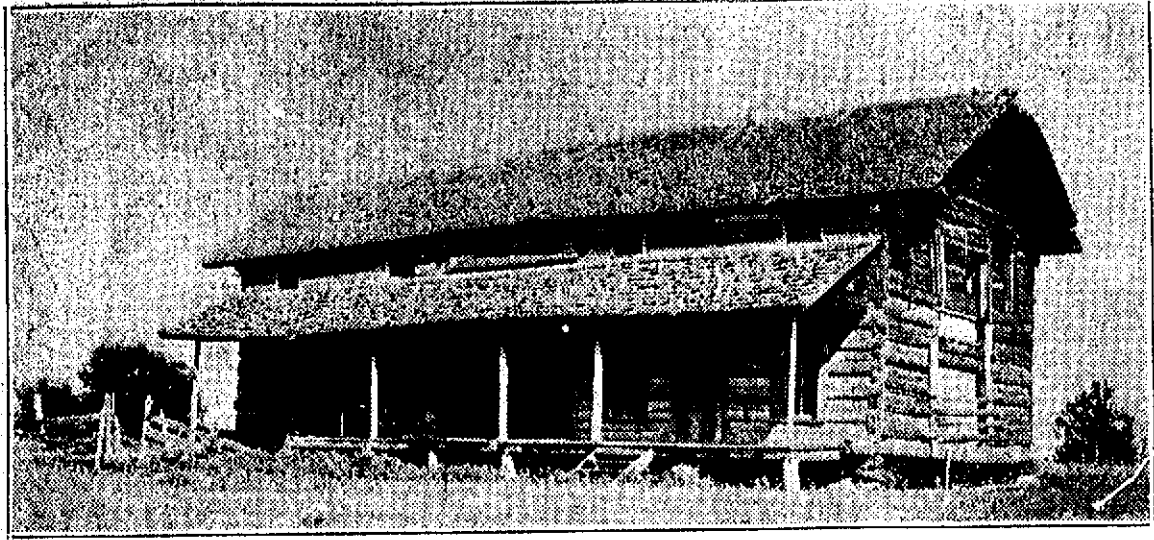
Our mechanics are thoroughly trained experts. Many of them have been with us for years. We cater to every type of job from washing and greasing to a complete overhaul. If your motor is ailing before you start on your vacation trip, drive in today and let our mechanics look your car over.



# HOPE AUTO CO.



# Famed Blevins House, Built of Hewn Logs, Never was Tavern



—Photo by The Star.

By Charlean Moss Williams

I am indebted to Mrs. Wells Hamby, of Prescott, for the following sketch of the old Blevins home, which is perhaps the most unique structure in the state. It is a style of architecture that belongs to the pioneer period, and a rare type. Mrs. Hamby says:

"The house received its name—'The Two Pines'—from the towering pine trees that stood at the gate. This pioneer home, being on the State Military Road, sheltered many a weary traveler—the poor as well as the rich enjoying its hospitality.

Friends and relatives passing back and forth from their homes east of the Mississippi river to the newly settled sections of the west would stop here for a visit.

Many Camped at Spring

Families, moving west from Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee for a day or two (and some times longer) camped at the spring across the road from the house.

David Crockett, of Tennessee, was a personal friend of Mr. Blevins and spent a week here, enjoying the pleasures of hunting (especially deer) under the leadership of a skilled Indian hunter whom Mr. Blevins employed each season to act as guide.

General Goode of the Confederate army was entertained here during the Civil war or soon after it. Lieutenant Scott (Confederate) recuperated here. It was here that a Federal army man told Mrs. Blevins that the South made a mistake by not keeping the United States flag instead of adopting the Confederate flag. He said that he, and hundreds of other men, who were

fighting on the side of the North, would have fought on the side of the South if the Confederacy had kept the Country's flag; that the only reason they were fighting on the Northern side was because they felt honor bound to stand by their flag.

Hugh Armstrong Blevins (known as Hugh A. Blevins) the owner of the home, although too young (he was about sixteen) to go to war, was a sergeant in the war of 1812 and fought in the battle of New Orleans under Andrew Jackson.

His father, Armstrong Blevins, was also in the war of 1812. Mrs. Blevins was the daughter of Colonel Abel Willis, veteran of the war of 1812, and his father was Maj. John Willis who fought in the Revolutionary war.

Family of 11 Children

Mr. and Mrs. Blevins were the parents of eleven children—seven daughters and four sons. Three of their sons fought for the Confederacy—the fourth died in childhood.

Many other prominent people—prominent socially, politically and nationally—were entertained at the Blevins home. It was the gathering place for the young people and many dances were given in the home. The girls of the Blevins family were noted for their beauty, and they were a gay, hospitable family. It was never a tavern or inn—contrary to popular report in recent generations.

## Jews Ate Ham and Liked It—in 1873

Mrs. Della McClanahan Recalls Very First School-Days in Hope

Mrs. Della McClanahan, widow of the late George McClanahan, tells some amusing incidents connected with the very first school in Hope, which she attended.

Mrs. McClanahan came to Hope several years before there was any town at all, stayed with Old Grandpa Powell, her step-grandfather, and went to school out at Hopewell.

About six or eight years later, after Hope began to build up, a Professor Willis taught the first school in the town, which was located somewhere in the block where the Kraft Phoenix cheese factory now stands. There were two teachers in this school, Professor Wilson and a woman whose name Mrs. McClanahan cannot recall, but who may have been Miss Molly Malone, as well as Mrs. McClanahan can remember.

Mrs. McClanahan and her step-aunt, Jo Powell, lived out at what is now the old Cook home on old highway 67, and would walk to school from there. Naturally they always brought their luncheon.

There were two little Jewesses also attending the school. One day it rained so hard that the children who lived in town and whose parents couldn't come for them, had to go without luncheon. Mrs. McClanahan and Jo noticed that the little Jew girls had

still operating there, many of the descendants of the settlers of Spring Hill have played an important in the development of Hope.

nothing to eat, and asked them to join them. The other little girls at first declined, as they were afraid there was not enough—later, however, they did join them.

Mrs. McClanahan and her step-aunt had brought some boiled ham for luncheon and when the little girls saw it they asked what it was. Della and Jo knew that the Jews did not eat ham and so did not insist on their taking any. Finally the ham proved too great a temptation and both little girls took a little—it proved too good to resist. Mrs. McClanahan and Jo had very little ham for themselves

that day. The outcome of the incident was that the Jews suggested that if Mrs. McClanahan and Jo liked beef, the Jewesses would bring beef to school every day in their luncheon and the Gentiles would bring pork, and they would swap.

This plan was met with approval on both sides and the arrangement was carried out for the rest of the term. However, Mrs. McClanahan and her step-aunt were sworn to secrecy before they could come to any agreement, as the Jewesses were afraid their parents would find out about their eating pork. Mrs. McClanahan

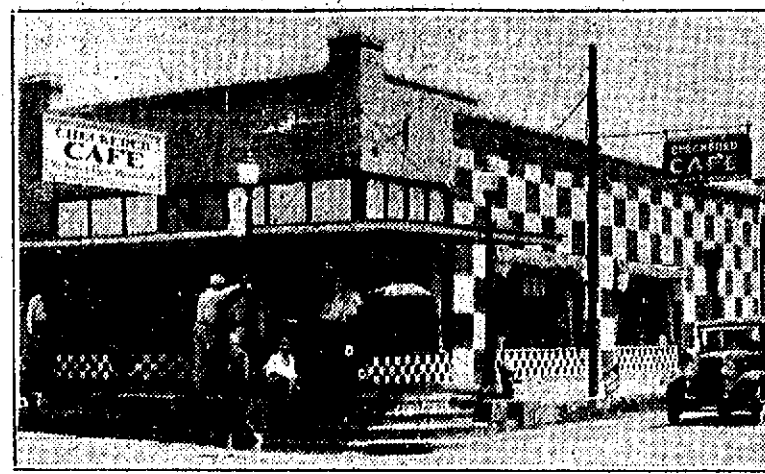
still laughs when she recalls how those two little girls enjoyed their boiled ham.

There were two older girls in this same family of Jews. When the older ones married they could not have a preacher so their father got Grandpa Powell, who was a justice of the peace, to marry them. After the wedding money the father asked Mr. Powell what he owed him, and as J.P.s were allowed to charge just as much, he said \$2.50. But the father would not let him take less than \$10 for each girl, thus making \$20 for the two ceremonies.

A tourist going through the town west, suffered a slight accident. He was able to find his way to a farmhouse and inquired the Swede owner:

"Have you a monkey wrench here?" "No," replied the Swede. "My brother here got a little wrench there; my cousin got a screw driver down there; but too cold for a monkey wrench here."

Young lady (to fresh drug store clerk): "Got any Life-buoy?" Fresh Drug Store Clerk: "Set the pace, gal—set the pace."



OPEN DAY AND NIGHT  
Best Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen

It's Safe to be Hungry at the

CHECKERED CAFE

Hope Ark.

A New Home For A New Century Of Progress

- Courteous Attention
- Perfectly Cooled
- Conveniently Located

On the Broadway of America

Highway 67  
Highway 29  
Highway 4

## He Tells Spring Hill's Story



—Photo by The Star.

John Riley Yocum, in his 82nd year, photographed by The Star at his Guernsey home as he narrated part of the history of Spring Hill, where he lived as a boy.

## Dooley's Ferry

(Continued from page one)

whom were Uncle Johny Kent, John Lewis and the Widow Beavers, who Mr. Yocum laughingly recalled had six boys and, as he said it, "Lord, I don't know how many gals, but enough to make a whole dance just by themselves." He tells of how the Beavers would all get in a wagon and go to a house where there were four or five more boys and girls and maybe one fiddler in the house and right there they would strike up a dance.

There was the Georgia neighborhood, formed by the different settlements such as the Downs settlement and Cook settlement where the Drakes, Felts and Lightfoots lived, also the Cranks and Powells.

The South Carolina group was composed of the Rhincharts, Bobos, Jacksons, Wiley Morgan and Old Captain Duke.

The Anderson neighborhood south of Spring Hill was where the Allens, the father of whom was a famous hunter, and Old Man Sugars, who ran the tannery, lived. This tannery was later bought by a Mr. Huckabee, in 1875.

Though there had been settlers in and around Spring Hill before Mr. Yocum ever knew of them, the first one to own the spring itself, that he recalls, was a Mr. Boyd, who developed the lithia water and later be-

came Dr. Boyd. However, the development of this came after the war.

The Dooley's ferry road was one of the main highways during the early development of the county. This ferry, according to the early settlers, was first a ford and ferry used by the Indians, and was later owned by a Mr. Dooley, from which it got its name.

Mr. Fulks settled on the Dooley's ferry road in the same year that Mr. Yocum's grandfather, John Yocum, came to Hempstead county. The house that John Yocum settled in had been lived in by one of the early teachers at Spring Hill and some of the dates on the headstones in the nearby cemeteries show that there had been settlers in this community as far back as 1836 and before, but the dates are very dim now.

A friend of Mr. Yocum's a Miss Cook, was graduated from the college of Spring Hill as a teacher. This was also one of the first, if not the very first, college in the state.

Shortly after the Yocum family moved to Spring Hill the War between the States broke out and of course that affected the people in this little town just as it did everywhere else.

Confederate Regiment

In about the year 1862 there was a regiment of Confederate soldiers stationed just below Spring Hill. I have seen an invitation to Miss Carrie Turner, the late Mrs. Carrie Robson, to attend a regimental dance held

while the soldiers were encamped there.

It was during this time that the breastworks were thrown up. The Confederates had learned that a company of Federal troops were on the way toward Red river and workers immediately started on the breastworks, at Duley's Hill, on Red river. First the soldiers cleared a path of all timber and undergrowth for about 6 miles in order to give them a clear view of the approach of the troops from the North. Then they built the breastworks in what might be called a huge Z with the bottom of the Z extending right down to the river. This protected the ferry and commanded the whole river at this place.

In some way the Federals must have learned of this for instead of coming this way, they went over to Poison Springs. Now what there is a place near here that is known as the Battle-field, there was no battle fought there and it got this name because a man named Battle settled it.

Mr. Yocum remembers how the people used to take food such as chickens and pies to the soldiers working on the breastworks. Two of his uncles were among the soldiers there. He can also recall how he could hear the guns during the battle of Prescott.

History has already recorded the terrible times during the latter years of the war and the reconstruction period later.

Secret Places

The people of Spring Hill used the two dormitories to store and hide valuable records and papers in and they built a frame Academy over on the hill that was attended by both sexes. Only a short term of school was held during the war and this was attended only by the aristocracy as the poor people had to be content with the meager schooling they could get from the little log buildings scattered throughout the country.

Everything that the people didn't raise and make they did without for many years after the war articles were high and labor was cheap.

During these trying times, Mr. Yocum recalls the kindness of the landed gentry to less fortunate people. How Colonel Harvey divided everything he had with everyone as long as he had it to divide. Colonel Bill Atkins, though not a resident of Spring Hill, is still remembered for his kindnesses to the people around this section of the country. Many unfortunate settlers would travel the 18 miles to old Falcon, where Colonel Atkinson lived, for help and Mr. Yocum says as far as he knows were never refused.

After the war new settlers began to arrive in droves. Mr. Yocum says he has seen as many as 8 or 10 covered wagons at a time as new people moved in to homestead. From then on the county began to build up.

Bargains in Land

It was not uncommon during the early settling up of the country for land to be traded off in such bargains as these: One man swapped a shotgun for forty acres of ground, a pack of hounds traded for eighty acres, a saddle in exchange for 60 or 70 acres. Such articles were rare and high and land was cheap. Often men worked for 50 cents a day.

It was about the time that Mr. Yocum was 21 years old that he was appointed by the county judge to work into better shape the trail blazed by the Confederate troops from the spot known as the "Double Bridges" on the original military road, straight through the southern part of the county to Duley's Ferry. Thus it came about that this short cut has been called the Military road, because it was blazed by the Confederate troops when they wanted to cut off across the southern part of the county instead of going around by Washington over the original Military road.

Doctor Boyd, who was first known as Mr. Boyd, then began to develop the famous lithia springs. It came about in this way: An old negro on his place asked him one day what was about that red spring water that was so good for people. Dr. Boyd then began to dig around and found that he could dig quite a few different springs each with a different water besides lithia. People first would come and stay two or three days to get the benefits of the water, then later they would spend a month or two there and the place became famous as the benefits derived by the visitors were told elsewhere. One spring even became known as a good place to dip dogs for the mange. For quite a while Dr. Boyd did a flourishing business, even shipping the water to other points.

By this time the railroad had come through and Hope was a promising town. Thus began the decline of Spring Hill as a commercial center. Many of the wealthy planters tore down their fine homes and moved them to Hope by oxcart.

Hope became the industrial and educational center of the county and Spring Hill lost much of her past glory. While she has gained recognition for her pottery plant which is

IT isn't hard when business is good, to build a reputation for quality and fair dealing. Anyone can live in a house of brick when bricks are not dear. But the temptation to let down "temporarily" in the past few years of stress has been a big one — though it was then the buyer needed protection most.

Haynes Bros. has always believed that people stay loyal to those very few men and institutions who choose to remember year after year that protecting one's good name is a public obligation — a responsibility that must not be taken lightly.

Purely as a matter of sound business we have always acted on this theory. We have reason today, more than ever before, to believe it a practical, workable theory.

Our policy of not cutting quality has continued unbroken through forty-seven successive years, nearly a half century. It will, as long as our name is our own, continue unbroken through the years to come.

Haynes Bros.



# We Are Helping Build Hope

## Firm Now Employs 1000 Men

# HOPE --- SHERIDAN



J. L. Williams, Sr., and Sons of Hope and Sheridan, Ark.

One of Arkansas' largest and most progressive Lumber Manufacturing Companies has been owned and successfully operated for 46 years by the head of a single family, assisted in later years by eight sons and a daughter.

In 1890 the present organization had its beginning when J. L. Williams, Sr., began what was then known as the J. L. Williams Company. As each son became old enough, he was taken into the organization, and in 1920, the present organization known as J. L. Williams & Sons, Inc., was organized and incorporated. Since that time, the concern has consistently grown, until it has become one of the outstanding companies in the state.

Mr. Williams, Sr., first operated a sawmill when he was only 14 years of age. It was a small water-powered plant, located in Dallas County on Tulip Creek.

The first plant was operated by water power, and cut eight logs in a ten-hour day. Now 2,500 logs are turned into lumber every day! Former capacity was about 2,000 board feet daily as compared with a present capacity of 150,000 feet! While this is a tremendous increase, it is a fitting tribute to the work of Mr. Williams and his sons in their 46 years in business.

While the 1890 personnel consisted of but four men, today, approximately 1,000 men are on the payroll of this company. The company boasts three mills, two in Sheridan and one in Hope, and has contributed substantially toward the building of four churches in Hope, two in Sheridan in the last few years.

The products of this company consist of Yellow Pine Lumber, Specialty, Railroad Material, trim stock, casing, and base bouldings. Operations consist of about 80% pine and 20% hardwoods. While the company deals primarily in manufacture and wholesale distribution of Lumber products, a large retail business is received at the Hope office as well. Nation-wide shipments and not a little Export business also adds to the prestige of this pioneer company.

Following is a list of the officers and stockholders of this company in the immediate Williams family:

- J. L. Williams, Sr., President.
- J. L. Williams, Jr., Vice-President.
- G. G. Williams, Outside Superintendent, in charge of all hardwood operations.
- J. R. Williams, General Manager, Hope, Ark., plant.
- H. M. Williams, Supervising Scaler, in charge of logs at the mills.
- O. R. Williams, Secretary-Treasurer.
- J. H. Williams, General Timekeeper, in charge of payrolls.
- W. Jack Williams, Sales Manager.
- G. M. Williams, Commissary Manager, Sheridan, Arkansas.
- Mrs. J. B. Harrison, Stockholder, but not active.

All the above are of one family, all are stockholders, and all actively engaged in the company's operations except Mrs. J. B. Harrison, only sister and daughter.

## J. L. Williams & Sons, Incorporated

Lumber Manufacturers ---- Wholesalers & Retailers

### LUMBERING ALONG SINCE 1890



## Albert Pike Letter in Old Scrap Book

Another From R. C. Stuart Scrapbook Is War-Time Editor's Farewell

In looking through an old scrapbook, the property of R. C. Stuart of Columbus, one comes upon old clippings describing events long past. Some of the dates are missing, but one can tell by the names of those mentioned the year the event occurred.

The first item of local interest is the farewell of C. B. Owsley, appearing apparently in "The Courier," in which he bids his readers good-bye and in closing writes:

"Before the Courier can meet its readers again I will be far upon my road for the scene of conflict, where, I trust, with my comrades in arms to unfurl the banners of 'Old Hempstead' in victory to the breeze. Again, kind reader, permit me to bid you adieu—it may be for years, and it may be forever—yet still in sorrow, I bid you—farewell. C. B. OWSLEY."

Another article undated, but apparently during the War Between the States, described one of the battles and announces the Hempstead dead. It reads:

"Mr. Samuel Stewart who left after the battle, arrived in town before daylight this morning bringing numerous letters to our citizens written after the fight. They all concur and are of similar import. The following from James P. Erwin, Esq., to the editor: 'Noble did our little band stand up against 3,000 Federal until victory perched upon our flag—Several of the boys were grazed and had their clothes cut by balls, but these do not deserve the names of wounds. Amongst the number your humble servant. Yours truly, James P. Erwin.'"

Another is the notice of a wedding: "At this place, Thursday evening, the 3rd inst., at the residence of her father, by the Rev. Mr. Harrell, chaplain of Gordon's regiment, Cabell's Brigade, Major John P. Bull, of St. Louis, Mo. (and now connected with Morgan's Arkansas Regiment) with Miss Zenobia, youngest daughter of the esteemed fellow-citizen, Simon T. Sanders."

This notice also is pasted in the book: "At Fulton, Ark., on Thursday, March 31, 1933, by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Stuart, Mr. Samuel C. Wheat, to Miss Mary J. daughter of Meredith W. Edwards, all of Hempstead county, Arkansas."

Married: "At the residence of the bride's mother, near this city, on the evening of the 20th inst., Mr. James H. Chentham and Miss Sue B. Caldwell. No cards."

There is also quite a lengthy description of a wedding, as follows: "An elegant wedding took place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, at the residence on Center street of Capt. Thomas H. Simms, internal revenue collector of Arkansas. The bride was a beautiful and cultivated daughter, Miss Ninette H. Simms, and the groom Mr. Wm. L. Oates, a prominent young merchant of Hope, Arkansas, of the firm of Mitchell, Oates & Co. The approaching marriage has been an interesting topic of social circles in the city for two weeks past. In Hempstead county, where Miss Simms has been one of the loveliest and most admired daughters, the interest has been very great. During the short residence of Capt. and Mrs. Simms in the city, Miss Ninette has won many warm friends."

At the appointed hour Rev. Dr. A. R. Windfield took his station in front of the marriage bell and the bridesmaids (there were no groomsmen) entered the room, dividing, two going to the left and two to the right of the minister. They were Misses Irene Ferguson, and Rosa Wallace of Washington; Miss Bettie Jones of Little Rock and Miss Delaney of Nashville, Ark. The groom and his best man Mr. W. A. Bryant of Hope, took positions on the left of the minister and then the bride, on the arm of her father entered and stood just beneath the wedding bell. The ceremony was impressive and according to the Methodist form. The bride wore an extremely lovely picture as she stood, pledging her truth to the many-looking groom. She wore a handsome dress of white mervellous silk, square court train, white point lace front; basque cut square with high collar, the bridal veil falling to the end of the train, with tube roses and pearl ornaments. The bridesmaids were all handsome young ladies and wore charming dresses of cream nuns veiling, walking length

## First Federal Judge of This Area Is Buried Near Blevins



—Photo by The Star.

Tomb of Judge Edward Cross, on the Wiley Duckett farm near Blevins.

trinned with handsome lace and ornaments of rare natural flowers. "Gen. G. D. Royston who was present, brought confusion to many of the young ladies and gentlemen by his happy raillery, advising them to go and do likewise. An elegant wedding breakfast was served and afterwards the bridal party left for Hope, their future home, on the afternoon train. "Among those present, besides the immediate family, were Mrs. J. S. Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Lowry, Judge and Mrs. B. E. Battle, Attorney General Dan W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Rainey, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Reeves, John P. and Miss Annie May Lowry, Dr. and Mrs. L. R. Stark, Mrs. Rose Gaines, Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Whiting, Mrs. Dr. Vernor, Mrs. Florence Ware of Washington; Mrs. F. T. Vaughan, Mrs. M. G. Hall, Mrs. Dr. Luckey, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Royston, Miss Mary Newton, Leslie Hornibrook, Eva Whitmore, Gable Beau-champ, Condie Williams, Florence Mable and Nora Morgan, Messrs. H. J. Trimble, J. M. Simms, W. C. Simms of Washington; Dr. G. M. D. Cantrell, W. W. Field, Dr. H. B. Williams, R. T. Cook, B. M. Brown, F. L. Royston, D. G. Hart, and R. H. Farquhar. "The presents were numerous and elegant and included a beautiful hammered brass table lamp with iridescent pendants, and oil painting in plush frame, a handsome hand-painted

ed lamp, hammered brass tray with iridescent jug and glasses, an elegant silver service, silver cake basket, wine set and Bohemian glasses—two Rogers statuettes, 'Science' and 'Art', a plush clock, three handsome hand-painted pin cushions, two sets of toilet bottles—handpainted, two gold thimbles, two hand-painted trays and a handsome shell-shaped vase. "The best wishes of many friends follow the happy young couple, and may their peace and happiness be full and over-flowing. "The next item that is of universal interest is a letter to Hon. R. H. Scott, from Albert Pike, written when that famous man had realized that mortal conquest and youth were behind him. It is such a revealing bit of literature that we quote it exactly as it appears in the clipping: "Washington, Sept. 12, 1835 "My Dear Old Friend: "Gwine to my continued absence in the northwestern territories, from the 31st of May to the end of August, your letter, which I found on my return, is only now about to be answered. "A little while before I left I had a letter from your brother. I remember Walter a little curly-haired boy, when I was once or twice at your father's home at Scotia, while I lived at Abe Smith's on Little Piney, where you and I first met, fifty-three years ago. Now I am near 76 and the few old friends that were left are dropping away one by one. Dr. Richard Thurston, of Van Buren, whom I have hunted with so often, and so often made his house my home has just died and I am greatly depressed and distressed by his death. "There is very little in the present that interests me now. I live among my books, pursuing my Sanskrit studies, and doing the work that devolves on me as the head of one branch of Free Masonry in the southern and western jurisdiction of the United States, rarely going out and pretty much forgotten by the world. "When I was in Arkansas last I found myself in a strange land and among a strange people and it is not probable that I shall ever be there again. "I remember you and the few other old friends that survive, and would be glad to see you and them. But if I were to go to the state again, I could go nowhere in it without missing so many, many old friends. "I feel more and more acutely every day the reality of the thoughts expressed in the verses I enclose herewith. They did not as truly reveal my thoughts when I wrote them as they do now. "I am quite well and may live ten years longer. I feel no great desire to do so, though I am not yet tired of living. "I wish you many more years of life and comfort and content. Always your friend—ALBERT PIKE. "John R. H. Scott, Esq."

Woman: "What can I do to have soft, beautiful hands?" Beauty Specialist: "Nothing, Madam, and do it all day long!"

### Sidelights on Early History of Blevins

An interview with J. A. Wade, old resident of Blevins, has thrown many interesting sidelights on the early history of that place.

During the early and middle 19th century Wallaceburg was the town and Blevins was just a stage stop between Wallaceburg and Washington. The old Blevins homestead, then known as the "Blevins House," was a famous stopping place for travelers on this old pike. Mr. Wade recalled an interesting incident that occurred while the original Mr. Blevins was living there.

One night some pioneers on their way to Texas put up at this place and one of their children was ill. The father asked Mr. Blevins for some milk for his child and Mr. Blevins complied. The next morning when the family were ready to start Mr. Blevins gave them a cow and told them to see that the child got plenty of milk. The migrants continued on their way to Texas and the incident was forgotten. One morning about six months later Mr. Blevins got up and the first thing he saw as he looked out of the door was the same old cow standing at his front gate. Instead of "the cat" this was the cow that came home.

First Federal Judge In 1826 Judge Edward Cross came to Arkansas and settled a homestead a few miles out from Blevins. He was appointed by President Andrew Jackson judge of the Superior Court in 1832. From 36 to 38 he was Surveyor General of Public Lands and from 1838-44 he was a member of congress. While in Washington City he was appointed as Judge of the Supreme Court of Arkansas and forced to make a hazardous journey back home. Judge Cross was active in forming the Cairo & Fulton Railroad and was president of the company from 1855 to 62.

Judge Cross was a good friend of Mr. Wade and he can recall when he forty acres of land to the church which has been called Marlbrook which was the name of his home.

In Judge Cross's will he asked to be buried in the Witherspoon private cemetery at Blevins with a headstone in the form of a stump as he wished to be remembered as one of the "stump" of Arkansas.

Mr. Wade's father died in service during the Civil War and Mr. Wade came to Blevins in 1860.

The Coldest Well Mrs. Della McClanahan, of Hope, lived near Blevins as a child and knew Nannie and Mollie Blevins. She told of a peculiar spring or well that was on their place. When they first started using it they noticed how cold the water was, but it was just right to drink. However during the summer it began to get colder and colder until the people became afraid to drink it and Mrs. McClanahan's father had the well filled in and another one dug. Mrs. McClanahan says she wishes she had the well now. The water was so cold that frost would form around the rim of it.

In later years Blevins became a cantaloupe center.

### How Lost Prairie

(Continued from page one)

brother Billy for a trip, he remaining at home. On the return trip he met a tremendous overflow coming down the river. The whole country was under water. The current was swift and the progress of the craft slow.

Capt. Billy came to a point where there was a great bend several miles in length; could he cut across a corn field it would save him several miles of steering around the long sweep. The water looked deep enough and he ordered his pilot to cut across the field. The order was obeyed, with the result that before half a mile was covered the steamer was hard aground in the center of a corn field. The story goes that this was the last trip made by the Moss brothers' boat, that the field was a prairie, and from that time on it was called "Lost Prairie," where the "Moss brothers boat was lost."

I here relate an anecdote in connection with this disastrous evidence of Uncle Billy Moss' poor seamanship: He owned a genuine Guinea negro who spoke very poor pidgin English. This negro was his master's favorite teamster. One day in crossing the Little Missouri river in a wagon drawn by four mules, the negro misjudged the depth of the water and was swept downstream by the rapid current. He succeeded in rescuing the mules, but the wagon and bed floated down the river and was not recovered until some days afterward. Capt. Billy berated the negro roundly for his apparent carelessness "Pretty caper that," he said, "to turn your wagon into a steam boat."

The negro, remembering Capt. Billy's unfortunate experience as a navigator, quickly retorted: "Massa Billee, which am-iz de worse? (turn de wagon into de steamboat-a, or turn de steamboat-a into de corn-crib-a?)"

### First Kidnap

(Continued from page one)

rescue. Despite all efforts it was impossible to determine the little fellow's fate and the parents were left in this painful state of suspense until they had given up all hopes of ever seeing their child alive again.

The kidnaping occurred during the early part of October, 1825 and it was not until November 1826 that Mr. and Mrs. Clark received a letter postmarked October 2nd, Natchez, Miss. This letter signed by one Thomas Tutty (which the writer said was not his real name) offered for the sum of \$200 to restore the child to his parents. Fifty dollars of this sum was to be enclosed in a letter addressed to him at Natchez.

This was believed by the parents to be a trick to swindle them out of

their money, but they decided to comply in the faint hope that it may lead to some discovery. They laid their plans, but in such a way as to not be imposed upon.

Mrs. Clark immediately set out for Natchez, where through the agency of a friend she mailed a letter with a \$50 note in it, after making arrangements with the postmaster to secure anyone who might apply for it. Accordingly in the course of two or three days a man who said his name was Thomas Tutty, but whose real name turned out to be Edward H. Morris, a pretended schoolmaster who had passed through Washington the year before on his way to Texas, claimed the letter. He was immediately seized and lodged in jail. However, when interrogated Morris obstinately refused to give any clue by which the little boy could be found. He did, however, say that Thomas was within 15 miles of the city of Natchez. Accordingly quite a large number of the citizens turned out and examined every suspected place near the city, but discovered no traces of the little boy. Mr. Clark then posted a \$500 reward and Mrs. Clark returned to Washington.

When the parents had despaired of ever seeing their little son again a young man of Washington, Mathew Moss, made a business trip to New Orleans. While there he happened to overhear a conversation between some men about a family who had had a little boy left with them some time back. He remembered the kidnaping of little Thomas Clark and immediately made inquiries. The evidence was enough that he notified the parents and they left at once for the city.

They went to this home and identified the child by a scar on his head. When they got him back home he further established his identity by going to a hole in the wall and saying he wanted his clock. No one knew what he meant until some of the family recalled that little Thomas had had a clock carved out of wood to play with before he was abducted. The family investigated and found the same play-clock, so this incident left no doubt as to whether he was little Thomas or not.

Mr. Clark was an officer at this time and he was chosen to go after the kidnaper. The party made the trip and all returned safely but the kidnaper, and the story is told that he was riding handcuffed when he got down to get a drink from a stream. In so doing he lost his balance and fell in and drowned.

Thomas grew to manhood on the farm about six miles from Washington he then moved to Texas where he lived to reach a ripe old age.

"Mary, aren't you getting too big to play with boys?" "No, mother, the bigger I get the better I like 'em."

Her: "The girl I marry must have a sense of humor." She: "Don't worry, she will have."

Long-Winded Lecturer: "If I have talked too long, it's because I haven't any watch with me and there isn't a clock in the hall."

Student: "Yes, but there's a clock behind you."

1836

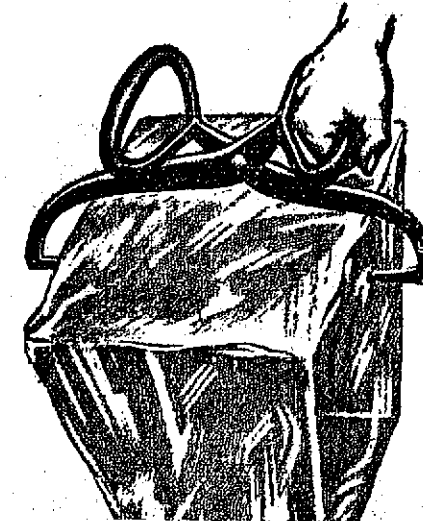
Celebrating

1936

## ARKANSAS CENTENNIAL

Home Owned

Home Operated



ICE

Is safe beyond question of doubt.

Never gets out of order.

Is by far the cheapest cold maker.

Home Ice Company

Phone 44

1836

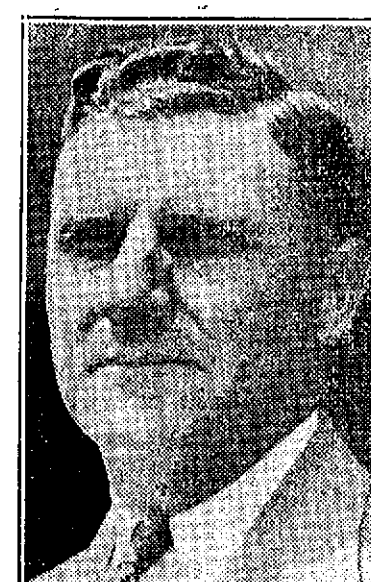
Arkansas Centennial

1936

## The Values of the Century Dodge and Plymouth



Picture of B. R. Hamm Motor Co. at Third and South Walnut, showing large show room in foreground and the service department in the rear. The building covers 6,750 square feet which allows ample space for work to be carried on efficiently in each department.



America's Most Economical Full Size Cars

Mr. Hamm has held a Dodge dealership for the past 17 years; from 1919-22 in Stamps and the past 14 years in Hope. He has also handled Plymouth since 1928.

The Hamm Motor Company has had the best business of its long career during the past two years.

This is due to the ever growing popularity of Dodge and Plymouth Motor Cars.



Above: The home of Hamm Motor Company used car lot on Third Street. This lot was built for your convenience with reliable salesmen in charge at all times.

## B. R. Hamm Motor Co.

Hope

Ark.

## Home of the Duckett Feeds

Established in 1905

Courteous Service

The Southern Grain and Produce was established in 1905. Since that time it have been giving continuous service to the people of Hope. We handle only national known brands.

The Southern Grain and Produce has a 10,000 pound scales and a grain hammer mill that are at the service of Hope. We charge only a small fee for these services.

## Southern Grain & Produce Co.

W. A. Duckett, Mgr.

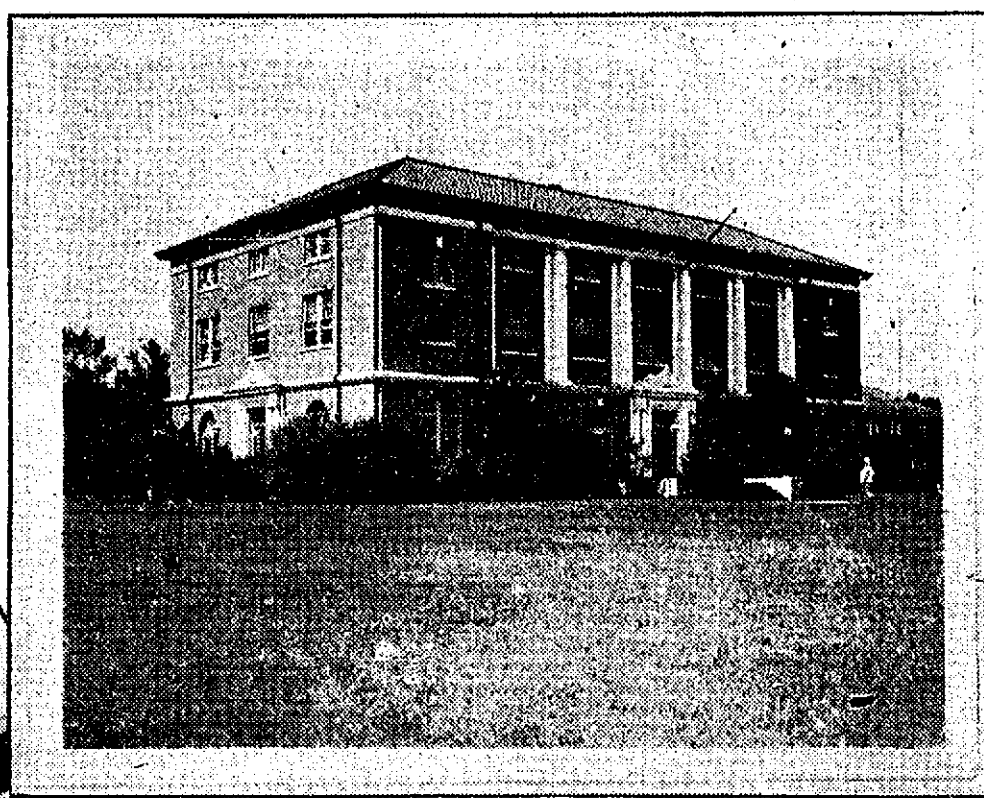
Phone 248



# CITY OF HOPE

1836 — 1936  
100 Years  
of  
State Progress

1875 — 1936  
61 Years  
of  
City Progress



LEFT—Municipal Wood-Yard.

TOP—Hope City Hall

RIGHT—Municipal Water & Light Plant.

The City Worth  
Living In  
The City Worth  
Trading In

The Hope municipal water company started over half a century ago with an old fashioned well and water pump, located on Division Street across from Greene's. Dan Ferguson was the first operator. Electric lights made their first appearance in Hope in 1890 when electricity was generated at the old Hope Lumber Company, operated by Capt. J. T. West. The city purchased the generator and the Lumber company furnished the steam power.

These first plants soon became inadequate to supply the demand for the necessary utilities. A few years later a second well was drilled on the present site of the power plant and a larger generator installed at the same location. Again the plant became inadequate to supply the demand and a part of the present plant was constructed in 1909. At this time mains and modern cast iron pipes were laid. Mr. Womack was the first superintendent of the new plant. From this time the plant has been ably managed, in order

named, by Mr. Sexton, Mr. C. M. Richards, Mr. George Sandefur, and the present manager, Mr. Arch Moore. Mr. Joe D. Brown who is present engineer has been with the plant for 21 years. At present, the plant supplies utilities to 1,262 light meters and 1,400 water meters.

The electric plant has three turbines; one, 500 KWH, and two 1,000 KWH. The water department has four deep wells. Two 600 feet and two, 1400 feet in depth. Two reservoirs are used for storage; one, a 200,000 gallon capacity and one a 500,000 gallon capacity.

At present the plant is using wood exclusively for fuel which is purchased locally in lots of ½ cord upward. The picture on the left shows the large wood-yard on highway 4 in the northwest part of Hope. From December 5, 1934 to April 12, 1936 a period of sixteen months, the city purchased \$21,277.36 worth of wood.

Listening to the tramping feet of Hope's oncoming generations has been the guiding principle of Hope city government during the past five decades.

The City Hall, the modern municipal center, was constructed in 1927 at a cost of approximately \$80,000.00. The building has ample room for all civic offices and also a large auditorium for all city affairs.

A modern fire department has been developed from the old bucket brigade of the "eighties." The present department has a personnel of sixteen paid firemen, headed by Chief J. K. Sale. Three modern trucks have been purchased and put into use; one, a new Seagrave pumper, costing \$9,000.00.

The police department has six members under the leadership of Chief John Ridgill. It has been effective in providing safety for Hope.

IN ALL, A PROGRESSIVE CITY.

Albert Graves, Mayor

## COMMITTEES

### WATER & LIGHT

L. C. Johnson  
F. D. Henry  
E. P. Young

### FINANCE

K. G. Hamilton  
L. C. Johnson  
E. P. Young

### POLICE

E. P. Young  
L. C. Johnson  
C. E. Cassidy

### STREET

Chas. E. Taylor  
F. D. Henry  
L. A. Keith

### FIRE

F. D. Henry  
Roy Johnson  
C. E. Cassidy

### ORDINANCE

L. A. Keith  
Roy Johnson  
Chas. E. Taylor

### SEWER

Roy Johnson  
K. G. Hamilton  
Chas. E. Taylor

### SIDEWALK

C. E. Cassidy  
L. A. Keith  
K. G. Hamilton



## Fulton Oldest Existing Town in Arkansas

### John Dorlac Staked Out a Town in 1813, Year After 'Quake'

#### Indians' Ford and the Military Road Crossed Red River

First Settler Abandoned "Sunken Lands" to Move to Fulton

#### MISSED TERMINAL Cairo & Fulton Beat "Hold Up"—Ferried Trains Over River

By Virginia Fitzsimmons Hicks  
Rivers and all navigable streams were the first means of transportation in the early history of our country. Thus it is easily understood why our most important towns were located on these avenues of commerce.

The celebration of the Centennial of Arkansas is bringing to light many interesting facts concerning the early towns and settlements of our state. One town comes in for its share of tribute as one of the most important centers of industry during the development of Arkansas—Fulton, on Red river, in Hempstead county.

This town at one period of history was known as "The last stop before Mexico" and was one more teeming, bustling place, freight and passengers from all sections of the country were brought to Fulton and teamed overland to other settlements.

In the Days of Spain  
Fulton, as a ford on Red river, comes to attention as far back as the latter part of the 17th century and the early 18th. While France and Spain were playing ball, using the Louisiana Territory as the ball, explorers of both nations were blazing trails across Arkansas into the Southwest. Early maps of this territory show Fulton and Dooley's ferry as two important crossings on Red river.

Judge A. H. Carrigan, a former Hempstead county resident, in his "Early Trails Through Arkansas," writes:  
"This trail beginning at Memphis and running west to Fulton, Ark., was the most important trail through the state."

If further tells of a book published by a Mr. Kennedy, who made a good deal of investigation concerning the settlements west of the Mississippi sometime between 1836 and 1840, Judge Carrigan had seen some of Mr. Kennedy's maps of the Southwest including Arkansas and Texas. They show but one important trail, that beginning at Memphis and running west to Little Rock, Arkadelphia, Washington and Fulton, thence south to the city of Chihuahua, Mexico.

Quoting Judge Carrigan further:  
"It has been current history in Hempstead county that this trail, used long prior to 1819 and that about the latter date John Anderson, William and Matthew Moss emigrated to Fulton, Ark., and established homes on this trail between Fulton and Washington."

Between 1830 and 1835 when President Andrew Jackson made a treaty with the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians in the Southern states, by which were to be moved to other holdings in the Indian Territory. President Jackson was to transport them. For this reason the contractors and soldiers who moved these Indians used this same trail from Memphis to Washington, but instead of going south to Fulton, they cut a road from Washington to Columbus, Ullima, Thule and thence into the Indian Territory. They did not use the trail from Washington to Fulton, as this led into Texas.

The Military Road  
To quote Judge Carrigan:  
"It is common history that when war broke out between the United States and Mexico in 1846, that the United States troops coming from Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee and Kentucky, used this trail in going into Texas and Mexico and that gave further rise to the fact that they called this trail as early as 1846 'The Military Road.' In 1848, when the war with Mexico was concluded, the United States troops came back through Texas, using this old trail from Fulton east to the Mississippi river as a military road."

Later, in 1861, according to Judge Carrigan, the soldiers from north Texas used this trail in going to the Confederate army and in returning. In 1865 the United States troops used it from Little Rock and beyond when the Federal government sent troops into Texas and southwest Arkansas.

Judge Carrigan recalls how as a child between 1870 and 1878 during the fall of the year, he could remember the trail being lined with emigrants.

#### Old Lewisville, Now Gone, Settled 1797

Here Were the Old Saddleries, the Horse-Gins, and the Fur Shops

The first authentic mention of Lewisville as a settlement was when John Riley Yocom's uncle's grandfather made a visit to some of his relatives about 1797. Mr. Yocom says as well as he can remember the relative's name was Lewis, and the grandfather who visited them was Lige Lewis. It has been common history with his family that Lewisville got its name from this old family of Lewises.

Mr. Lige Lewis later moved in and settled near Lewisville up in the 1830's or 40's. The town was then in what is now known as Old Lewisville and when we speak of it we mean the Old Town, before the railroad came through and it was moved to New Lewisville. At this early date there was only the one town.

Mr. Yocom says that the first time he ever saw the town of Lewisville was in 1867. His parents had made a crop on the Old Foster Place, which adjoined the Old Murphy Place; and in order to go to Lewisville they had to pass through the Old Boyd Place.

The Public Road  
Soon after entering the hills, one would strike the public road leading from Spring Hill to Lewisville. This pike was thickly settled, comparatively speaking; and Mr. Yocom told of the fine old homes that stood along the road to Lewisville. About a mile from town stood the Old Judge Murphy home. Judge Murphy was then county judge of Lafayette county, and Lewisville was the county seat.

Judge Murphy was county judge during the War Between the States and for quite a while afterward. Between the Judge's house and the courthouse was Mr. Park's home, the father of Congressman Tilman B. Parks. Next came the home of Jim Mack, who had the reputation of being the best leather man ever to work in this section of the country. His establishment was an attraction of the town. Mr. Yocom describes his shop as having the front part devoted to beautifully dressed pelts such as deer, coon, possum, mink, weasel, fox and other valuable furs. The middle section was a shoe shop where all kinds of boots and shoes were made. The last section was a saddlery, where he specialized in the more practical and inexpensive saddles.

Days before, supposedly a connection of Daniel Boone who had a saddle shop, but he catered to only the very wealthy class. His saddles were very expensive and lovely to look at. Saddles for both men and women beautifully mounted with silver trimmings.

This leads us up to the courthouse, a lovely brick building which stood on top of the hill at the forks of the road. It was right on the highway from Arkansas to Louisiana.

Outlaw Trail  
Lewisville, at this time was a favorite hideout for criminals making a break from the law in this part of the state to get into Louisiana. There was no bridge at Fulton or Garland City and it was thus much easier to get into Louisiana than it was to go to Texas.

Lewisville being about the only town of any size on the pike it was naturally the trading center for the country around. In those days it was very rare that a customer walked in to a store and paid cash for an article. The transactions were usually handled in this manner:

The customer would go into Judge Murphy's dry goods establishment and ask for a pair of boots. Judge Murphy would say, "Well, how do you want to pay it? It's \$4 in cash or \$5 in truck and turnover."

The last phrase meant to pay for the article in furs, beeswax, tallow or hides. At this time, just after the war, meat was scarce and hogs were high; but later, after people began to get on their feet a little, meat was also traded for supplies.

In this same year Mr. Yocom went to work for Judge Murphy, driving his horse gin down on Red river. The description of this old gin is interesting to those who have never seen a horse gin. The gin was worked by a pulley which in turn was worked by a lever to which was hitched four or more mules or horses. The lint cotton was carried by flue to the lint room where it was kept packed or tramped down by people. If a man had one bale he was out of luck as this lint would fly all over the big lint room and he would have to sweep and rake it down from the walls and ceiling.

This lint was then carried in baskets 80 or 90 yards away from the gin and

### Waukesha Once a Stake in Fulton River Poker Game

W. H. McWhorter, Famed Red River Merchant, Lost Ship to Henry Cox

#### RIVER GLORY'S END Waukesha, Ellen and Kingfisher Last Three Commercial Steamers

One of the last steamers to plow the muddy waters of Red river in and out of the old port of Fulton was the Waukesha—owned by the late W. H. McWhorter, of Fulton, and pictured in the adjoining columns of this page. The Waukesha was not literally the last commercial steamer on the upper reaches of the Red—but it is the last boat of which The Star could obtain authentic pictures.

Fulton citizens report that the Waukesha was actually third from last. The other stern-wheelers, the Ellen and the Kingfisher, owned by Dan Harkness, plied the river a little later—but the Waukesha was photographed, and so it gets the glory of representing the last stand of the ghost ships of the past century against the onrush of rail transportation.

McWhorter was a Wisconsin man, merchant and cotton buyer who settled at Fulton, operated steam boats and plantations, and played a good game of poker.

Sentimental over his native North-western land he named his last boat "Waukesha" after the Wisconsin city.

Picture About 1894  
This picture of the Waukesha was made about 1894, according to the best opinion in Fulton.

The steamer at that time was still engaged in the cotton-carrying trade, although the railroad had come through 21 years before, in 1873. The Waukesha's cotton is very much visible in the photograph—but what isn't so apparent is the ship's elaborate bar. There the planters and merchants foregathered for bang-up poker games in their leisure moments.

The Waukesha herself was a table stake in one of those games. W. H. McWhorter, owner, was pitted against his good friend Henry Cox one night—and before that poker session was over Cox had won a plantation, \$2,200 in cash, and the good ship Waukesha.

The plantation and the cash hurt—but at that late day it may be presumed that the adding of the steamboat to the table stake may have been just an afterthought, for steamboats were becoming unprofitable.

Romance, too, hovers over this last of the Red river cotton fleet. There were other nights when steam poker parties were taboo—nights when the landed gentry and their ladies took command of the ship and sailed beneath a Southern moon to while away pleasant hours with song and dance.

Some of the not-so-old ladies of the Hempstead county of today can remember dance excursions aboard the good ship Waukesha—so close to today is the history of yesterday.

The Waukesha met finally with a not unusual fate for Red river steamers—she hit a snag and sank.

End of River Fleet  
Except for the Ellen and Kingfisher, boats already mentioned, there were no more commercial craft on the Red after the Waukesha. The last large vessels of any description to come up Red river as far as Fulton were United States snag-boats, which, about the time of the World war, worked the river from the railroad bridge upstream—but they too have long since quit.

McWhorter, owner of the Waukesha, was known all over this section of Arkansas—a truly great merchant.

Mac Anderson, of Little Rock, brother of Roy Anderson of Hope, was McWhorter's namesake.

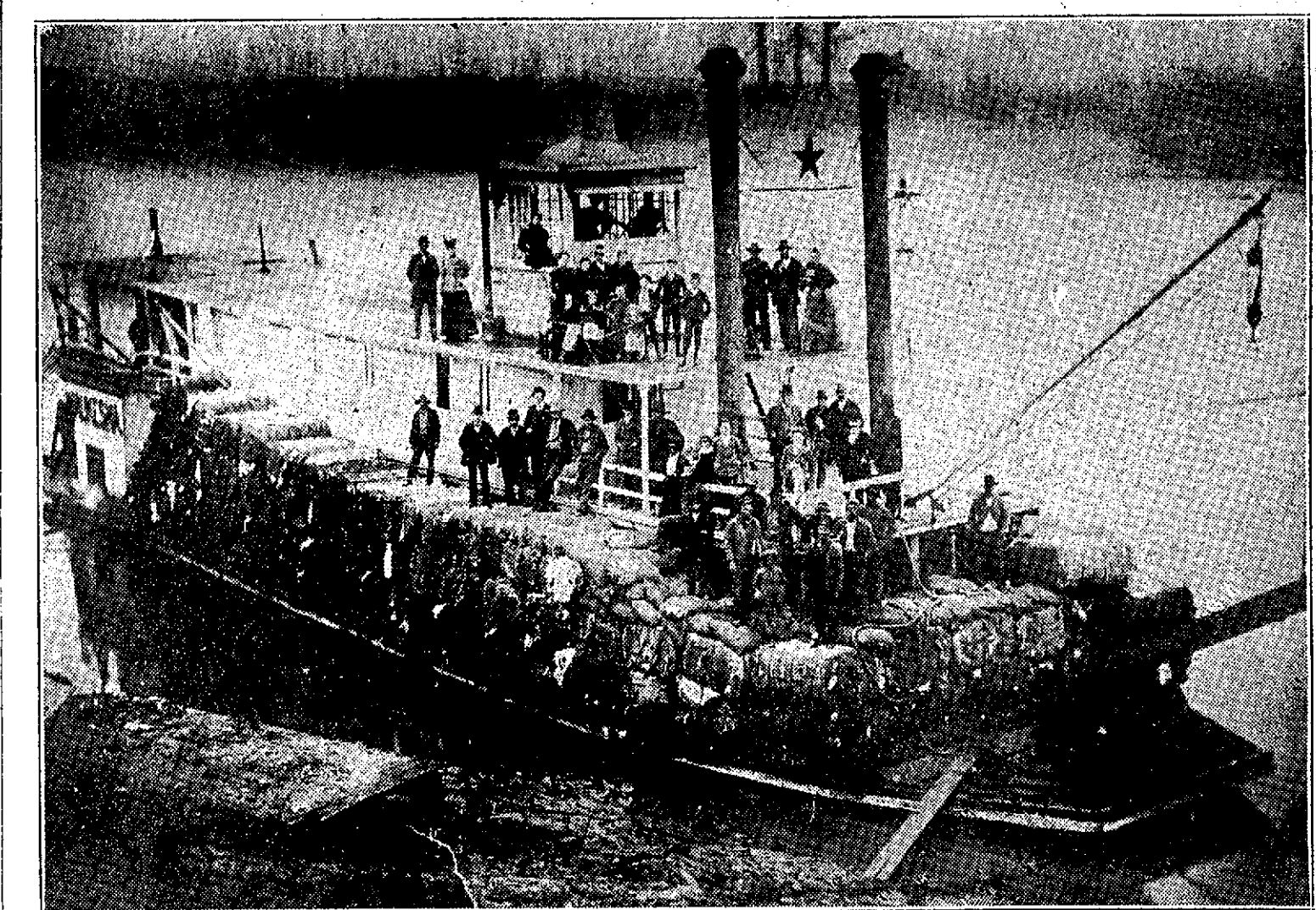
Another namesake was Mac (Max) Cox, formerly of Fulton and now of Hope, a son of the same Henry Cox that once won the Waukesha from its owner.

And here is proof of the fact that losing the Waukesha didn't "break" McWhorter:

When the great Fulton merchant died he left a legacy of \$1,000 to each of three boys he had known.

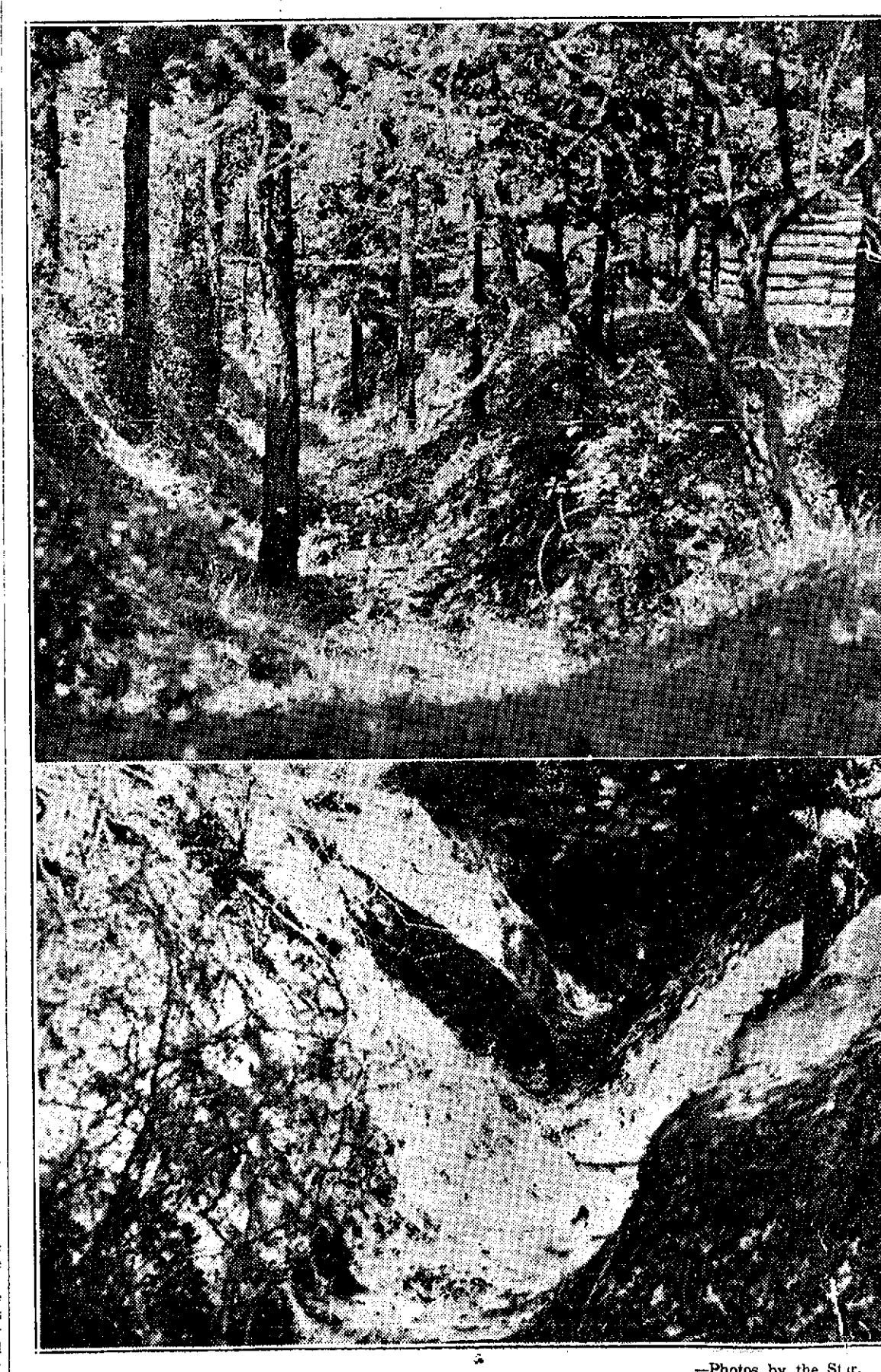
His two namesakes, Mac Anderson and Mac Cox—and Conway Carrigan.

### The Waukesha, Last of Ghostly Fleet That Steamed Red River



—Photographic Reduction by Shipley Studio From a 16 by 20 Photo Owned by W. E. Cox, Sr., of Fulton.

### Fulton Built Forts to Repel Federal Invasion



—Photos by the Star.

#### At the Left:

TOP—This Red river fort is to the left of paved highway No. 67 approaching Fulton from Hope. The fort is at the top of the bluff only a few hundred feet from where motor traffic plunges down through a draw toward the Red river toll-bridge. The Star's photograph shows the deep moat protecting the central fort. Above the moat swings a wire suspension bridge for foot-passengers, although this may be of much later construction than the period of the War Between the States. The log hut at the extreme right of the photo, which is on the side nearest the paved highway, is no part of the fort but was built a year or so ago by Fulton Boy Scouts.

BOTTOM—This is a trench belonging to another Fulton fort, further north than the fort in the top picture. This second fort is located at the top of the same bluff, but to the right of old gravel highway No. 67 approaching Fulton from Hope.

#### A Sawmill Priced at \$3,500 in 1870

#### Colonel Hervey Explains Terms in Letter Written 66 Years Ago

The price of a complete sawmill was of interest to nearly all men back in 1870. Here is a letter taken from the business files of Colonel Calvin M. Hervey, Spring Hill factor, who spent 1870-71 away from his family, in his office at Shreveport:

"T. M. Jones, Esq.,  
"Spring Hill, Ark.  
Dear Sir: After diligent inquiry, I would respectfully inform you that a 30 H. engine and sawmill complete will cost you delivered on wharf at New Orleans \$3,500. This will consist of everything necessary to put the machinery in operation. In my opinion a Binford 24 h. p. will answer your purposes. I would, however, remark that if you will ship me the 25 B-C, make up the \$2,000 as mentioned in yours of 15 November, I will endeavor to obtain the machinery for you and the balance on reasonable time."

Warehouses at the river ports commanded a pretty fair rental back in 1871, as witnessed by this additional letter of Colonel Hervey's:

"Mr. J. F. Parks  
(Unaddressed)  
"Dear sir: Your favor of the 20th inst. to hand.

"You can have the store house at Dooley's Ferry for thirty dollars per month payable monthly in advance with the understanding at the end of any month I can take the building; in that case could let you have the shed at a price then agreed on.

"January 4, 1871.

### 12 Steamers Plied Red River in 1870, Hervey Discloses

Spring Hill Operator Directed Own Shipping From Shreveport

#### A RIVER DISASTER

Texarkana Sank August 31, 1870—Driftwood "Raft" Was Threat

Twelve steamers cruised Red river from Shreveport to Dooley's Ferry and Fulton in 1870.

Their names were these:  
The Texas  
The Florida  
The Morgan  
The Texas  
The LaBelle  
The Selma  
The Fleeta  
The George  
The Lightest  
The Era  
The Rudolph  
The Gladioli

The steamers names are taken from the office record of the late Colonel Calvin M. Hervey, grandfather of Mrs. Fannie Holt of South Hervey street, Hope, and who 66 years ago operated vast plantations around Spring Hill, and a mercantile and shipping business with office connections at Dooley's Ferry, Fulton, Shreveport and New Orleans.

Colonel Hervey, who died in 1885 and is buried in Hope, maintained his family home at Spring Hill—but for families in 1870 required that he assume personal charge of his office in Shreveport. This, then, is part of the record of transactions which passed through an agricultural supply house in the years 1870-71.

A Business Record  
The record is contained in a beautifully-preserved volume of 500 pages of tightly-packed onion-skin paper, and The Star is indebted to Mrs. Fannie Holt for permission to publish such portion of these personal transactions as is of public interest in this generation.

The record-book is actually the work of Colonel Hervey's bookkeeper, secretary and assistant, a German named A. Guymner, familiarly known as "Gus."

The colonel would dictate a letter, "Gus" taking it down in long-hand. Then, having written one copy for the mails, Gus would write a second copy into the permanent office record—all in long-hand, and without benefit of carbon paper. And into the office record, of course, went a complete account of the movement of goods, out-bound and in.

The transactions are dated Shreveport in the years 1870 and 1871.

In the first entry, Colonel Hervey takes charge of the Shreveport office: "August 10, 1870.

"Messrs. I. H. Polhans & Co.,  
"New Orleans, La.  
"Gents: We herewith hand you bill of lading for forty-seven barrels sour flour for Lotawano. We understand you have a demand in your market for such flour, and we hope you will have no trouble in finding ready sale. Please dispose of same to best advantage consulting our interest. Very respectfully yours,

"C. M. Hervey, Successor to  
"Hervey, Elstner & Warren."

This apparently was the first notice to the trade that Colonel Hervey had assumed charge in Shreveport.

It was confirmed the next day, August 11, 1870, when W. N. Elstner of the old firm wrote the following instructions to a New York agent:

"Good & Root  
"New York.  
"Calvin M. Hervey having purchased the entire business authorize Johnson to take his name in lieu of the firm name.

"W. E. Elstner  
"of Hervey, Elstner & Warren."  
Sinking of a Steamer  
We have this entry telling of a disaster in Red river:

"September 5, 1870.  
"Pacific Insurance Company of St. Louis to C. M. Hervey, for loss sustained by reason of the sinking of steamer Texarkana in Red river.

Credit:  
"By 3 barrels whisky saved, 12 1/2 gallons at \$1.10—\$14.05.  
"One case 50 pounds smoking tobacco at 50 cents—\$25.00  
"10% on \$165.25—\$16.52  
"Total credit \$181.77.  
"Balance due on Pacific policy No. 47, \$1,778.23."

The sinking of the Texarkana occasioned other entries the next few days. Colonel Hervey wrote on the following day:

"September 6, 1870.  
"William Deering, Esq.,  
"Louisville, Ky.  
"Dear Sir: I regret to inform you of the loss of your presses (they presses?) occasioned by the sinking of the steamer Texarkana in Red river on the 31st ult. Several pieces only have been saved which is stored in warehouses here and being saved for whatever evidence your underwriters may require to enable you to recover your insurance. Let me know and I will take pleasure in getting them up for you. Accompanying is bill of

(Continued on page six)

(Continued on page four)

(Continued on page five)



# First Bowie Knife Forged in Washington; Process Is Lost

## Soldier of Fortune Found Rare Smith in Silver Worker

Georgian Bowie Discovered James Black, of New Jersey, Had Talent

### CARRIGAN'S STORY

Hope Attorney Tells History of Knife's Tragic End of Its Maker

By Steve Carrigan  
J. Frank Dobie, of the University of Texas, says, "Through lost centuries of war, certain weapons of the Old World, like King Arthur's 'Excalibur' and Siegmund's great sword 'Gram', became the subjects of legends and of songs that have made them immortal. Their solitary counterpart in the New World, before six-shooters and law-abiding habits supplanted its use, was the Bowie knife. The knife's origin is wrapped in fable as fantastic as that recounting how the dwarf Smith forged for the old Norse gods; its use is memorialized in a cycle of dark and bloody legends yet told all over the Southwest. And certainly the Bowie knife was once as important to the frontiersman as a steady eye."

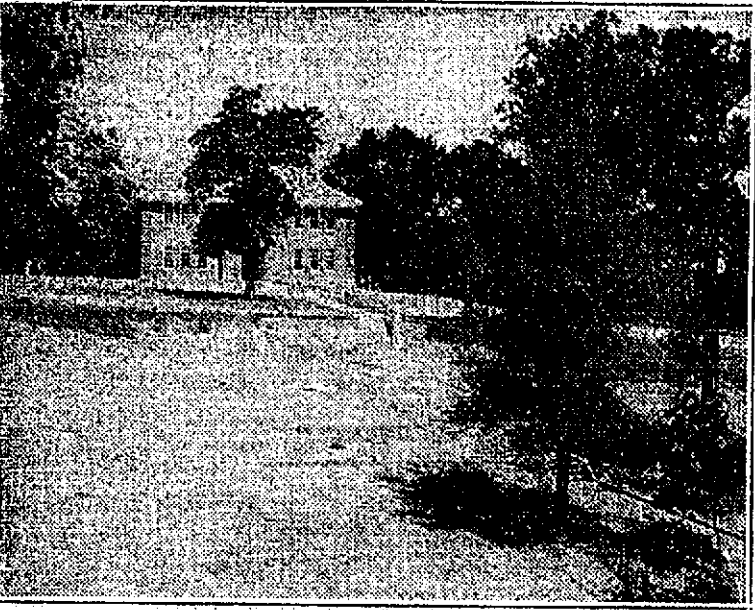
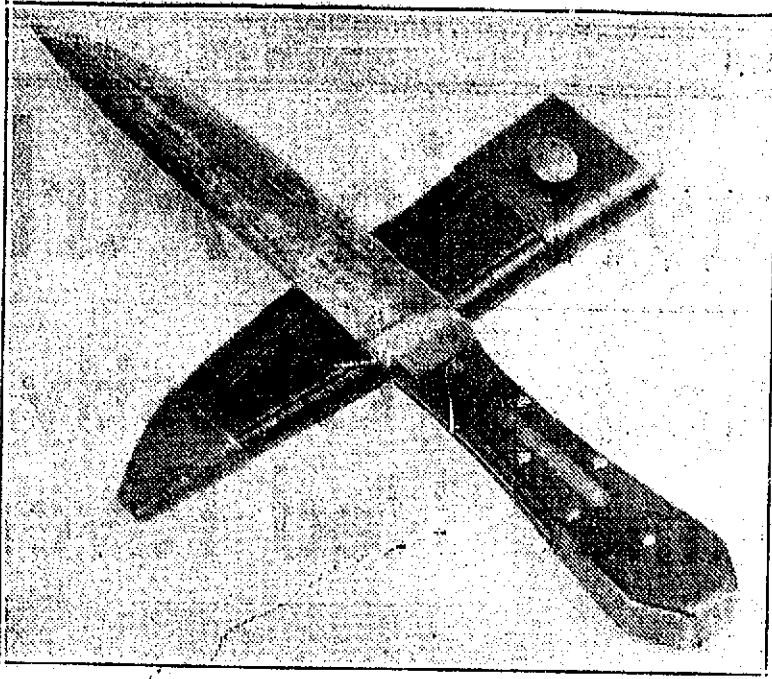
James Bowie, for whom this remarkable knife was named, was born in Georgia, but moved with his parents and two brothers, from the state, and settled civilization of that time into what was then wild and unexplored West. James Bowie first lived in Louisiana, then later lived in the territory of Arkansas, passing from there into the midst of the stirring Texas Revolution.

**A Striking Figure**  
Endowed by nature with a strong and handsome body and bequeathed by heredity of revolutionary stock with a dash of courage and power to command, this striking blonde giant easily became one of the most colorful figures of the West. With an engaging smile and an adaptable way that made him equally eligible to the society of the old grandee families or the over-night campers of the frontier, he had stormed into Texas with a filibuster and had ranged in and out of the place ever since, involving his name with legends, duels, Indian fights, slave smuggling, land speculations and exploits with the celebrated knife that bears his name. Says Carrigan, James, "in James Bowie, Sam Houston found personality flavoured to his liking." Bowie's love for the rolling prairies, the rollicking cowboys and the dashing frontiersmen of Texas was so consuming that not only did he make it his home and cast his lot with these people, but he sealed his fealty to her as a citizen with his blood. The story is too old and too well known to be again recounted here of how Bowie fell with those daring heroes, Travis and Crockett, when the Mexican army, led by General Santa Anna, stormed and sacked the Alamo and ruthlessly massacred the entire garrison.

When James Bowie and his family had moved from the state of Georgia and had passed down into Louisiana and from there into Arkansas, and before James Bowie had even decided to move into Texas and cast his lot with those frontiersmen from Moses Austin Settlement, James Black, a tall, handsome and thoughtful youth, born and reared in the State of New Jersey, and thrown on the world by the death of his parents, yielding to the urge of adventure and romance and spurred by the ambition to seek his fortune in a new country, was dreaming the same dreams. Fate was weaving from her distaff the colorful threads of these two lives, which in their beginning were so far apart, yet were destined to cross and mingle with each other, and to shed a mingled color and glory on each other forever.

James Black had served an apprenticeship to a silversmith in his native state, and the perfect physical development and size of the boy caused his release when he was only eighteen years of age instead of twenty-one. After his release, in 1818, James Black came down the Ohio river and from that stream into the Mississippi, traveling by boat down to Bayou Sarah, in the State of Louisiana, where, for a short time, he obtained employment on a ferry boat. He was later employed as a deck-hand on a steamboat plying up and down the river, and on these trips he first learned of the thriving and promising inland settlement of Washington, in Hempstead county, Arkansas. He accordingly gave up his employment as a boat-hand and travelled from Fulton's landing across the country to Washington. This little settlement was located like ancient Rome, on its seven stately hills, with majestic shade trees and numerous clear, cool springs, and skirted by a creek of clear, fresh water, and it not only appeared a haven to the weary traveller, but it furnished an ideal location for building a town. James Black found here, in Journey's End, and, settling here, became one of the first citizens of the place and always delighted to call it home.

**Changes His Calling**  
Finding no demand for the high-class products of his trade as a silversmith, he readily turned his knowledge as a smith and his ability to work with metals to the trade of a blacksmith. The village blacksmith, in those days, did not only shoe the horses and sharpen an occasional plow, but actually made all kinds of farming implements, as well as worked on locks, repaired guns, made and tempered knives, and did all manner of work with iron and steel. The village blacksmith, in those days, was



—Top Photo by Shipley Studio  
—Bottom Photo by The Star

**TOP**—The last authentic Bowie knife to come from the forge of James Black at Washington, Ark. Owned by Augustus H. Garland, it passed to Senator James K. Jones, and then to Senator Jones' grandson, Steve Carrigan of Hope, author of the Bowie knife history in an adjoining column.

**BOTTOM**—The campus of Washington High School. On the high ground just to the left of the school stood the forge where James Black translated James Bowie's design into a knife of imperishable steel. The smithy has long since vanished, but it is planned to erect a memorial on the spot where it once stood.

a far more important man than he is now—in fact, no community could get along in the new country without its blacksmith, and in social, as well as business circles, he stood with the best.

James Black, with his knowledge as a metal worker acquired through his apprenticeship with one of the master craftsmen of the East, at once became an accomplished workman whose skill and ability was in constant demand in that community. He at once developed a great talent for making and tempering knives, starting first with heavy, rude butcher knives—such knives as were then used in the homes of the pioneers. He later improved in the art of knife-making to where he produced hunting knives with a finer edge and which were in constant demand for butchering and cutting up domestic animals, as well as deer and wild animals killed in the chase. It was while engaged in making these knives and in studying the processes of tempering them that James Black, by accident, discovered a series of related processes whereby he could produce a blade of Damascus fineness. Black was to become famous for these knives and the story of their excellence rapidly spread, not only through that community, but through the State of Arkansas and into surrounding states. It was related by ex-Governor Daniel W. Jones, whose family Black lived during his declining years, that when Black was making one of these knives he put it through the most severe and exacting tests. Governor Jones related that it was his practice, after shaping and tempering the knives, and before polishing them, to whittle and cut on every hard wood—generally using an old hickory axe handle which had become slick and hard. He would whittle and cut with the knife on one of these old axe handles for perhaps half an hour, and then, if the knife would not easily shave the hairs from his arm, he would throw it away. It was also said that he would buy a silver dollar on a stump and then drive the point of the knife through the coin and not turn the edge.

Elbert Hubbard credits Emerson with saying that if a man should make a better mouse trap than any other mouse trap, that the world will beat a pathway to his door, though he live in a wood. Black's fame from these knives naturally attracted numbers of customers, who came to his shop at Washington to have a knife made by the master artificer, and who were willing to pay the price for the weapon desired.

#### Bowie Hears of Him

James Bowie, the adventurer, the soldier of fortune, the duelist and the killer, hearing stories of the wonderful knives made by Black, at once set out from his then home, Nacogdoches, Texas, to seek the master artisan at Washington, Ark., and to secure from him a knife that would meet his standards and aspirations. James Bowie not only wanted a knife to serve the practical, every-day

poses of daily life on the frontier, but he wanted a knife that could be used as a hunting knife and one that could be used in the most trying emergency as a weapon in defensive, as well as offensive, mortal combat.

When Bowie got to Washington and presented himself at Black's home, Black at once became fascinated with the man and formed a high esteem for him and conceived great admiration for his good taste and his unflinching courage. Bowie, on the other hand, was much taken with Black, and he visited with him and talked to him while the two were planning the knife he wanted. Bowie whittled out from white pine an exact pattern of the knife he wanted and left this with Black to use as a model for the shaping of the knife. Black had never made a knife that suited his own taste in point of shape and extraordinary temper, so he seized upon this as the opportunity to form and temper the knife of his own dreams. Consequently, while making the knife wanted by Bowie and according to the pattern left by Bowie, Black also made a knife of his own pet design along with the two knives, though of about the same size, differed somewhat in shape and design. Bowie returned some six weeks later for his knife, and when Black exhibited both the knives and told Bowie to take his choice, Bowie chose the knife designed by Black instead of the one shaped after his own pattern. Bowie was so charmed with the knife that he not only paid Black the price agreed upon in gold, but bestowed a handsome present upon him as well. Bowie received this knife from James Black at Washington, Ark., in 1831, and it was his constant companion and served him well through all his adventures—in several bloody duels and in war. When the Alamo fell, and when Santa Anna's overwhelming Mexican forces had battered the walls and were pouring in the little fort, it is related that Bowie, though ill at the time, continued to fight with this knife in his hand until he finally went down, literally in a pile and half-buried by dead Mexicans he had stabbed in his last moments.

#### Keeps His Secret

This knife became so famous that, after a while, when anyone wanted a knife from Black, he would order it made like Bowie's, which finally shortened into "Make a Bowie knife." Large offers were made to James Black to reveal in detail the wonderful secret of the related processes of tempering to which the blades of his knife were subjected, but he refused to impart or sell this knowledge. He

was stealthily watched in order that these processes might be discovered, but Black's reputation for courage was such that no one approached him too closely after being once warned to desist.

It has been the claim of numerous writers that Bowie did not design the Bowie knife and that therefore the knife was not named for Bowie, and in support of this contention they say that Bowie was an adventurer and a soldier of fortune, and not in any sense a mechanic or artisan, and that this is evidence that he did not make the knife. Other men made knives in those days, and they are still being made, but no one has ever made the "Bowie knife" except James Black.

Featherstonhaugh, the celebrated and accomplished Englishman, in his "Excursion through the Slave States," graphically recounts his trip through Arkansas, which occurred in the fall and winter of 1834, and states that the Bowie knife was a weapon generally carried at that time. The author says, "These formidable instruments, with their sheaths mounted in silver, are the pride of an Arkansas blood, and got their name of Bowie knives from a conspicuous person of this fiery climate."

So famous had the Bowie knife become, that Charles Dickens, the celebrated English writer, in "Martin Chuzzlewit," published in 1842, and which was written after the novelist's trip to America, mentions it as "A refined American weapon."

James Black, the wonderful knife-maker, was assaulted by his father-in-law, a man named Shaw, in the summer of 1839, and it is certain, from the violence of the assault, Shaw striking him with a heavy club, that Black's life would have been taken had it not been for the timely intervention of Black's dog, who hearing the noise, rushed in and seized Shaw by the throat and almost killed him before forcing him to desist. The beating caused inflammation in Black's eyes, which resulted in the loss of his sight. After sufficiently regaining his strength, he started to Philadelphia for treatment, but on the way was persuaded to stop at Cincinnati and try a celebrated doctor there. The treatment by the specialist there proved unavailing, and, giving up in despair, Black returned to his home at Washington, totally blind and without a dollar, and wholly dependent upon his friends. The family of Buzzards, who were people of means and who had a beautiful home on a high bluff on Red River, known as "Buzzard's Bluff," now in Miller County, Arkansas, generously invited Black to come

and live with them, and volunteered to support and care for him. These same kind friends later sent Black, in 1842, to the home of Dr. Isaac N. Jones, who had removed from Bowie County, Texas, to Washington, for treatment. Dr. Jones, after examining Black's eyes and after treating him for several days, was forced to advise Black that his eyesight was completely gone. Dr. Isaac N. Jones took Black into his home, where he lived, as a member of the family, until his death on June 2, 1872.

#### Governor Jones' Account

Governor Daniel W. Jones, the son of Dr. Isaac N. Jones, relates in his story that Black would say that God had blessed him in a rare manner by giving him such a good home and that he would repay it all by disclosing to them his secret of tempering steel when Governor Jones should arrive at his maturity and be able to utilize it to his own advantage. Governor Jones further relates in his narrative:

"On the last day of May, 1870, Black's seventieth birthday, he said to me that he was getting old and, in the ordinary course of nature, could not expect to live a great while longer; that I was then thirty years old, with a wife and family, and sufficiently acquainted with the affairs of the world

to utilize properly the secret which he had so often promised to give me. He said if I would get pen, ink and paper, he would communicate to me the secret and I could write it down. I brought the writing material and told him I was ready. He said, 'In the first place'—then stopped suddenly and commenced rubbing his brow with the fingers of his right hand. He continued this for some minutes and then said, 'Go away and come back again in an hour, while he still rubbed his brow. I went out of the room, but not for one minute did he change his position. At the expiration of the hour, I went into the room and spoke to him again. Without changing his position for a moment, he said, 'Go out again and come back in another hour. I went out and watched him for another hour, his conduct remaining the same as before. Upon speaking to him again and come back in another hour.' I again went out and watched the same thing continue. When I came back in and spoke to him at the expiration of the third hour, he burst into a flood of tears and said, 'My God! My God! It has all gone from me! All these years I have enjoyed the kindness of these good people in the belief that I

could repay it with this legacy, and now, when I attempt to do it, I cannot.' Turning to me, he said 'Daniel, there were ten or twelve processes through which I put my knives, but I cannot remember a one of them now. When I told you to get the pen, ink and paper, they were all fresh in my mind, but they are gone now. My God! My God! I have put it off too long.' Governor Jones continues, "I looked at him in awe and wonder. The skin had been completely rubbed away from his forehead by his nervous fingers, and his sightless eyes were filled with tears, and his face was the picture of grief and despair. For a little more than two years he lived on, but he was forever after an imbecile. He lies buried in the old graveyard at Washington, and with him, the wonderful secret which God gave him and was unwilling that he impart to others."

#### Carrigan's Birthplace

The author of this sketch was born in the old Dr. Isaac Jones house at Washington, Arkansas, then occupied by Senator James J. Jones, his maternal grandfather. The old office which stood in the southeast corner of this lot, and which James Black

(Continued on page three)



Hope Transfer Unloading Car Load of Paper for Hope Star

Since 1890 . . . .

the Hope Transfer has been operating in the City of Hope. Under the present management since 1917.

**HOPE TRANSFER**

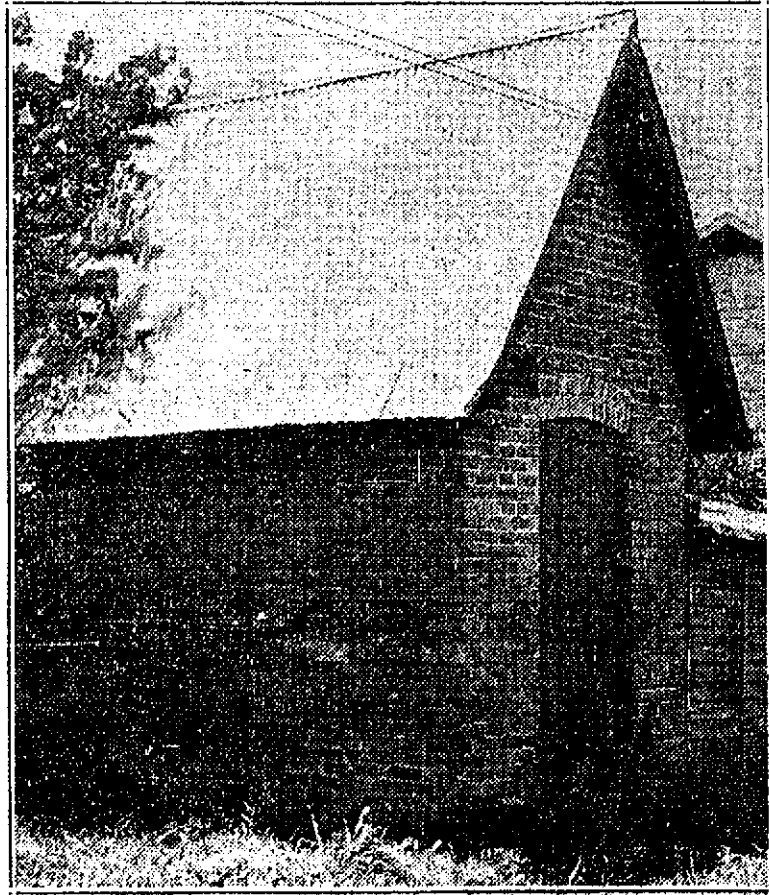
E. G. Coop

Phone 314

Lloyd L. Coop

We Distribute Pool Car Shipments

## From Crude Hand Molded Brick

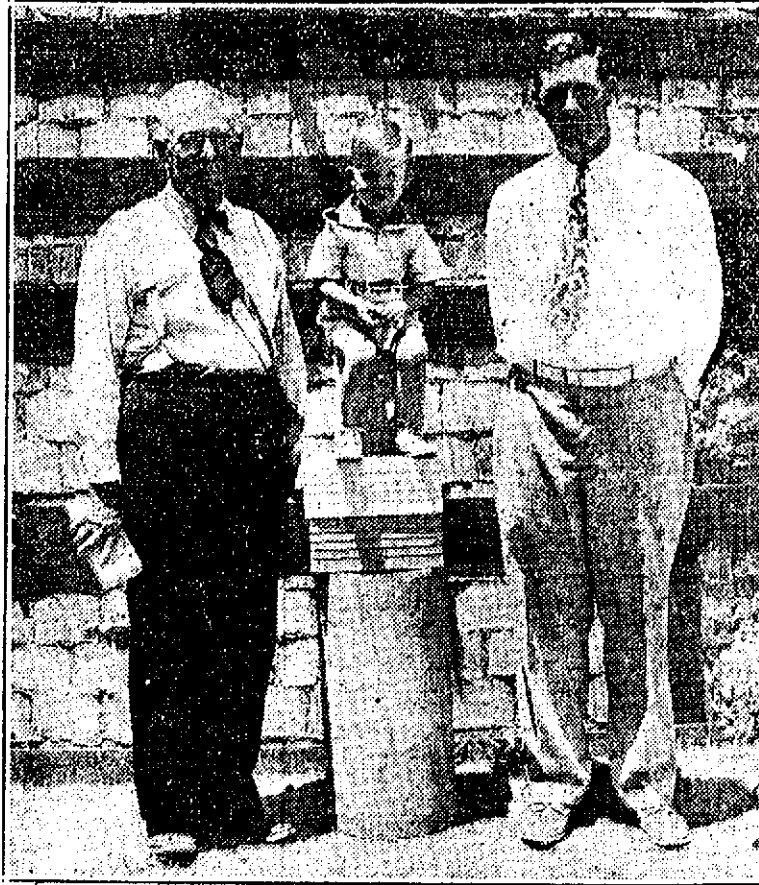


Old Powder Magazine built in 1877. Located in the rear of Presbyterian Church.

His brothers would not believe him until they had counted them. No one had ever moulded more than 6000 bricks by hand in one day before. But when they counted 9,018 brick moulded in one day by 20-year-old Nathaniel O'Neal they had to believe—the capacity of a brick yard in 1890 was 10,000. Only common brick were made in

To

## Multi-colored Machined Face Brick and Tile



N. P. O'Neal, age 66. Jerry O'Neal, age 3. Earl O'Neal, age 33. Started on a hand yard at 5 years of age.

those days and the kilns had to be built each time one was burned. The brick makers moved from town to town as there was demand for the brick.

Today after 35 years operating a brick plant here in Hope of his own N. P. O'Neal expects to have his plant continue 500 years longer. With his son in active association with him and a grandson coming on, owning a large supply of the finest fireclay there is no reason why his dream may not come true.

With seven Minter System permanent kilns the Hope Brick Works has a capacity of 60,000 brick per day. Beautiful face brick, many textured and many colored, building tile and farm drain tile as well as common brick are made for an every increasing market.

In the Life of One Man and His Son and Grandson

# Hope Brick Works

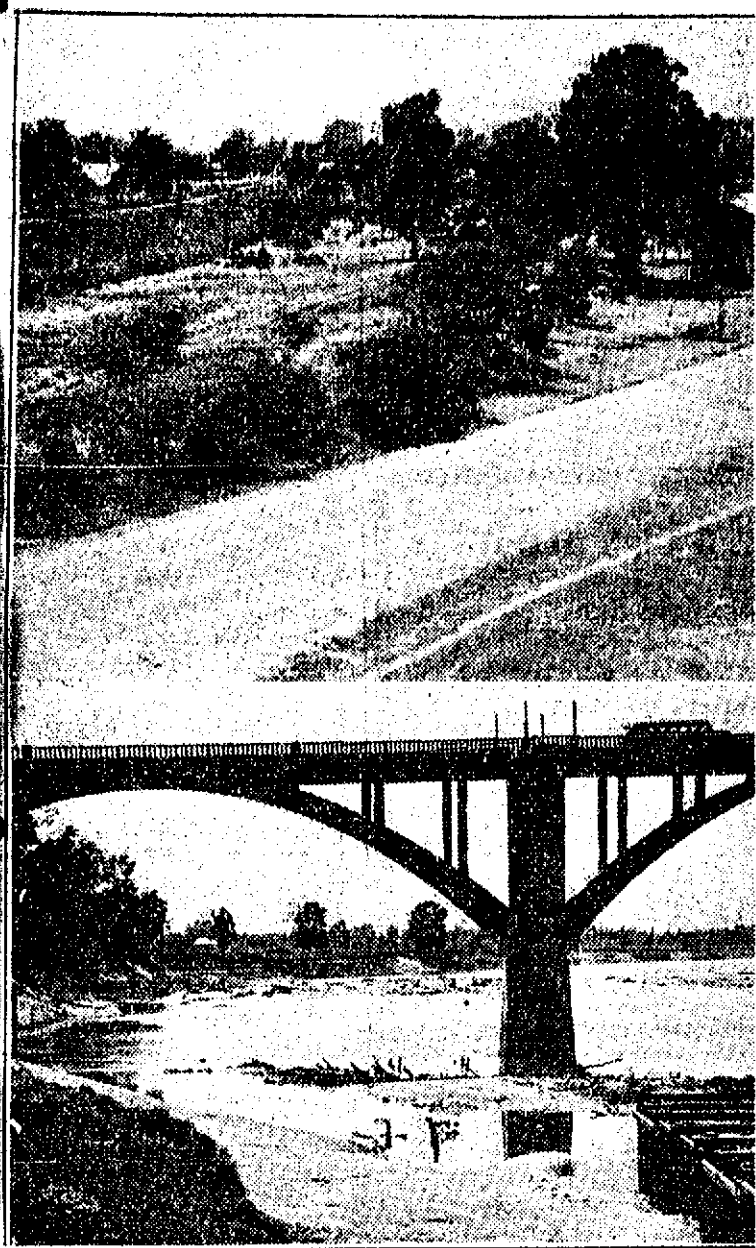
Hope

Phone 230

Arkansas



## Where the Original Track of Cairo & Fulton Railroad Ran



—Photos by The Star.

TOP—That low mound covered with brush, running from old gravel highway No. 67 straight into the background, on the eastern outskirts of Fulton, is the original track of the Cairo & Fulton railroad, constructed in 1873. You have passed it many a time going to Fulton on old No. 67. It's just to the left as the old highway enters the street in Fulton. The Star's camera for this scene was set up on the old Red river fort just to the right of the gravel highway. A trench of this fort is pictured in the lower of two photographs on the front page of this section of the Centennial Edition.

BOTTOM—From the upper picture the old Cairo & Fulton track proceeded through Fulton to the edge of Red river—and the lower photograph shows where the track descended on a ramp to the water. There a big ferry took the cars over to the other side, in the days before any bridge was built on Red river. You can see two pilings projecting from the water at the bottom of the picture. They are the last vestige of the old railroad ferry. At the extreme right of the photograph is part of the federal riprap work which is protecting Fulton against the inroads of Red river. In the background appears the state-owned toll bridge.

## Boyhood Days in Hope Recalled by Former Owner of The Star

Ed. McCorkle Reviews Events in Town of 1,200 Which He Knew as a Local Schoolboy

By Ed. McCorkle

In offering something for the Star's Arkansas Centennial Edition I realize that the writer is in a sense classifying himself with the "old-timers," and on that score I can not qualify. But I am a native of Hope, born October 11, 1881, and while not at all sensitive about my age, I do hold all of a native son's pride in the growth and progress of our city and county and shall endeavor to relate some recollections of my boyhood, trusting that they may be found interesting.

Just bear in mind that the town of which I write was of about 1,200 people, with wooden sidewalks, livestock running at large, including Will Hargan's hounds and Walter Shiver's geese. Contrast those things with conditions under which we now live and the conveniences we now enjoy, and you will join me in being proud of the distance we have come, and in confidence in greater things for the future.

One of the first things I recall was when P. T. Barnum's circus came to Hope—I must have been four or five years old—and pitched its tent on the prairie, about where John Barlow's beautiful home is now situated. My uncle, J. E. Sumner, took me to the show, carrying me through the crowd on his shoulder. What boy would not remember his first circus?

At six years of age, I started to school. The school building, very much as it stood when razed for the present, gablesy structure, had already replaced the first building, a one-room affair which was still standing on the west side of the school yard when I began my studies. Capt. C. A. Bridwell was teacher of the first school in Hope. My first teacher was Miss Dee Culley, and small-boy-like I became insanely jealous of Dr. W. A. Bryant, whom she afterward married. To them was born a daughter, Irma, now Mrs. Stith Davenport.

### First Water Supply

Hope's first water supply was the Davis spring, some two miles east of town, on what is now the P. A. Dulin property. The water was brought to town in barrels and peddled from house to house, a water barrel being a familiar object on many porches. Our home was on South Washington street, opposite that of W. C. Lewis. Two doors down the street lived Mrs. White and her son Claude, now residing at Columbus. One day there was a band of Turks in town, having with them a trained bear—a big brown one—and some monkeys. While they were putting on their show in front of Mrs. White's home one of the monkeys jumped or fell into the water barrel, and of course that was that!

The first real source of water in Hope was from a well located about where the Railway Express office now

was a deep well and good water. The water was stored in a large wooden tank built high above the ground. Of course this well has long since gone into disuse and been capped, and the tank passed out of existence. Water for the locomotives on the railroad was never taken from this source, however, but was to be had at Chelsea switch, three miles north. With the coming of deep wells and abundance of good water in Hope we heard no more of the asser-

tion emanating from Washington that good water was not to be had here. Washington, which was quite a place in those days, had presumed that when the railroad was built it would be rushed that way, and never quite recovered from surprise when it didn't.

I mentioned Claude White as one of the boys in our neighborhood. Others were Tom and Roland Bayless, Gordon Powell, Carroll and Pete Penny, Charlie Henson, and little nearer town, on Front street, the Doty tribe, five of 'em, beginning with Bob and running down to Luther. I think they must have been all there on that memorable night when we sat on the sidewalk at the corner of the Powell home and saw the miracle! What was that? Just the first electric light, any of us had ever seen—a little five-candle power bulb on a goose-neck at the upper end of a pole eight or nine feet high. And did our eyes "bug out!" We stayed right there until the last one of us had been called home. The beginning of Hope's White Way.

With the coming of telephones to Hope a perfect rash of imitation broke out among the boys of the town, and some of the lines strung with twine to receivers made of tin cans were claimed by their owners to give excellent service, although I have since wondered whether we could not whistle or yell just as loudly without them. Our efforts in this line at least did more credit to our industry than some of the other things in which we indulged.

### The First Newspaper

My father, L. C. McCorkle, worked on the Star of Hope, our city's first newspaper, which was, for a time, published in a tent. That was in 1873, just after the advent of the railroad. Later on he either published or was identified with the greater number of the newspapers of Hope during his lifetime. The first newspaper office which I can remember was located upstairs over George Taylor's grocery store, which was at the corner of Second and Main, facing Main street. The stairway leading to the printing office was located about where Hitt's shoe store now is. The newspaper was the Hope Gazette. Among those who worked in the office when located there were my father's younger brother, Lou McCorkle, Lee Giles, Dick Kendall, Robert Bridgwell and Bob Saner. The latter will be better known as R. E. L. Saner, of Dallas, Texas, for many years on the Texas Railroad Commission. With his brother, John Saner, he formed the legal firm of Saner & Saner, of Dallas, was at one time president of the American Bar Association, and is a recognized

authority on international law.

But back to the newspaper: The first daily newspaper in Hope was undoubtedly the Hope Gazette, published during the week of the Southwest Arkansas Fair, in 1889. The fair grounds were located where the L. & A. "Y" track now is, and a close observer may see the outline of the race track there today. It was quite some fair. You know, in those days, folks hauled cotton in wagons to Hope for a distance of a hundred miles, some coming from as far away as Mena. And they were here for a good time. There were both harness and running races. Ross Gillespie drove a horse belonging to his father, the late Dr. L. J. Gillespie, in some of those races.

### Fair Week

The daily paper during Fair Week gave me opportunity for my first newspaper work—I sold papers at the fair grounds and my father allowed me to keep the proceeds. I was eight years old at that time, and fell quite the business man. But I had one distressing experience. My father had provided me with a season ticket, good throughout the fair. One day the ticket taker, in a rush at the gate, took up my ticket as though it were for a single admission, and when I later went to him for it refused to return it to me. Mulling this over in my mind I went to another gate which was tended by John Doty, father of the boys to whom I have already referred. When I told him the story he said "That's all right son. Just use my gate from now on." And with that the skies were bright again. One more yarn and I'm through: In the days of which I've been writ-

## Mineral Springs Once in Hempstead

O. A. Graves Recalls Own Father's Memories of Pioneer Settlement

This story of Mineral Springs is an interview with O. A. Graves, Hope attorney whose father, the late Oscar P. Graves, was one of the early residents of that town.

ing, the Methodist church stood on the property now occupied by the A. L. Johnson home on West Division. My father was superintendent of the Sunday-school. One of my friends was Albert Simms, son of Capt. Thos. H. Simms the banker, and the Simms home was located about where the old Barlow hotel building now stands. Albert and I were together at Sunday-school and when the service was over I asked my father to allow me to go home with Albert. He assented. After raiding the pantry at Albert's home we found some string, some pins and some fat meat, and when the folks came along on their way home from church that Sunday morning they were shocked to see two small boys sitting on the sidewalk and fishing for crawfish in the ditch. And while my father scolded me, and promised me a licking, I didn't get the licking. Albert Simms has for many years been one of the leading citizens of New Mexico.

When O. P. Graves first settled near Mineral Springs the town was in Hempstead county; and the county line between Hempstead county and Sevier ran right through his farm. At this time there was no Howard county and Hempstead covered most of southwest Arkansas. Later, when Howard county was formed from parts of Hempstead and Sevier, Mineral Springs went to Howard county instead of Hempstead.

The first county judge of Howard was Judge Corbell, from Mineral Springs. This also is the home of the Deloneys, of whom one, Miss Jennie Deloney of Little Rock, has attracted much attention as an artist. Other prominent families of early times were: The Hays, Cowlings, Milwees, Wallace, Mulkeys, Martins, Croftons, Edwards, Kents, Burtons, Greenhouses, Greens, Reynolds and Hendricks.

Dr. Green and Elisha Reynolds are credited with founding the town. Of course the mineral spring from which the town got its name was the attraction which was probably responsible for the site being chosen for a settlement at the very beginning. O. A. Graves remembers how the young men used to escort the young girls down to the spring for a drink on the way to and from church. There was a shed over it and it formed a nice "parking" place. No negroes were allowed to drink from it as they had their own spring farther out. There was also someone to guard the spring. It has been kept up and not allowed to go down as have so many of the early watering places through this section of the country.

T. H. Kent is about the oldest liv-

ing resident of Mineral Springs and Mr. Graves got several bits of valuable information concerning the early history of the place from him.

An incident occurred during Mr. Graves' early youth, which created much excitement in the surrounding country and has become history in the State Supreme court. During the surveying of some land a negro got into an argument with a white man and killed him. This precipitated a near-riot between negroes and whites. The officers of the surrounding counties joined forces and arrested about 50 negroes, placed them in chains and herded them all into the Masonic hall which was then over the Methodist church. That night the town was picketed and most of the families living around Mineral Springs went to town to spend the night. The next day the negroes were carried to Center Point. Mr. Graves says he can remember seeing General Shaver galloping up and down the street counting the men who were to help conduct the negroes to Center Point. The net result was the lynching of one negro and the sending of about 30 to the penitentiary.

Mineral Springs was also a seat of learning in the early days, and people from Ben Lomond, Brownstown and other communities would attend this academy, which was conducted by Professor Hays, the father of the present Mrs. K. G. McKee.

Mr. Graves can remember when they used to come to Hope to sell their cotton and it took two days to make the trip. Usually they would come as far as Caney creek the first day and camp there, coming on into

Hope early the next morning to dispose of their cotton. Mineral Springs flourished until the A. & L. railroad went through Nashville; after that most of the merchants moved from Mineral Springs to Nashville and the town has never prospered much since.

After the railroad went through Nashville, everyone in that section would take their cotton to that town to sell instead of making the long trip to Hope. For this reason Mr. Graves did not come to Hope for quite a while; and when he did pay a visit to the town his uncle tells this story on him.

The uncle claimed that when they were entering the outskirts of the town it looked so big and prosperous that Mr. Graves remarked, "Well I might stay on the farm until I'm 21, but then I'm coming to town." He made good his threat and later became mayor of Hope.

Oscar P. Graves, mentioned before, is the grandfather of Arkansas youngest mayor, Albert Graves of Hope.

Lady in Restaurant: "Why don't you shoo your files?"

Chief: "Well, you see it's hot today so I thought I would just let them run around barefooted."

Driver: "Five dollars and twenty cents."

Drunk: "Back up to fifty cents. That's all I have."

In some shops of Canton, China, potatoes are sold singly, in halves, or even in quarters.

## First Bowie Knife

(Continued from page two)

occupied as a bedroom, stood there for a number of years, with its white plastered walls and its big fireplace. The main house on this plot of ground was later to be entirely destroyed by fire, and the office occupied by James Black fell into decay and was torn down, but the beautiful magnolia tree, said to be the largest in the United States, still stands in the front yard of this old homestead.

The last one of the original Bowie knives made and tempered from the hands of James Black was owned by Augustus H. Garland, a former citizen of the town of Washington, Hempstead County, Arkansas, and who served the State as Governor and United States Senator and was later Attorney General of the United States in Cleveland's cabinet. Augustus H. Garland left this knife, as a legacy to James K. Jones, who, also, was a citizen of Washington and who served as Garland's colleague in the United States Senate, and who was at the time a United States Senator from Arkansas. From James K. Jones this knife descended to his son, James K. Jones, Jr., who was my maternal uncle, and who left the knife to me.

Realizing the historical interest and romance which surrounds this great knife, I have had pictures made of the knife and scabbard, so that those who have not seen the original may at least appreciate a picture of it.

# 1836 ARKANSAS CENTENNIAL 1936

## Down Through the AGES . . . .

### trade has been built on confidence

**18** YEARS ago when Mr. E. I. Rephan opened his first store on Elm Street in Hope, he founded his business on four safe principles of establishing customer confidence. These principles were: Give Quality Merchandise, Sell at Lowest Price Possible, Render the Best Possible Service, Have the Right Merchandise at the Right Time.

From this beginning in 1918 the store has expanded to a chain of 6 stores employing 34 regular employees and 19 extra salespeople.

Rephan's began to branch out in 1923, this time opening a store at Prescott. Immediately this store became a success and proved very popular with the people of Prescott.

In 1927, Mr. Rephan opened his De-Queen store and this venture too proved successful.

The next year in 1928 the Idabel store was opened. This store is the only Rephan store operating in Oklahoma.

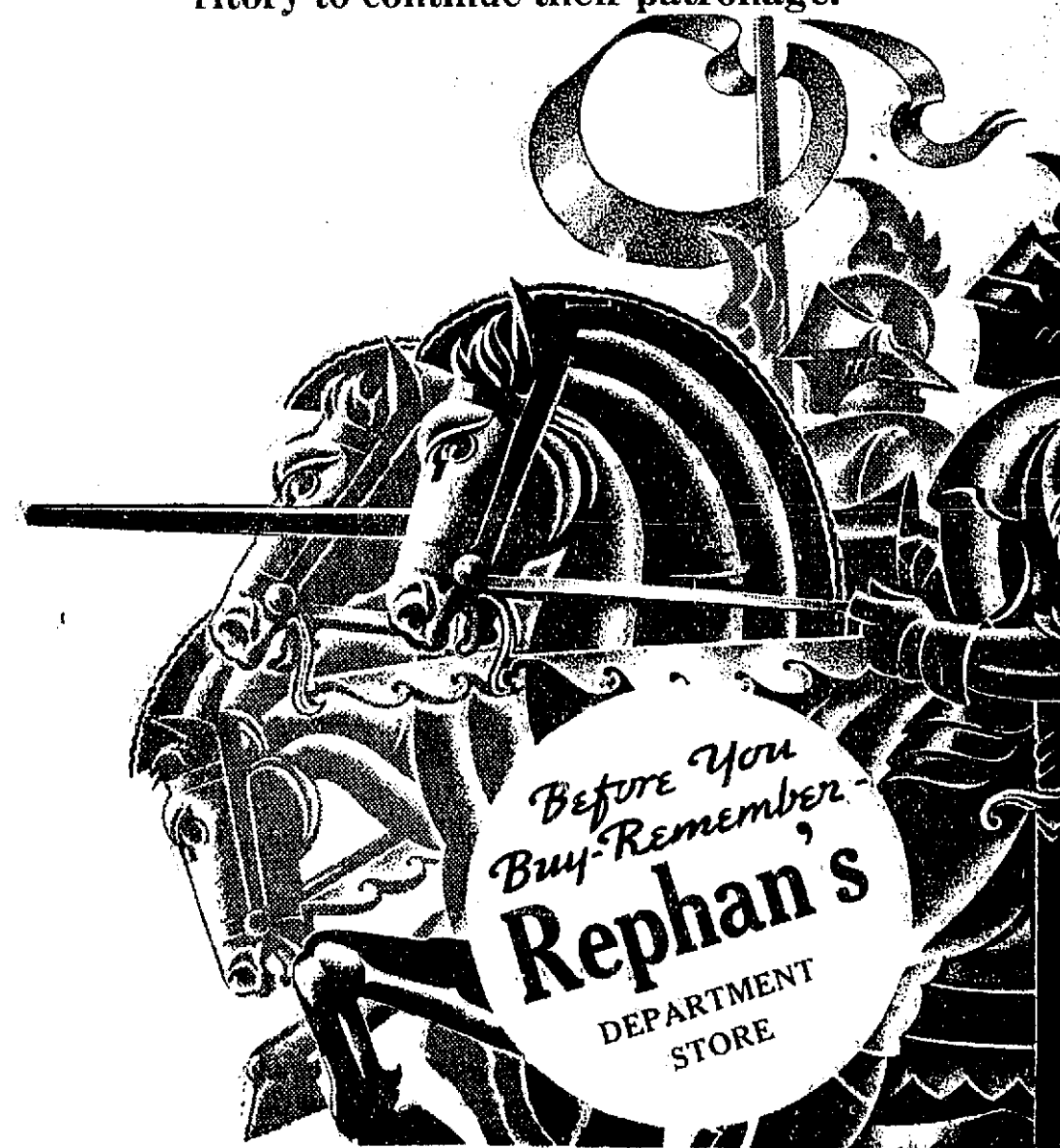
Six years lapsed before the Hot Springs store was opened. This store did such an immense volume of business that in 1936, another Rephan store, the Eagle Store, was opened in Hot Springs to take care of the volume of business.

Surely public confidence must be re-

sponsible for such a record of achievement.

Hope and Hempstead County has truly been the cradle of this thriving chain which has just entered its growing years.

To the people of this community goes the credit for our advancement. We wish to thank and invite our many friends and customers throughout the surrounding territory to continue their patronage.



OTHER REPHAN STORES LOCATED IN

PRESCOTT

DE QUEEN

IDABEL

HOT SPRINGS

# REPHAN'S

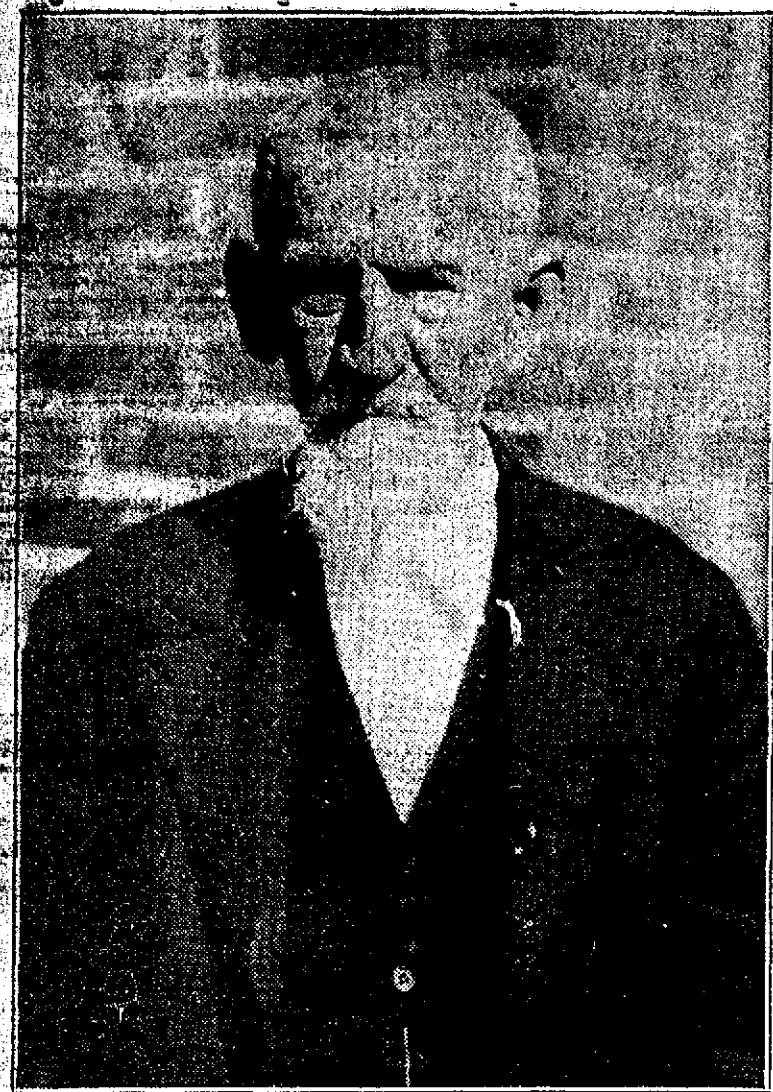
## DEPARTMENT STORE

HOPE

ARKANSAS



## Columbus Pioneer Rode Pony From Mississippi in Year '56



—Photo by The Star.  
James Stephenson Wilson, Sr.

This is the story of James Stephenson Wilson, Sr., who with 25 cents in his pocket rode a pony from the State of Mississippi to Columbus, Ark., in 1856—and who now, in his 93d year, is one of the largest landowners and perhaps the best loved pioneer of Hempstead county.

I found Mr. Wilson at his general mercantile store in Columbus—the same which he has owned continuously for 63 years.

It was Mr. Wilson who, when the latest panic swept over the land, assumed the assets of the Bank of Columbus and paid off its depositors in full. That was in 1932. He borrowed money personally—something he never did on his own account—to discharge this service to the community where he had spent his whole life; but he told this writer with gratification that it was not long before he managed to lift the last of this neighborhood debt.

### Hale and Hardy

Famous for his robust life, he rode a horse on his daily tour of farmlands when he was past 90.

And last year, in his 92nd year, he displayed all the energy and adventure of a young man when he branched out into what was for him a brand-new kind of farming—running a turkey ranch.

"I started with 24 hens and several gobblers," Mr. Wilson said. "They had a big range on the back side of one of our farms—hardly interfering with our other operations at all. But at the close of the season New Orleans buyers took the entire crop—and I found we had produced \$220 worth of turkeys on about \$50 expense."

He smiled slyly and remarked, "We are spreading out a bit this season."

A contemporary and close friend, John S. Gibson of Hope, watched the experiment all the way through. Mr. Wilson said—and rejoiced with him at the success of a companion crop to cotton.

In his 63-year business career Mr. Wilson has seen good times and hard ones—and, over the whole period, he has seen economic changes which defy making any forecast of the future.

He put a critical finger on the World war period and the damage it did to the Cotton States "Dollar-cotton hurt this country," he said. "Men went crazy. They plunged into debt—and they could not pay." He had no opinion to give to future generations; only this—to keep out of debt, to accumulate worldly goods paying as you go.

Part in 1843

Mr. Wilson was born October 3, 1843, at the place where Okolona, Miss., now is, near Tupelo.

He came to Columbus in 1856, at the age of 13—and in 1861, at 18, he was a Confederate soldier in the ranks of the Hempstead Rifles, Company Two, commanded by Captain Jett. Mr. Wilson served through all four years of the War Between the States. After the war he went to school in Alabama, returning then to farming at Columbus.

But in 1872 he went to Mobile, Ala., and entered the cotton trade. He saved up \$2,100 and through his brother, Thomas Edward, set up the Wilson store at Columbus. The store actually started in 1873—but it was 1876 before Mr. Wilson could liquidate his affairs at Mobile and join his brother again at Columbus.

In later years Mr. Wilson bought out the W. Y. Foster general mercantile store in Hope. That was about 20 years ago, just before the World war. But his brother died, and Mr. Wilson found the task of managing two separate establishments very difficult. He converted the Foster store to a stock company and sold it to K. G. McKee, who was a member of his Hope staff.

One of Mr. Wilson's fondest recollections is the journey of his wife and himself to Korea in March, 1925, where they spent four months visiting their son, Dr. B. M. Wilson, who is an important medical missionary in the Orient. The Wilsons went to Korea by way of Canada, took ship to Japan, and there, because of their difficulty with the language, had to call on another son, Charles, who was then also with Dr. Wilson in Korea. Charles rescued his parents' baggage from the Japanese—and the family

## Fulton Oldest

(Continued from page one)

grants in covered wagons going to Texas and to quote him: "I have been reliably informed that it was used by the Texas emigrants from 1836 until after 1877." He also writes that it was used by the emigrants to California as far as Fulton in 1849. It entered Texas close to where Texarkana now stands. The old Chihuahua trail spoken of before, from Fulton to El Paso, had its name changed to the California Trail, and the road from Fulton to Texarkana and beyond after 1848 was called the California Trail.

### Coming of the Stage

Quoting further: "Over the trail from Memphis to Fulton and El Paso the United States government established a stage route in about 1850 or 1851, and the main stage route from the Southern states to California went down this old Military Road through Arkansas and thence through Texas. This stage route to California was used as a post route or stage route by the United States government until the Civil war began in the spring of 1861. After the Civil war this same Military Road was again used as a stage route for mail and passengers from Memphis and Little Rock to Fulton, and thence over the California Trail to El Paso, and thence to California, until the advent of the railroads in about 1872."

Now to get back to the town of Fulton with its history of romance and adventure—

In order to appreciate historic Fulton, we must look back through the years and see it as it was during the early and middle 19th century. Picture the huge freighter wagons awaiting their turn at the ferry; the loading and unloading of the big river steamers that came from "down Orleans way"; the lumberjacks being paid off after their trips down from the "upper Red"; and Little rivers and making the town fairly howl as they "took their fun where they found it."

### J. B. Shults' Story

J. B. Shults, Fulton plantation owner and former ferry proprietor, has been a resident of Fulton for many years. Mr. Shults recalls that a John Dorlac in 1813 obtained a 150-acre grant from the federal government covering the original site of Fulton. Dorlac originally owned a farm in the East Arkansas area—now the famed "Sunken Lands"—destroyed by the New Madrid earthquake. The federal government gave all settlers in the earthquake area the option of

Dr. Wilson who is in Korea. A daughter, Mamie, is married to R. E. Jackson, head of the Columbus school.

Mr. Wilson has a sister, Ella, living in California.

He is hale and hearty in his 93d year, as is also Mrs. Wilson, in her 76th year.

Their son, Dr. Wilson, who was home in 1920, is returning again in August this year—and there will be a memorable family reunion.

grants in new territory to the west, and Dorlac took Fulton. This township 13 south, range 26 west was first surveyed six years later, in 1819.

The date 1813 gives Fulton a claim to being the oldest existing settlement in Arkansas—Arkansas—the west having caved into the Arkansas river, and Old Lewisville and many other original towns having evaporated due to the coming of the railroads and other economic changes.

Mr. Shults relates how when the Cairo & Fulton railroad was projected in 1873 some New York man, having gotten hold of the John Dorlac survey, attempted to hold the railroad company up for \$10,000 on terminal rights in Fulton.

Before the men realized what was happening, however, the railroad folks ran their tracks down the river bluff on a ramp, built a car ferry, and transferred their trains across the river, to later build the city of Texarkana. However, at this time Rondo, in Miller county was the important settlement and the hills west of Red river bottoms—and Texarkana, like Hope, was open country.

Mr. Shults also mentioned the Old Military Road as following practically the same route as Judge Carrigan has given. According to Mr. Shults, Dooley's ferry was an alternate route for this same old trail, used principally when the river stages made the crossing perilous at Fulton—although the same danger frequently existed at Dooley's ferry.

(Although this paragraph is irrelevant to Fulton, it will show the scarcity of human inhabitants during the early 19th century in this region of Arkansas. A township survey of 1823 of the Dooley's Ferry area south of Fulton township, 14 south, Range 25 west, showed that the only cleared piece of land in the entire township was the field which is still in cultivation at the foot of the Dooley's Ferry bluff, at the junction of the Spring Hill-Dooley's Ferry and the Patmos-Dooley's Ferry road.)

### Gateway to Southwest

Not only was Fulton a flourishing river town, forming as it did the gateway to the Southwest, but all traffic from the East and the Atlantic seaboard south had to be routed through this town on Red river. This was true from about 1820 to 1850.

Then, when the railroad was built, Fulton was the crossing point, and for a while was the terminal. Here, rail and water traffic joined forces and made a commercial center of the town. Warehouses were built and wholesale firms established.

While with the passing of river traffic Fulton lost a good deal of its commercial importance, it then became an agricultural center. Large plantations were established along the river bottoms, and to this day it has been famous for the progressive methods used and the variety and yield of the crops.

According to the Arkansas Methodist, the Methodist church was active more than 75 years ago.

The Biographical Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas give Uncle Matthew Moss credit for being the first man to bring a keelboat up around the rafts on Red river to Ful-

ton in about 1814.

One of the most interesting accounts of Old Fulton was given to me by George M. Green, of Hope, who spent his early youth in Fulton and went to school there. His father was Victor J. Green and was a member of the firm of George W. Taylor, W. H. McWhorter and D. O. Taylor, known as the Taylor Store company.

Mr. Green recalled that the first church he ever remembered attending was in an abandoned saloon, and there were advertisements of cigars, etc., still adorning the walls.

### A Bear Hunt

He also told of a humorous incident that occurred one Sunday morning as his father was taking him to Sunday school. Just as they neared the church they heard a pack of dogs give tongue and presently around a corner came a huge bear with the dogs hot in pursuit. Ripping through the center of town, this strange procession was too much for the young men of the place—and instead of going to Sunday school, they grabbed their guns and gleefully joined the chase. The bear was brought to bay and killed just a short way out of town.

At this time there were no levees and whenever there was an overflow the lower part of town would be under water. John Brooks kept a boarding house at Fulton and when the water was up most of the young men who boarded there would have to go to their meals in a canoe. One day a young man decided that instead of rowing a canoe he would swim his horse to the boarding house. About half way there they met a

flooding log and the man attempted to jump, it with the result that man, horse, log and water had quite a time of it before they got straightened out. The old Health Hotel is still standing where famous men used to put up while waiting for the steamboats, or perhaps they had come up the river and were going overland to the interior. The "Mayble Belle," "The Dawn," and "The Belle Crooks" were three well known steamers that plied Red River.

### The Fulton Forts

Mr. Green has had many a swim in the pools formed by the old fortifications on the hill overlooking Fulton. These breastworks were thrown up by the Confederate troops to protect Fulton when General Banks had proceeded up Red river as far as Shreveport and it was feared he would continue on up the river. The fortifications face southwest. They are on the right of the Hope approach to Fulton on old 57, and on the left of the approach by new 57. They are

interesting reminders of the early history of Arkansas.

One day a preacher came to the Taylor Store company and asked Victor Green to credit him with a pair of boots until he could go to conference. Mr. Green referred him to Mr. Taylor and that gentleman, though a good man, was never demonstrative in a religious way. When approached, Mr. Taylor said to the preacher:

"Why, certainly, take a pair of boots with my compliments, but offer a few prayers for me while you are at conference."

To which the preacher replied: "Brother, I never get on credit what I can pay cash for, so I'll pray right now, get down on your knees." He then kept Mr. Taylor in this position until he had delivered quite a lengthy prayer. When the preacher had gone Mr. Taylor gave Mr. Green a shrewd glance and said "Vic, the next time any preacher comes in here for a pair of boots, give him a whole case!"

Another resident of Hope, Paul

## For Your Enjoyment

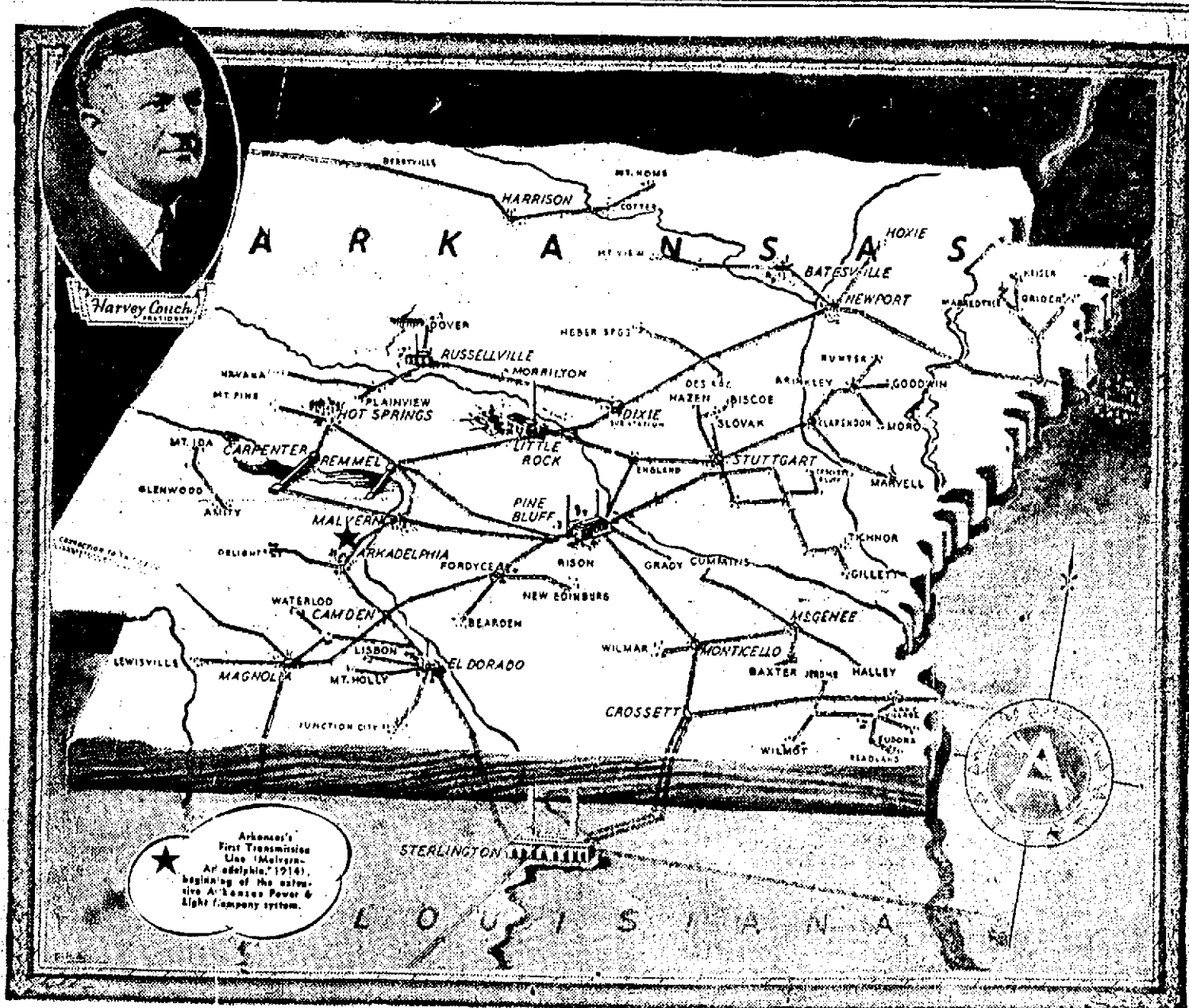
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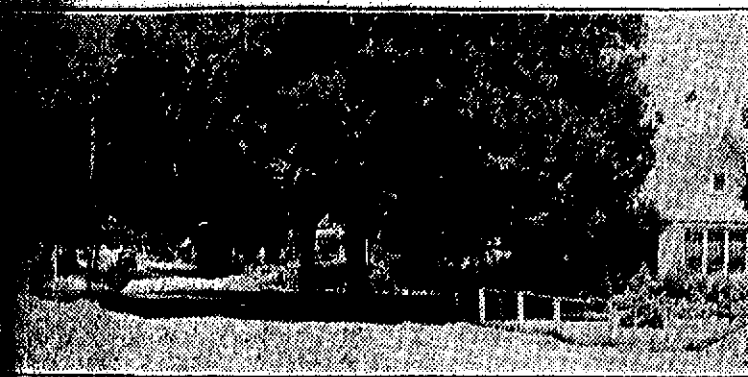
## Hope Federal Saving & Loan Ass'n

Hope

Arkansas



## Street Scene in Fulton Today



—Photo by The Star.

## Old Lewisville

(Continued from page one)

Shreveport, La., as this was the nearest water town or rail either.

### Left Off Railroad

When the Cotton Belt railroad went through it left Lewisville about two miles to the north. The merchants put up a sawmill on this spot and it became the town of Lewisville. Shortly after the building of the railroad a man from Lewisville built a little store down on the railroad, never dreaming that soon the whole town of Lewisville was to move to him. From then on, people began moving, and settling around this little spot until the people in Old Town took a vote. By this vote it was decided to move the entire town to the railroad. This was known as New Lewisville, and the other as Old Town, until eventually the "New" was dropped and now it is just Lewisville.

When the new courthouse was built the people used the old building in Old Town for a school house. Mr. Yocom thinks that Miss Sadie Brown was a teacher in the Old Town. It was also thought that Tillman Parks might have been here before he left to finish his training.

Among the early settlers of Lewisville, the following names stand out: the Moores, ancestors of Henry Moore, who held some public office during the early history of the town. Then there were the Cooks, Kitchens, and Vades, all prominent in the development of the county.

Mr. Yocom related a story that was told on Tillman Parks by his friend, late Morticia Brown. These two boys used to gather all the kids in the surrounding neighborhood, white and negro alike, and go to an old pine field where they would hold a "camp meeting." Morticia would be the leader and Tillman would do the preaching. And such a time as this church would have! Those who remember it still laugh when they re-

call it. Mr. Yocom recalls that when the mill used to go through by horseback there was a little house then known as the Mail Stop, half way between Lewisville and Spring Hill. However, this was later done away with.

He also thinks that the house, which used to be known as the best constructed house in Old Lewisville, is still standing. This old place was built of hewn logs, boxed in and weather-boarded on the outside, and painted. Mr. Yocom's uncle said this was an old house when he went there in 1841.

This section of the country has its story of buried treasure also, and has been the scene of treasure hunts from the early days of the county. A man named Battle, for whom Battlefield is named, came to this place and settled it. No one ever knew anything more about him, except that he had no near relatives, nor did they even know his other name. He eventually fell ill and the people of the people of the neighborhood would take turns caring for him. One day while Mr. Yocom's uncle was with him he seemed much better, and calling the man to his bed, told him that he had quite a sum of money buried beneath a large hickory tree in his back yard. Just at this time another man went on duty and when Mr. Yocom returned Battle was dead.

Of course the story spread and people dug all over the place. Apparently they were all unsuccessful. One day some gypsies or campers came through the country and stopped near this old spot. While no one ever saw them digging, after they left people found a deep hole with an imprint, as though a pot had been buried and lifted out. The conclusion was that the wanderers got the buried treasure.

Unlike the other little communities further north that faded with the coming of the railroads, Lewisville has held its own and today is a very pretty town.

The Yorubas of Nigeria do not permit burials until debts of the dead have been paid.

## Letter Shows Rivalry of 1870 Cotton Merchants

The rivalry of cotton buyers in snapping up the staple that came to Shreveport from the Dooley's Ferry and Fulton country in 1870 is shown by the following letter, written to a friend in an off-moment by "Gus" Gwynemer, secretary of Colonel Cal-

vin M. Hervey:

"Dear Jake: I have not answered your several favors, really for the want of subject. I am now gratified to inform you that matters here are gradually brightening up, and must admit, had I the right kind of stock, could bring about a happy result, but in the absence of actual necessities I

am sometimes considerably strained. "Cotton comes in slowly, and you can imagine a lot of buzzards around a carcass, whenever a wagon rolls in town with cotton. The sight is disgusting and the consequence is that cotton sells here for nearly at N. O. prices. I hope to pick some of them up after a while. Must await on time with patience. "Gus."

1836

1936

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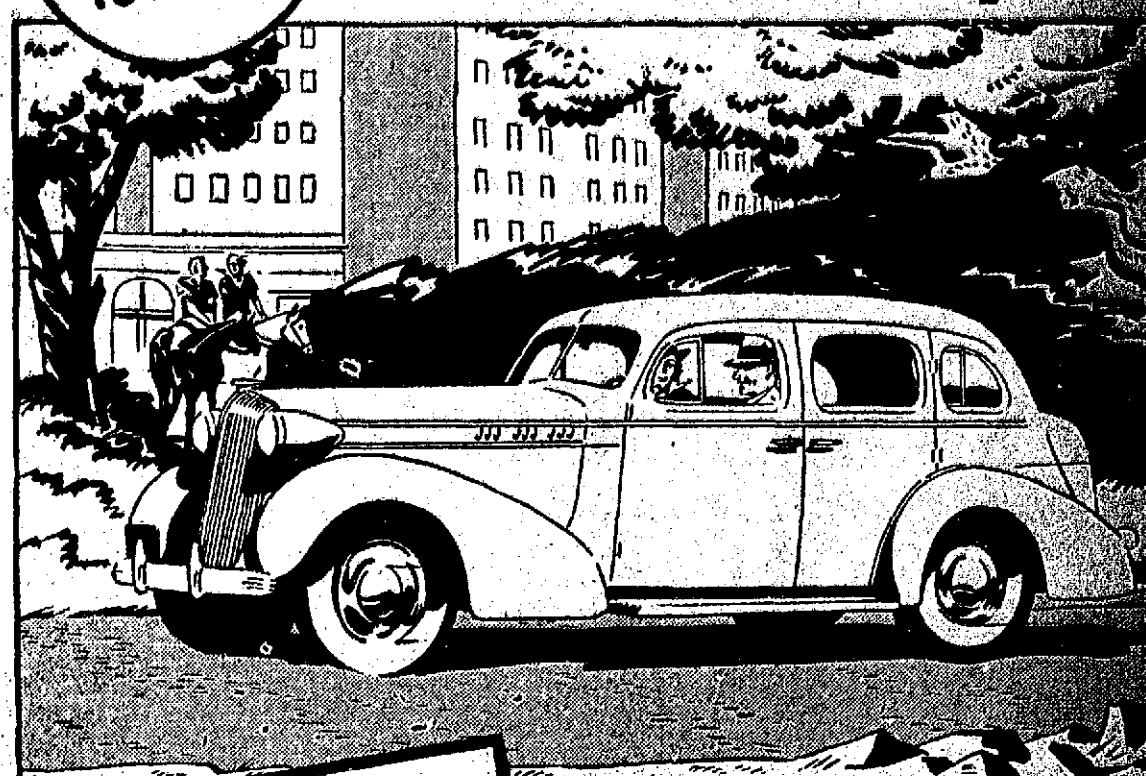
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Come in, and we will give you a free copy of the Compar-o-graph—a quick, simple, handy device for checking motor car features and values.

• THE SIX • Size \$665 and up... Flight \$810 and up... list at Lansing. Special necessary groups extra. Carlin's rated. Six-Cylinder Touring Sedan. \$820 list. A General Motors Value. Monthly Payments to suit your purse. GENERAL MOTORS INSTALLMENT PLAN

TAKE Oldsmobile out on the road—any road you care to drive. Its all-round, splendid performance—smoother, livelier power; easy, restful riding; thrifter operation—will fully convince you that here is a low-priced car that has finer quality. Then, if you wish a double check on your judgment of Oldsmobile's values, use the Compar-o-graph. It shows that Oldsmobile has all the modern fine-car features: Knee-Action Wheels, Super-Hydraulic Brakes, Center-Control Steering, Solid-Steel "Turret-Top" Bodies by Fisher, with Safety Glass standard throughout—more quality, comfort, convenience and safety features than any other car of similar price. Drive! Compare! You are sure to be convinced!

LEWIS AND MAY MOTOR COMPANY

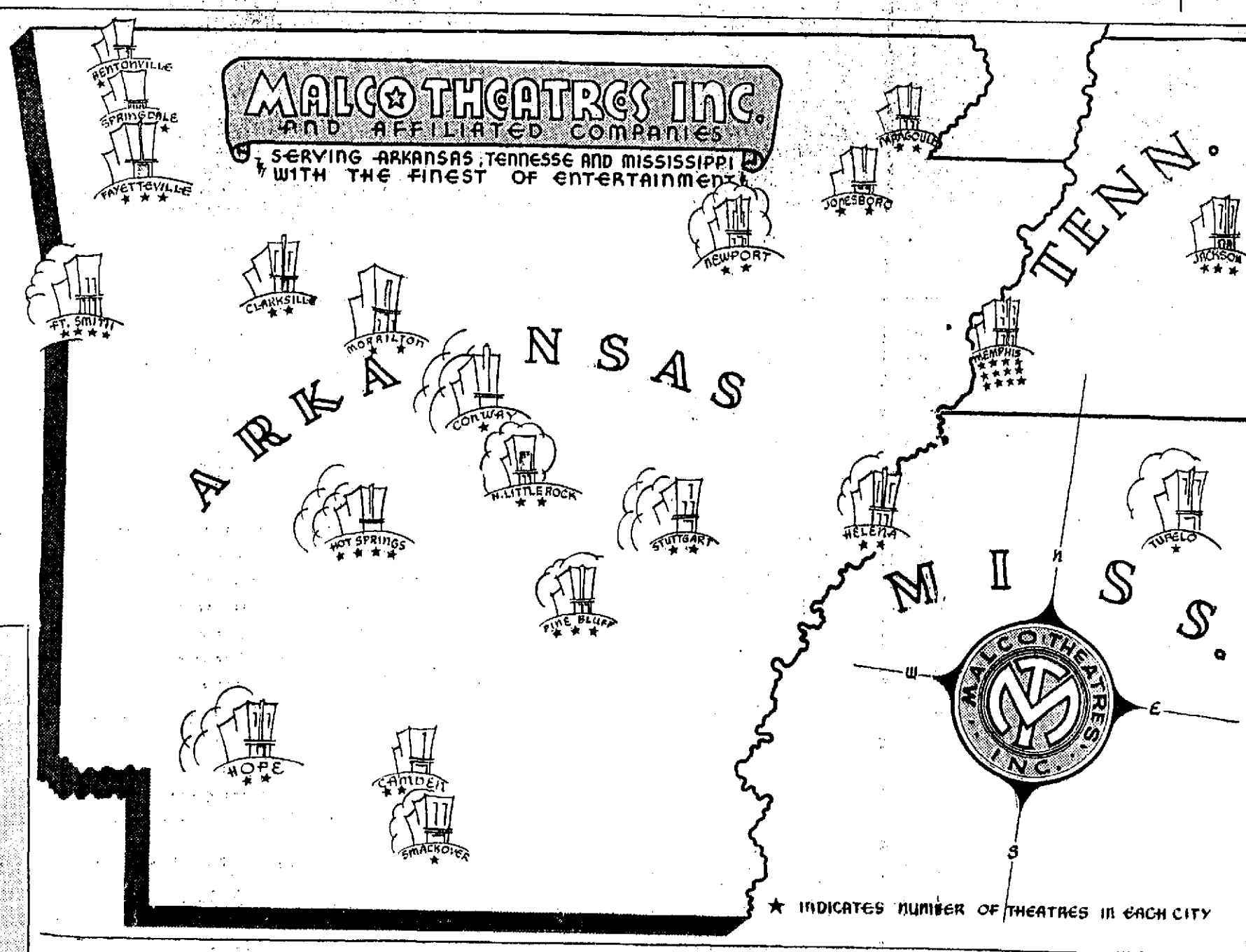
210 South Elm Street

Hope, Arkansas



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The Saenger, Hope, Ark.

There's ALWAYS A Good Show At A MALCO Theatre!

MALCO pays tribute to HOPE and HEMPSTEAD COUNTY in our own "WONDER STATE" on their one hundredth birthday... We are proud and grateful to be a part of ARKANSAS and thankful to you our patrons for the privilege of serving entertainment to the people of HEMPSTEAD COUNTY and the entire state in the thirty-eight theatres of MALCO and affiliated companies in the State of ARKANSAS... And through a sincere desire to be of real service to you, MALCO has won a place in the hearts of ARKANSAS People... They have honored MALCO with their friendship and confidence....



# In Grassy Lake, Cypress Swamp, Alligators Find True Paradise



Hempstead county is well known for the large alligators and other reptiles found here.

The swamps and bayous in the southern and western part of the county offer an excellent habitat for the big saurians and, if proper protection is given them, they can offer thrilling experiences to the sportsmen who occasionally go after big game.

Prior to the last five or six years alligators were always hunted with guns, and unless they were wanted for exhibition purposes they were killed and thrown away; only rarely was their skin preserved.

Now, however, lasses have become popular and have proven much more thrilling in the capture of these big brutes than the use of guns. Not only does the lasso give the gator a sporting chance, but if there is no demand for him the prey may be turned loose a wiser and more wily saurian to offer sport for another hunt.

## A Sturdy Fighter

The alligator, while not as vicious as the African crocodile, can prove himself a good fighter—especially in this case when he is in deep water. The gator uses his tail as his main weapon, both in fighting and in securing prey. He can float like a submerged log along the bank until his intended victim comes to the water; then he will turn himself sideways and knock the animal into his jaws. He will attack a boat in the same manner, battering it to pieces with his tail. However, he will only do this upon provocation, as he is usually indifferent to man unless molested. The saurians have been known to float along in the water where fishermen were and never pay any attention to them.

Hibernating before the first cold spell in the autumn, the alligator emerges late in May or early in June hungry and vicious from his long nap. June is the mating month and alligators are more vicious than at any other time.

The alligator usually builds her nest at some distance from the home water, by scraping together sticks, brush and trash, sometimes as much as four feet high. After the eggs are laid the alligator leaves, returning when it is time for them to hatch. Then if the nest is not near enough to the water for the young ones to crawl to it, the mother swallows them and carries them to the water. D. Johnson says he has seen an alligator swallow its young when they were a foot and a half long. The alligator will usually defend its nest should any one get near it.

Alligators are hunted at night, as they stay up in the back-brush or on the banks or dens during the day and come out to do their hunting at night. For this reason it is necessary to have a large flat-bottom boat, equipped with a powerful spotlight to shine their eyes. Their eyes glow like live coals when the light shines on them. The alligator floats with his entire body submerged but his eyes and nostrils.

## Catching 'Em Alive

John Owen, of Hope, was one of the first alligator hunters to bring 'em in alive. He constructed a lasso by taking a gig handle and forming a wire loop at one end of it with a rope attached to pull it taut. After shining a light in the gator's eyes the hunting party eases the boat up to the saurian and the nose is slipped over his head—and the fun begins.

John told the author that on one hunt they lassoed a big alligator the old fellow made straight for the boat. John said at this state of affairs the rest of the party quickly decided it was his gator and they would not interfere. Reaching the boat the gator grabbed the side of the craft, shattering the wood as his jaws snapped together, working the boat clear of the brute the men were able to get the gator closer to the bank in shallow water where they could handle him to advantage. By that time he was so exhausted the party worked ropes around him and towed him in.

Nearly all of the big gators at the Hot Springs farm were captured at Grassy Lake and Lower Red Lake. There were a number of saurians in Clear Lake at one time, but these have nearly all disappeared.

One man killed an alligator 14 feet long in his cotton field. The old gator opened his mouth to fight and the man ran a shot gun in it to keep it open. When the alligator brought his jaws together he bent the gun barrel as if it had been tin. Sportsmen everywhere, however, are hoping that proper measures will

be taken to protect this old "Monarch of the Swamps."

## 12 Steamers Plied

(Continued from page one)

charges paid on presses to and at New Orleans and on particles saved in this place (Shreveport).

On the following day there is this entry:

"September 7, 1870. "Sale of loose bacon from the steamer Texarkana, received aboard steamer Flaviola for account of whom it may concern:

"Sold to:

"Sundry persons 1,325 pounds at 18 cents—\$238.50

"Cash 124 pounds at 16 cents—\$19.84

"Total 1,449 pounds—\$258.34.

"Charges:

"To cash paid steamer Flaviola's freight bill—\$6.00.

"To cash paid for drayage—75 cents.

"U. S. internal revenue tax on sale, 1-10th of one per cent on \$258.34—26 cents.

"Commission, 2 1/2 per cent—\$6.46.

"Total charges—\$13.47.

"Net proceeds—\$244.87."

"Raft," a River Threat

Historic for all Red river operators is the memory of the "Raft," a vast collection of driftwood which at times threatened stoppage of navigation—apparently at a point between Garland City and Dooley's Ferry.

Colonel Hervey's office record tells in clipped business English of the "Raft's" effect on commerce. The price of cotton, shipped downstream, and the price of sugar and other imported groceries, shipped upstream—alike depended on the whim of this treacherous floating mass of river debris.

Action to clear up the "Raft," restoring safe navigation to the Red, was pending in 1870-71 both in the Arkansas legislature and the federal congress.

We have the following office entry, written in Colonel Hervey's own hand ("Gus" Guynemer apparently being absent for the moment):

January 10, 1871.

"Capt. W. D. Wiley (unaddressed):

"Dear Sir: You will be surprised to learn I am yet detained here but will leave tomorrow. Will stop in New Orleans two or three days to get memorial. The Arkansas legislature is disposed to do something handsome for our enterprise.

"Hope you will not press things too far up there. I will be on in a few days. Everything working well."

Three days later Colonel Hervey dictated the following letter in his assistant's handwriting:

"January 13, 1871.

"Hon. Anthony A. C. Rogers

"Washington, D. C.

"I leave for Washington this afternoon.

"Take no action in the Raft matter until I arrive."

"There is a dramatic touch to the next entry—the colonel being absent on his legislative mission in Washington, D. C., his assistant advises a customer in Washington, Hempstead county, Arkansas, that three steamers loaded with goods are on their way, having negotiated the perilous trip past the "Raft" in safety:

"January 17, 1871.

"Wm. Moss, Esq.

"Washington, Ark.

"Dear Sir: In reply to yours of the 9th would respectfully remark that the net proceeds of the 4 B-C R. E. F. sent to F. F. & N. and sold in New York are credited to your acct. here is \$88.54. The full particulars I am unable to give you because of my having sent you the account sales to which your attention is invited. The steamers George, Frank Morgan, and Lightest are on their way above the Raft. Whether they will succeed in getting through or not I am unable to say—but every effort possible is being brought to bear to the effect of navigating to Fulton and above if at all possible. Col. Hervey left for Washington City on 13th in the interest of the Raft. Yours very respectfully,

"C. M. Hervey

"Per: A. Guynemer."

Mrs. Jones: "Look, dear, how picturesque the Browns are bringing in a Yule log."

Mr. Jones: "Yule log me eye, that's Brown."

## Fulton Oldest

(Continued from page four)

boats up the river; however, he isn't sure.

He recalled that at one time Fulton was a big lumber town and, being both a river and rail center, could handle this article of commerce to advantage. He also mentioned that at one time Fulton had a negro postmaster, a negro on the school board, one on the council, a negro constable, and two negro justices of the peace. Mr. Bryant says that Captain Wheeler, an old river man, was the only white Republican, and he sided with the Democrats.

## Talbot Feld's Story

We are indebted to Talbot Feld, of Hope, for the following interesting story connected with the history of Fulton:

Mr. Feld tells of the adventures that befell one of the pioneer families of Fulton. The story goes back to the early 19th century, prior to the gold rush of '49.

Meredith Walton Edwards, Sr., married Martha Propps. He died in 1865 and is buried at Fulton, Ark. His widow then moved to Rondo, Ark., to be near other members of the family. Their son, Meredith Walton Edwards, joined the Confederate forces while at Fulton. He married Mattie M. Brinlee of Brinlee Springs, Ark. One of his daughters, Cora Edwards, lives at the family residence.

Meredith Walton Edwards, Sr., had a son named Thomas Jefferson Edwards who married Miss Emily Holliman Kinworthy. This young couple decided to try their fortunes in the West, and joined the Forty-Niners in the gold rush to California.

While in California a son was born to Thomas Jefferson Edwards and his wife, and they named the baby William Burton Edwards. The mother passed away. Shortly after the mother died, the young father took his tiny son, William Burton, and started back to Fulton by ship. While the ship was en route around Cape Horn, South America, it was wrecked. Thomas J. Edwards and his son with part of the crew escaping in a boat.

Then began a siege of terror which was to endure until the journey was completed. The boat was adrift for many days. Food and water gave out and this condition persisted until the remaining members of the unfortunate ship were desperate. One night Mr. Edwards overhauled the men plotting to eat the baby unless something else turned up. It is not known to how this was averted, but the drifting boat of castaways was finally rescued, enabling Mr. Edwards to start overland with his son to Fulton.

## They Return Home

Following days of untold hardship the father and son reached their destination and the baby, William Burton, was given to his grandmother.

—Photo by The Star

The Star's camera is pointed down a boat lane in Grassy Lake, the private game and fish reserve of the Hempstead County Hunting club. On this 3,800-acre tract, of which 2,500 acres is a flooded cypress forest, alligators find an American paradise, growing to tremendous size and weight. The largest specimens on the famed Hot Springs Alligator Farm, known to thousands of out-of-state visitors, came from Grassy Lake and Lower Red Lake. Perhaps a big fellow even now is lying waiting below the reflection of the cypress trees in the water—don't rock the boat, Mister.

"Next to a beautiful girl, what do you consider the most interesting thing in the world?"

"When I'm next to a beautiful girl, I don't bother about statistics."

## Youngest Son Ran Away to the War

### This Is Story of Hugh Blevins, Yankees, and a Cherished Ring

By Myra Robinson Hamby

At the beginning of the Civil war, in the northern part of Hempstead county, where the present town of Blevins now thrives, there lived a valorous and determined lad named Hugh Armstrong Blevins, Jr.

(The old house where he lived with his parents, sisters, and brothers still stands after silently reviewing the pageant of history parade past for over a hundred years.)

When his two older brothers, John and Amstead, were leaving for the war, Hugh announced his intention of going with them. All the family protested saying, "You must remain here. We need you, and you're just a boy!" (At this time he was only fifteen years old.)

The night after his brothers had ridden away in the morning thinking they had convinced their brother his place was at home, young Hugh crept into the barn, stole the best mule his father owned and rode away to overtake his brothers.

After riding all night and all the next day, he finally overtook the regiment of his older brothers. Surprised and dismayed, again John and Amstead tried threats, arguments, and entreaties to convince Hugh his duty was to return to his parents.

But Hugh said, "If you won't let me stay here I'll join another regiment for I'm going to fight the Yankees!"

When they realized he could not be swayed from his original intentions, they consented for him to enlist with them.

Some time after his enlistment, he was wounded in battle—shot through the chest. He lay bleeding on the bank of a brook, his blood where it

who was then living at Fulton.

William Burton grew to manhood and married Miss Virginia Gilliam. A son of this marriage is Thomas Jefferson Edwards, of Little Rock, and a daughter, Miss Fannie Edwards, married George Vaughn, of the Law Department of the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville.

Meredith Walton Edwards, Sr., who by the way, was a son of William Edwards of Revolutionary history, was a brother of Larkin Edwards, an interpreter and counsellor of the Caddo Indians in Louisiana. These Caddo acres of land cesCg

Indians gave Larkin Edwards 640 acres of land which he afterward sold it to the Shreveport Land company.

flowed into the stream, turning the water crimson, certain he was dying.

Hugh heard some one say, "Well, I do declare, just a boy!" Opening his eyes he saw a big, rough-appearing Yankee looking down at him and saw two big tears roll down the Yankee's cheeks.

When Hugh saw those tears, he thought, "I can trust that man." So he told the Yankee, "I'm going to die, and I have a ring, a watch, and a derrick that I want my mother to have. Would you try to get them to her?"

And the Yankee replied, "Yes, son, I'll try!"

Just after Hugh had given the ring, watch, and derrick to the Yankee the hospital wagon, picking up the wounded, arrived, and he was placed in the wagon; four other wounded soldiers were piled on him, and they were carried to the hospital.

Miraculously, he lived and returned home to find the ring, the watch, and the derrick his mother's treasured keepsakes.

And today, I, a great, great, niece, cherish this same ring, a gatta-percha in gold, as a treasured keepsake—a tangible reminder of the bravery and courage of Hugh A. Blevins, Jr.

Two old farmers met on a country road one very hot July day.

"Pretty hot, ain't it, Si?"

"Reckon 'tis Pim. I'd say we were again 't have a thaw of 'twasn't for one thing."

"What's that, Si?"

"Waal, there ain't nothing froze."

Little Susie (to her small brother): "I heard papa calling you a while ago."

Brother: "What did he say, Robert or Bobby?"

Susie: "He said: Robert."

Brother: "Then I guess I'd better go and see what he wants."

## Hope's Leading Hotel

for more than

# 50 Years

An achievement that can be earned only through up to the minute service at all times.

Constant service, courteous attention, and modern conveniences have earned for us the title of . . .

## Arkansas' "Little Better Hotel"

# Hotel Barlow

Hope

J. D. Barlow

Arkansas

also at

De Queen

HARRY

Malvern

DICK

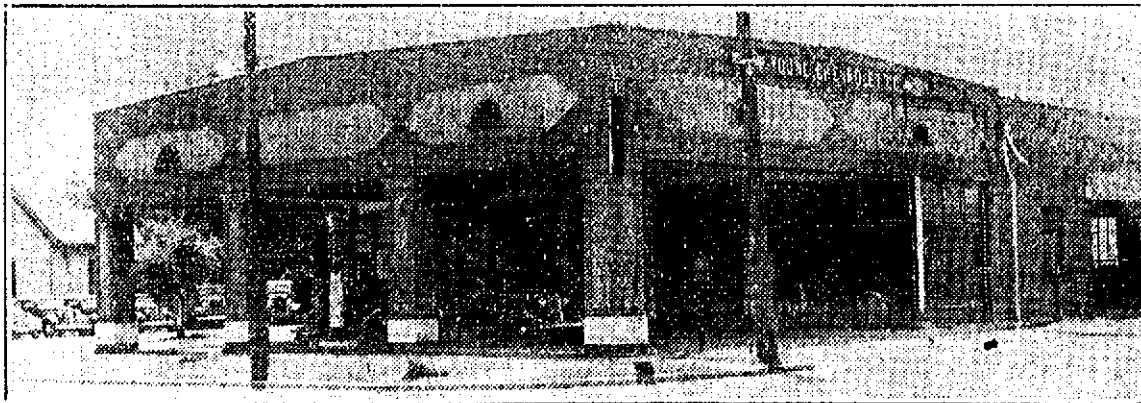
1836

ARKANSAS CENTENNIAL

1936



## Chevrolet Leads . . . . The Parade of Progress



The Young Chevrolet Co., Second and Hazel

The Young Chevrolet Company was organized at Hope in November, 1925. Since its organization the company has had a steady growth in the sales of both new and used cars. The personnel has been increased to fourteen employees to serve you in:

Buying your new Chevrolet

Buying a Used Car

Washing and Greasing

Dependable Repairs

Genuine Parts.

Lloyd Kinard  
Parts Dept.

J. S. Ward  
Salesman

C. Weaver  
Salesman

A. Wisener  
Salesman

Homer Cobb  
Shop Foreman

# Young Chevrolet Company

HOPE

ARKANSAS



We invite you to take a ride in the New Chevrolet. Economical Transportation



E. P. Young  
Owner



Used Car Lot and Storage at Young's



# The Crossing of "The Bar Boat" Fulton Nearly 40 Years Ago

## Selling on Credit Deplored in 1870

### A Colonel Hervey Letter—Trace Missing Cargo on Red River

Credit was a troublesome question in 1870 as well as 1936—and even as early as 66 years ago business men were thinking about going on a cash basis.

Here is a letter that sounds as though it were written today.

It was dictated by Colonel Calvin M. Hervey, Spring Hill planter, shipper and merchant (died 1895 and buried in Hope), to his German secretary, A. (Gus) Gynamer, in Hervey's shipping office at Shreveport in 1870—the colonel having been called away from his family at Spring Hill for two years because of management problems in the business.

The Star is indebted to Mrs. Fannie Holt, South Hervey street, Hope, for permission to print these extracts from the books of her grandfather's business.

Colonel Hervey wrote as follows: "Oct. 18, 1870. "I. I. Davis, Esq. (Unaddressed). "Dear sir: Mr. Martin called on me today, with reference to a small order left here for you, to know whether I would send you the articles or not. I regret to remark that I am not willing to extend credit on such indefinite terms 'to be paid for as soon as you can make collections.' I have too many a c's of this character and prefer to control my business to a near-cash system. Groceries as you well know are cash articles and like all others dealing in such have to accommodate myself to such terms as can be made available at any moment. If you can state some positive time when you can pay for the goods, and beyond a disappointment, I would be pleased to consider your wants, since you have for some time been a customer."

**Missing Cargo**  
River shippers and their captains had plenty of trouble keeping track of their many-parcelled cargoes, as evidenced by the following letter: "Oct. 12, 1870. "Messrs. Brooks, Claiborne & Co. "New Orleans, La. "Dear sirs: I beg leave respectfully to report results of my investigation, relative to goods shipped by you to Benj. F. Hawkins, as signified by your invoice accompanying, left with me for reference; to wit: "The articles contained in invoice other than those on freight bill attached was rec'd by H. E. & W. on March 5, 1870 'ex' (Steamer) Texarkana and stored subject to boat's order. Sometime afterwards she called for same, say: 2 bbls. pork, 1/2 bbl. sugar, 2 bbls. flour, all of which was delivered to her, excepting 1 bbl. flour which was afterwards forwarded for Travis Wright and which appears to be the bbl. acknowledged by your Mr. C to have been rec'd by Hawkins. The missing articles were, as I am informed, taken to Fulton by the Texarkana and there delivered outright. For further particulars, however, I especially refer you to Capt. N. Scovell of the Steamer Fleeta."

Familiar names jump out at you from this business chronicle of 1870. Hervey is one from the books of Colonel Hervey: "Oct. 7, 1870. "Messrs. R. C. Stuart & Co. "Columbus, Ark. "Dear sirs: Accompanying herewith I hand you invoice of bagging etc. from Messrs. Fellows, Ferguson & Hervey forwarded me for transmission to you. The articles are in Messrs. McCutcheon & Co's warehouse subject to your order."

"I hope that's a nice book for you to read, darling," said a conscientious mother to her very young daughter. "Oh, yes, mummy, it's a lovely book, but I don't think you'd like it. It's so sad at the end."

"How is it sad, dear?" "Well, she dies, and he has to go back to his wife."

## 1820 Proclamation Appointed Ensign

### Ashbrook Appointment One of First Acts of Governor Miller

By Charles Moss Williams  
Among the first acts of James Miller, first Territorial Governor of Arkansas, was the appointment of Alfred Ashbrook as Ensign in the Territorial militia. The proclamation follows: "JAMES MILLER  
"GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF ARKANSAS.  
"To All Who Shall see these presents, greetings:  
"Know ye that, reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity and ability of Alfred Ashbrook, I do by these presents appoint him Ensign in the fifth regiment of the militia of Territory of Arkansas. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Ensign in leading, ordering and exercising the militia of said Territory, and in performing all the duties appertaining to his office as Ensign, and he is to observe and follow all such orders and directions from time to time as he shall receive from the government of said Territory for the time being or other superior officers over him according to the laws for regulating and disciplining the militia of said Territory. And I do hereby charge and require all officers and soldiers under his command to be obedient to his orders. This commission to continue in force during the term of the governor of the Territory for the time being. Given under my hand at the Post of Arkansas this 25th day of October, 1820, and in the fifth year of the Independence of the United States.  
"James Miller, Gov.  
"Robert Crittenden, Sec'y."

him Ensign in the fifth regiment of the militia of Territory of Arkansas. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Ensign in leading, ordering and exercising the militia of said Territory, and in performing all the duties appertaining to his office as Ensign, and he is to observe and follow all such orders and directions from time to time as he shall receive from the government of said Territory for the time being or other superior officers over him according to the laws for regulating and disciplining the militia of said Territory. And I do hereby charge and require all officers and soldiers under his command to be obedient to his orders. This commission to continue in force during the term of the governor of the Territory for the time being. Given under my hand at the Post of Arkansas this 25th day of October, 1820, and in the fifth year of the Independence of the United States.  
"James Miller, Gov.  
"Robert Crittenden, Sec'y."

—Photo Courtesy of W. E. Cox, Sr., Fulton.  
In 1899-1900 Hempstead county was voted dry by local option, but, Miller county remaining wet, the famed "Badlands" across Red river from Fulton did a flourishing business.

This old photograph shows "the bar boat" crossing the Red from Fulton to a pair of famous old-time saloons in the "Badlands." The saloon on the left was Obe Wilson's, while that on the right was owned by Cox Brothers.

About 1900 legal liquor returned to Hempstead county, and the "Badlands" saloons and their "bar boat" accordingly fell upon hard times.

## Price of Groceries Shown in 1870-71

### Colonel Hervey's File Discloses Red River Steamers' Cargo Lists

The kind of groceries people demanded and the prices they paid for them when the necessities of life were shipped up Red river from New Orleans and Shreveport to Dooley's Ferry and Fulton, are revealed by the private business file of Colonel Calvin M. Hervey, Spring Hill factor, who spent 1870-71 in personal charge of his branch office at Shreveport.

On September 11, 1870, Colonel Hervey ordered the following shipment from his branch house in New Orleans: Messrs. Fellows, Ferguson & Hervey, shipped the steamer Texas:

Five barrels crushed sugar  
Two barrels new sugar  
Six cases condensed milk, Eagle brand  
Five barrels rice, pr. La.  
Ten boxes Western cheese  
Twenty-five boxes E. D. cheese  
Six boxes tomato catsup  
Fifteen sacks prime coffee.

Here is a second grocery list, with prices:

"Shreveport, La. Jan. 4, 1871.  
Mr. H. B. Turner (Consignee, no address), in a/c with C. M. Hervey:  
Cask G. Shoulders 604 pd  
at 13c..... 78.52  
Bbls. flour at 7.50..... 37.50  
1 Bbl. whiskey 41 1/2 at 1.25..... 51.88  
4 Nest tubs at 6.00..... 24.00  
2 doz. br. ms at 4.75..... 9.50  
1 coil rope 59 pd at 26c..... 15.34

2 doz. W. Boards at 5.50..... 11.00  
1 doz gal kegs..... 6.00  
1 doz 2 gal kegs at 7.50..... 7.50  
1 2 doz 3 gal kegs at 8.50..... 4.25  
1 box axe handles 5 doz at 2.25..... 11.25  
1 2 doz W. Buckets at 12.50..... 6.25  
1 doz B. B. Buckets at 14.00..... 14.00  
1 2 doz coffee mills at 9.00..... 4.50  
"Drayage..... 1.00  
282.49  
"Insurance on \$311..... 3.11  
"285.60"

And a third grocery list, also with prices, goes as follows:

"Shreveport, La. Jan. 5, 1871  
Messrs. Booker & Shepperson, To C. M. Hervey:  
1 Bbl. whiskey 43 gals at \$1.25..... 53.75  
1 sack coffee 165 pds. at 22c..... 36.30  
1 box candles 40 pds. at 18c..... 7.20  
1 case oysters 4 doz at 2.25..... 9.00  
1 keg powder..... 8.50  
1 gross matches..... 3.50  
1 doz pkd. buckets..... 3.25  
1 bbl. crackers 74 pds at 7 1/2c..... 5.55  
1 box soap 60 pd at 10c..... 6.00  
1 box starch 41 pds at 10c..... 4.10  
"Aunt. Mrs. McDermott's bill..... 10.00  
"147.15"

A letter to a Lewisville (Ark.) man tells of the price of wagons in 1870: "Shreveport, La. Aug. 15, 1870. "W. F. Little, Esq. "Lewisville, Ark. "Dear sir: Your favor of the 11th with enclosure to hand and amount of draft \$283.87 passed to your credit for which please accept our thanks. This is the wagon you ordered through H. E. & W. The other, we are informed, was shipped by way of Arkansas river. Awaiting your further favors, I am yours respectfully  
"C. M. Hervey, Successor to H. E. & W."

1836

Arkansas Centennial

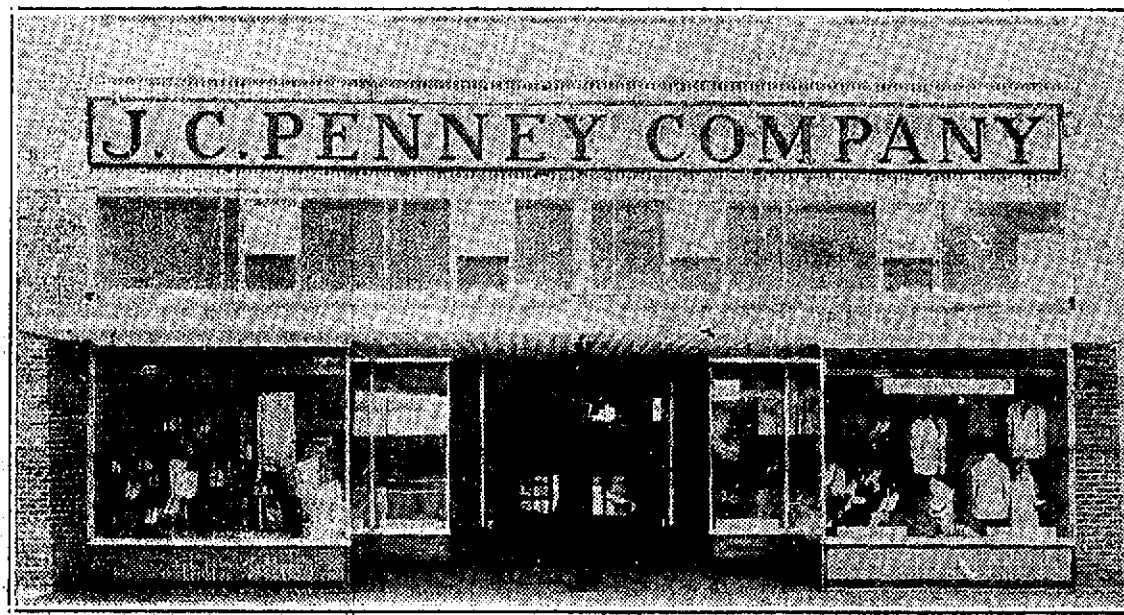
1936

# Congratulation Arkansas

A Great State Is Honored By A Great Firm



MR. J. C. PENNEY  
The founder of this great company which now has nearly 1500 stores in every state in the union. The merchant prince of the age.



One of the outstanding business places of Southwestern Arkansas. Our new home is modern—cool—and well lighted. Shopping here is a pleasure. We have a staff of well trained employees to serve you.



MR. A. E. STONEQUIST  
The manager of the local store has been with the Penney company from 1926 to 1936. He has been in Hope since 1931.

In honor of this great event we have prepared special values along with our regular merchandise to make Arkansas Centennial Celebration a gala event at Penney's.

Just Unpacked  
200 New Sheer  
SUMMER  
DRESSES 14 to 48..... 98c

Ladies Cool  
Summery Sheer  
FROCKS  
Eyelets, Shantungs,  
Sheers 14 to 52..... \$1.98

Must Move!  
100 Lengths of  
SILK  
3 1/2 yds. to the piece.  
Good Patterns.  
Your chance to Save: 77c

50  
New  
Crepe  
Dresses  
Purchased  
Gala  
Event  
\$2.98  
White  
and  
Pastel  
Sizes  
14 to 46

LOOK—100 Pairs of  
Women's Fine Dress Style  
SHOES \$1.98

39-inch—Fast Color  
SHIRTING STRIPE

WASH SILK Yd. 69c

Lace Trimmed, Shadow Panel  
Rip-Proof Seams—CYNTHIA  
SLIPS Each 98c

Again We Have CURTAIN  
PANELS Each 25c

Ladies Fine Quality RAYON  
UNDIES 25c

36-inch Fast Color  
VOILES Yard 25c

Must Go! 36-in. Fast Color  
Eyelet Batiste yd. 27c

Ladies Extra Sheer  
SILK HOSE Pr. 98c

A Nation Wide Value  
81x99 NATION WIDE  
SHEETS Each 84c

CENTENNIAL VALUE  
18x36 Solid Color  
Pastel or Plain  
Heavy Terry 4 for 59c  
BATH TOWELS

CENTENNIAL VALUE  
TUESDAY June 30  
Will Be  
REMANT DAY  
At  
PENNEY'S

CENTENNIAL VALUE  
Goes On Sale MON. 8:30  
1500 yards of 36-in.  
Fast Color  
SHEER Yd. 9c

CENTENNIAL VALUE  
Children's Shoes,  
Straps, Oxfords  
Close-Out  
Not all sizes  
All Leather. 77c

CENTENNIAL VALUE  
RAYON TAFFETA  
Bias Cut 3  
Lace Trim For  
SLIPS \$1.00

CENTENNIAL VALUE  
Again! 500 Men's  
SHIRTS  
NU-CRAFT COLLARS  
Full Cut—Fast Color  
Whites, Fancies  
14 to 17—Each 77c

Men's Blue or Grey Covert  
Work Pants Pr. 98c

Men's Sanforized Shrunk  
Dress Pants Pr. \$1.98

Men's Soft or Sailor  
Straw Hats Each 98c

Mens or Boy's White  
Cotton Caps Each 25c

Men's Sanforized Shrunk  
Vat Color  
Khaki Pants Pr. \$1.49

Men's Cotton Ribbed  
Polo Shirts Each 49c

Men's Fast Color  
Dress Shirts Each \$1.49

Men's Leather Palm  
Work Gloves Pr. 29c

Men's Cotton Ribbed  
UNDERSHIRTS

Men's Fast Color  
Full Cut SHORTS 25c Ea.

Boy's Fast Color  
Dress Shirts Each 49c

Men's All Leather  
WHITE OXFORDS  
6 to 11

Several Styles \$2.98  
Pair..... 2—

Ladies Sandals  
WHITE, BLUE, RED  
The Sandal You Have  
Been Wanting  
3 to 8 \$1.98  
Pair..... 1—

Men's Wash  
SUITS  
Sanforized Shrunk  
Sport Models  
34 to 42 \$6.00  
Each..... 6—

Men's Dress Shirts  
Full Cut—Fast Color  
NU-KRAFT COLLARS  
DUKE OF KENT COLLARS  
REGULAR STLYE COLLARS  
White, Fancies  
Deep Tones, Solids 98c

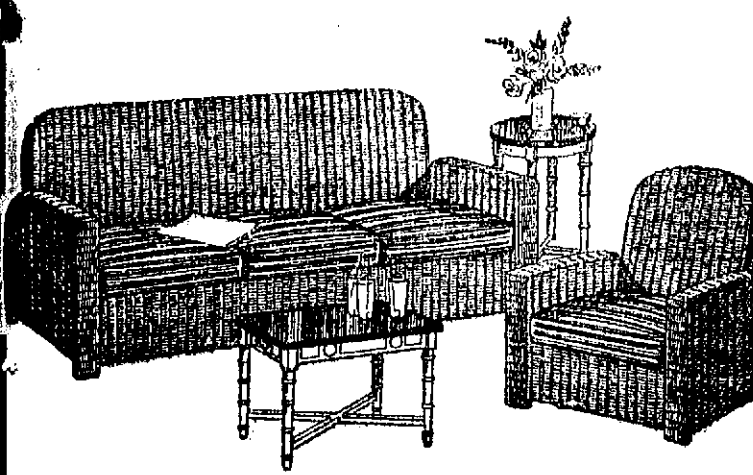
Men's Coat Style  
Work Shirts  
14 to 17 3 For  
PENNEY QUALITY \$1.00

Men's Sanforized  
WASH TIES Ea. 10c

## Furniture PRICES that TALK!

And They Shout Value

We know our prices, plus the easy terms, will attract thrifty, discriminating buyers.



Two Piece Suites  
as low as  
\$29.75

Buy on  
EASY  
TERMS

Hope Hardware Co.  
Hope, Arkansas

PENNEY'S  
J. C. PENNEY COMPANY, Incorporated

ACROSS STREET FROM POSTOFFICE

WHERE HOPE SHOPS AND SAVES



# Dependability Plus Experience

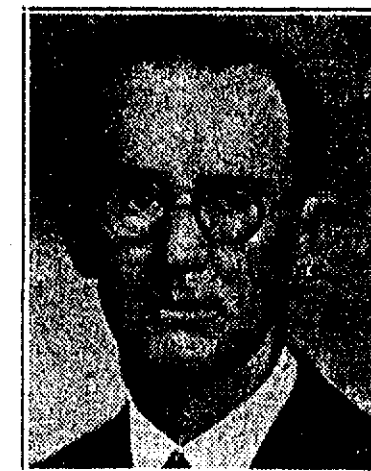
Hope's  
OLDEST  
FURNITURE  
STORE



T. S. Cornelius



This picture was taken of Hope Furniture Co. years ago when Hope was in its gay 90's. Reading from left to right: In buggy, Mrs. R. V. Herndon, T. C. Cornelius, the lad in the background, Arthur Porterfield, holding the horse, Matt Cornelius and Mrs. Matt Cornelius. The horse the "Old Matt," the dependable family and delivery horse.



R. V. Herndon

Reputation  
Built on  
Satisfaction

More than one-third of a century ago, this business was established by men of sterling quality who had not only the thought of earning a livelihood, but rendering a service to the community.

We have always strived to give the best service possible in our business, to our churches, our schools, our community and charity.

Though younger blood has come into this business, we are still striving to conduct ourselves, run our business and render the best service possible as did the founders of our business and it is



R. V. Herndon, Jr.

our hope that this business will carry on to celebrate its Centennial as our beloved state is this year.

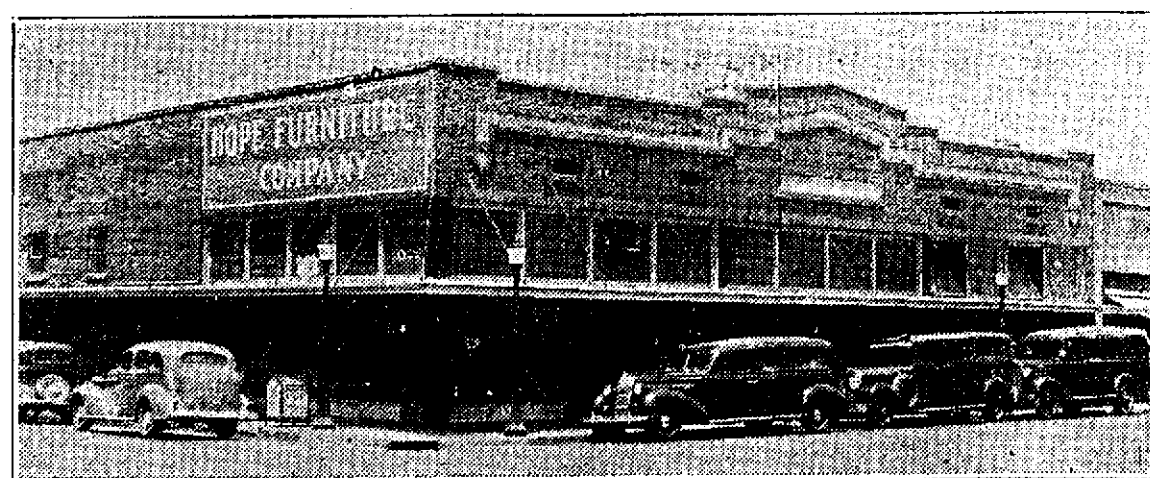
We believe in the people of this community and only hope that they feel by us as we do them and we assure them we will, and have always treated them right to the best of our knowledge in all business transactions. We want to thank each and every customer from the beginning of this business down to now for their business and their loyal support in helping us to carry on.

## Give Us Your House-We'll Make It a Home

This is a big offer but our long years of experience in furnishing homes with beautiful but moderate priced furniture have taught us what is necessary to make a home.

There is a real thrill in buying furniture and the thrill lasts. Take the four friendly walls of your house and change it into the dream castle you've always wanted it to be.

Our modern but inexpensive furniture and accessories will complete the dream.



The Hope Furniture Company of today, located at Third and Main, a large modern brick building. The up-to-date equipment of Herndon-Cornelius Funeral Home can be seen parked in front.

Handling A Complete Line  
of  
Norge Electrical Appliances

### Examine These Points In Your Home

#### Here is What to Look For!

Walls and wall covering—cheerful or depressing? The walls are a good place to start; properly treated they can give your home a real personality no matter when it was built. Check your pictures and picture frames.

Floors—are they bare and cold looking? How about the rugs, are they shabby? New rugs will bring out new beauty in the walls and furniture.

Windows are the eyes of your home, the first thing you see when you enter the room by day. How are they dressed? Are your curtains faded—drapes out-of-date? New blinds might help.

Lamps—are there enough of them? Are they proper for reading, or do they throw a glare? Do they make your home look friendly and cozy? Our store will give you free expert advice.

Accessories—are they correct? Accessories make a home homelike. Lack of them will make your rooms look like hotel rooms—the wrong accessories will throw everything out of kilter.

# Hope Furniture Company

Since 1898



(Continued) on page six



## Sanitary Advance Most Notable of Century in State

W. S. Atkins Reviews  
Health Conditions of  
Past Generation

### GERMS NO BOTHER

Water Came From Shal-  
low Wells—Peach-  
Branch Chased Flies

By W. S. Atkins  
On the hundredth anniversary of our  
State, as we reflect and take inventory  
of our progress and achievements, it  
is fitting and proper that we consider  
that which has brought the greatest  
happiness and contentment and en-  
abled us to achieve our greatest re-  
sults, namely—the health of the peo-  
ple.

The greatest nations and civilizations  
of the world have been built by a  
robust, sturdy and stalwart citizenship.  
Without good health the body does  
not function properly and the mental  
faculties labor under a great handicap,  
never accomplishing the results  
that might otherwise be attained.  
In counting the achievements of our people  
with respect to the material things of  
life we are apt to overlook this im-  
portant factor.

Science and Education  
During the hundred years of our  
statehood great strides have been  
made relative to sanitation and hy-  
giene. From a thinly populated area  
approximately 53,335 square miles, in-  
habited by only 30,338 people, without  
the aid of modern science and skill

### Whipple, Early Doctor in Community of DeAnn

W. S. Atkins, Hope attorney, in  
his Centennial article recalls some  
of the problems confronting the  
early doctors of this county in re-  
gard to sanitation, and the gradual  
progress of good health during the  
past half-century.

Mr. Atkins lived at DeAnn with  
an uncle Dr. Whipple, who had  
married his mother's sister. Dr.  
Whipple, a doctor and ex-Union  
soldier, had come to DeAnn in  
about 1882 from Illinois and rebuilt  
the old Johnny Clark house, prob-  
ably one of the first houses in that  
settlement. He ran a general store  
and was postmaster of DeAnn at  
one time.

Some of the older settlers who  
remember Dr. Whipple tell a joke  
about the time when he got his  
first car. He had formerly driven  
two ponies, and whenever he would  
drive up to a gate on a call he  
would call out "whoa" and the  
ponies would stop. When he first  
drove his car on a call and came  
to the gate he forgot and yelled  
"whoa," and when the car didn't  
stop he drove right on through the  
gate.

Mr. Atkins is the nephew of the  
late Charley Atkins.

Uncle Charley was a quite char-  
acter around Hope and was an im-  
portant figure in the development  
of the county. His widow built  
and gave the present Church of  
Christ to the congregation. She  
also gave \$5,000 to Harding college  
while it was at Morrilton. At her  
death she left a number of securi-  
ties to the church. Mrs. Atkins  
also left her furnished home as a  
parsonage.

Uncle Charley was one of the  
main contributors to the church  
during his lifetime.

and subject to all the maladies that  
tray upon the human family, we have  
grown to a population of 1,854,482.  
We are the recipients of the greatest  
blessings wrought by science and med-  
ical skill in bringing better health to  
the people of our state, greatly aiding  
our progress; and much credit is due  
the doctors, dentists and school teach-  
ers of Arkansas. It has been a slow  
educational process, but the results  
have amply repaid the effort and  
sacrifice.

The control of malaria, typhoid

## Doctor of 100 Years Ago Used This on His Luckless Patient



—Photo by The Star.

Above is pictured a mechanical "bleeder" used by physicians a cen-  
tury ago to let blood out of patients suffering from fever and other ail-  
ments. The "bleeder" was owned by William Bryant of Bingen, great-  
grandfather of Kelly Bryant of The Star's staff. The elder Bryant brought  
it with him when he came to Bingen from Tennessee 80 years ago.

The heirloom is photographed on Kelly Bryant's arm to show how  
the instrument operated. The camera shows it in the "discharge" po-  
sition. The knife—it looks like an axe—that dug into the patient's vein,  
may be seen resting on the skin. Directly above the knife appears a wire  
hook, projecting from the end of the "bleeder." This hook was pulled up  
to compress a concealed spring and raise the knife against the length of  
the "trigger." With the knife raised, the physician pressed the whole  
instrument tightly against a vein in the patient's arm, pressed the  
"trigger"—and the knife dug about a quarter-inch into the flesh.

Presumably the lightning-quick action of this mechanical instrument  
relieved the patient of the nervous dread of watching the approach of a  
conventional knife.

fever, small pox, tuberculosis, and the  
proper care of the teeth were in the  
early days practically unknown; and  
our people knew very little of den-  
tistry, except for the purpose of extract-  
ing teeth, notwithstanding Hempstead  
county is eighteen years older than  
the state government.

It is only during the past thirty  
years that we have had the benefit  
of hospital in our county, which have  
been the means of bringing great re-  
lief to our people, and no doubt in  
many instances prolonging life. For  
many decades the people of the coun-  
ty and state did not realize the neces-  
sity of providing screens for their  
homes; and when their guests, includ-  
ing the old time circuit rider, would  
gather at the family table for the  
"Sunday dinner" the only method of  
protecting the participants from the  
flies was the peach-tree branch, which  
the good wife and mother usually  
wielded while the guests and family  
partook of the meal. In some homes,  
where the father or the sons happen-  
ed to be mechanically inclined, they  
would construct an apparatus over the  
table by which a peach tree limb, in  
full foliage, fastened to a string, was  
fanned back and forth over the table  
to protect the food.

### Knew Nothing of Germs

Nothing was said during those days  
as to the water supply. People drank  
from shallow wells, springs and  
branches; and from about the first of  
June until frost there were always  
one or more members of every fam-  
ily down with fever, malaria or some  
other malady. The germ theory of  
disease was unknown. The modern  
bathroom and equipment did not ex-  
ist; and the boys of the family were  
ordered to the "old swimmin' hole"  
for their weekly bath.

During those days the Country Doc-  
tor was very influential in the com-  
munity and rendered great service to  
humanity. Of course, the automobile  
and telephone were unknown in this  
state; and when a doctor was needed,  
some one of the family had to make a  
"Paul Revere Ride" on a mule, or such  
other animal as the family could pro-  
vide, to go for the doctor, over roads  
that were passable, in the summer  
time.

Ice during the summer months was  
a luxury, and the people joyously  
looked forward to the annual com-

munity picnic, which was usually  
held on July Fourth, when they could  
partake of free ice water.

During election years several com-  
munity picnics would be held, which  
were sources of great enjoyment to  
the people, and at which the politi-  
cians would endeavor to become states-  
men and offer their various phases for  
the country's ills.

In those days the radio was also un-  
heard-of—the mode of communication  
being the country postoffice, at which  
the mail was received three times a  
week, except in case of heavy rains  
and overflows.

The postoffice was the community  
center, at which the people would  
gather once a week (usually on Sat-  
urday) to get their mail, take corn to  
the mill to be ground into meal, do  
their trading, and get the news of the  
community.

The main musical instruments were  
the fiddle and banjo.

### "The Talking Machine"

The first instrument to play trans-  
cribed music was called "the talking  
machine," and was usually exhibited  
at county fairs by scholarly-looking  
who took great pleasure in explaining  
the workings of the machine, and, in-  
cidentally, announced that there was  
the small charge of 10 cents to hear  
one record. When the customer paid  
his dime he was instructed how to  
adjust the car-phones of the machine  
to his head, and the music was then  
started.

Times have changed. People would  
in those days give a dime to hear one  
of those machines play, while now,  
with all due respect to improvement  
of the machines, lots of people would  
give a dime to keep them from being  
played!

If we will but ponder briefly over  
the great changes and improvements  
that have been brought about, we can  
appreciate that, little by little, we have  
constantly progressed.

We have learned, however, that this  
is only the beginning of what science,  
medicine and surgery and sanitation  
will do to bring happiness, health and  
contentment to humanity, and that  
time and money spent in this direction  
bring the highest return of any in-  
vestment.

Let us hope that the march of prog-  
ress will continue and that the next  
hundred years will see even greater  
achievements than have marked the  
first century of our statehood.

## Bingen Named for Old German Town

Union Academy Made It  
a Center of Learning  
Nearly Century Ago

An interesting sketch of early Bin-  
gen was given The Star by Mrs. M.  
L. Hicks, of Emmet. Mrs. Hicks, was  
the former Miss Pour Gillum, whose  
father was one of the earliest pioneers  
in that section of the county. Mr. Sol-  
omon Gillum immigrated to Bingen  
some time between 1820 and 1830 and  
the first blacksmith shop in that set-  
tlement was on his land.

Bingen supposedly derives its name  
from the old German poem "Bingen"  
(pronounced Bin-Ghen) on the Rhine;  
and one of the first settlers there was  
Dr. J. R. Wolff, a German.

Dr. Wolff owned a lot of property  
both in and around Bingen and he  
played an important part in the de-  
velopment of the place. He first op-  
erated a gin and grist mill, and later  
one of the first flour mills in that  
territory. Mrs. Hicks recalls that peo-  
ple would come from Fulton and  
Columbus and other points in the  
country to have their wheat ground.  
This mill was operated for as long as  
people would grow their own wheat  
for flour.

During the late 60's and the early  
70's Bingen became well known for  
the Bingen Union Academy, one of  
the few co-educational schools of  
higher education in the county. A  
Mr. Howard was one of the early  
teachers, and Miss Hattie Province  
was the first teacher to put out re-  
port cards in the school. Mrs. Hicks  
received her early training as a teach-  
er in this academy. Her studies in-  
cluded geography and trigonometry,  
Latin, letters and composition, which  
formed her foundation for 33 years  
teaching in Hempstead county.

Her first contract for a school was

liquors was made into juleps and uncle  
Pete knew just how to mix it with  
the home grown mint. His mixture  
would meet the demand of the best  
of connoisseurs. However, I never  
knew of any gentleman to play the  
long side of his juleps at one of these  
parties to his disadvantage.

In a little one-room building, with  
homemade wooden benches. The wa-  
ter supply was a little spring where  
a dipper was kept hanging and each  
pupil had to bring a little cup and  
use the dipper to pour water into the  
cup. Mrs. Hicks compares this first  
little school to the big consolidated  
school in which she last taught, with  
its individual drinking fountains, its  
many rooms and a teacher for nearly  
every subject.

The first postmaster at Bingen was  
a Mr. Williams; and Bingen at one  
time boasted a hardware store, dry  
goods establishment, blacksmith shop,  
gin, grist mill and flour mill, Acad-  
emy, churches and postoffice.

The following item taken from a  
copy of the Bingen Social Vision, a  
paper that was printed there for  
thirty years, reveals some of the en-  
tertainments indulged in prior to the  
19th century:

"Christmas Tree  
"There will be a union Sunday  
school Christmas tree at the school  
house Monday night. Following are  
the committees:

"To Get Tree and Put It Up: Messrs.  
Sam Leslie, Andrew Cabiness, Gat  
Luck, Ernest Harris and Henry Reese.  
"To Receive Presents: Misses Ger-  
trude Ramage, Tura Gillum and Sudie  
Hicks.

"To Decorate Tree: Mesdames J.  
M. Daly and G. R. Goff, Misses Zip-  
pora Gillum, Ellie Hyatt and Nannie  
Bryant; Messrs. Ernest Harris and  
Sam Leslie.

"To Call off Presents: R. A. Leslie.  
"To Hand Presents to Mr. Leslie:  
Messrs. Oscar Bryant, Tom Epton and  
Andrew Cabiness.

"To Distribute Presents: Misses Ada  
Hyatt, Nettie Bryant, Mattie Reese,  
Annie Mae Nelson; Messrs. Gat Luck  
and Henry Reese.

"Santa Claus to Be Supplied."

Some of the above mentioned have  
later become well known people in  
this section of the country.

## Older Generation

(Continued from page one)

Fuller and a Mr. Mack.

First Well-Driller

J. J. Byers, Jr., owned one of the  
first horsepower well machines and  
dug several of the first flowing wells  
in Hempstead county. This machine  
was operated like an old-fashioned

threshing machine with tumbling  
rods. There was a pyramid derrick  
32 feet high, with a one-inch gas pipe  
drill rod. A force pump connected to  
a machine with a one-inch hose to  
drill rod on top of ground, and as this  
machine ran it pumped water down  
the drill rod which was chisel-shaped  
with a hole on each side. This rod  
drilled up and down and the water,  
forced through the hose down the  
drill rod, brought the slush up and  
out. Operated by four horses or mules  
hitched to a four-place cog wheel at-  
tached by tumbling rods to machine,  
as this wheel was pulled around it  
formed the power for the machine.  
Mr. Byers says when he would put  
this drill rod down to drill a 500-foot  
well he never saw it again until the  
well was completed.

Mr. Byers is the father of Mrs.  
Riley Lewallen of Hope.

## Bears and Coons

(Continued from page one)

that if he let his mule run it would  
buck and throw him and the animal  
was so frightened of the bear he  
could hardly hold it. However, he  
managed to get it to one side and the  
bear with just an inquisitive glance  
went on by. He later caught up with  
his friends who had waited to see if  
he would come on or if the bear had  
gotten him.

Hartsfield also tells of a coon hunt  
that took place when the coons grew  
big and bad. One night the hunters  
went out with a pack of dogs, includ-  
ing one old dog who was too old to  
run with the pack. The pack ran a  
coon to a branch where he took to  
the water and threw the dogs off the  
scout. It so happened that the coon  
ran to where Mr. Hartsfield and his  
friends were, and the old dog jumped  
to separate them. The coon attacked  
them. The old dog would grab him,  
but as the dog had no teeth the coon  
would pull loose and grab the hunt-  
ers. This kept up until the rest of the  
pack found them and finished the  
coon.

Jack Hartsfield organized the first  
Hempstead County Singing conven-  
tion, which, since the use of instru-  
ments has come into vogue, has been  
changed to Musicales convention. It

was organized in 1883 and the follow-  
ing formed the temporary officers:  
Temporary President, H. J. Ald-  
man; Vice President, Jack Hartsfield;  
Chaplain, J. J. O'Stein.  
Hartsfield also served as a member  
of the Arkansas Legislature in 1919.  
He tells how he got his wife when  
she was being courted by a Baptist  
preacher and a Methodist preacher at  
the same time he was courting her.  
He said they could talk, but he could

talk and sing, too, so he just out-  
talked and out-sang them!

Handsome: "Can you read my  
mind?"

Beautiful: "Yes."

Handsome: "Go ahead."

Beautiful: "No, you go ahead!"

The whale, although an airbreathing  
mammal, cannot breathe on land. It  
suffocates of its own weight.

## Robins Bros.

Wholesale Distributors of

## Nelson's Arkansas Wines

320 East Third Street

=====

Champaign Velvet

Budweiser

Griesedieck

Falstaff

Pabst

Cooks

## BEERS

216 Walnut Street

Phone 36

"Henry! You're driving up  
on the sidewalk!"



SUCH startled comments were fre-  
quently heard in Pittsburgh one  
morning in December, 1913.

For on that day, Gulf opened to  
the public the first company "drive-  
in" service station in the world.

This incident, amazing 23 years  
ago, marked a significant turning  
point in the history of motoring.

It was the first sign of a new atti-  
tude toward the motorist that was to  
put his convenience and comfort

first—and was to culminate in the  
modern super-service station.

That attitude toward service—pion-  
eered by Gulf—is still evident in the  
40,000 Gulf dealer stations that carry  
the Orange Disc from Maine to Texas.

## GULF REFINING COMPANY

Products

M. S. BATES

Distributor

HOPE, ARK.

## 1836 Celebrating 1936 Arkansas Centennial

### Our 19th Anniversary

The John P. Cox Drug Com-  
pany was organized in 1917.

Since that time with the assist-  
ance of the people of this com-  
munity the company has press-  
ed to the front in leading all  
other druggists in servicing the  
people of the city and surround-  
ing territory.

John P. Cox Drug Co.

Phone 86

We Give Eagle Stamps

## Instructions Given

(Continued from page one)

old school, ceases to dance, deliber-  
ately walks to his original position,  
turns, stands at attention to the lady  
rebuking him, smiles and bows. This  
on his part carries with it the senti-  
ment that he acknowledges the rebuke  
from a lady, but doesn't understand  
but obligates himself to never place  
himself in a position for a recurrence.

After the complete set is given the  
opportunity to dance to the center,  
swinging whom they may choose its  
again swing corner and partners.

The first and second couple forward  
and pass to opposite positions side  
couple forward and pass, then swing  
corners all and partners and grand  
right and left to original position (the  
music and dancing becomes more  
rapid). Swing your corners and part-  
ners. Join hands and all circle to the  
right, after circling to opposite posi-  
tion, break hands, swing corners and  
your partner then all join hands and  
circle to the left back to original posi-  
tion. Then gentlemen promenade  
your ladies to their seats.

### The End of the Set

Usually the caller was an old dorkie,  
an old ex-slave who had served master  
and mistress in "The Big House" all  
his life. He was an artist and could  
adjust confusion in a set with the  
greatest of ease and in the manner of  
a cheslerfield.

Some old Black Mammy had charge  
of the refreshments for the ladies, ice  
cold fruit juleps with most kind of  
homemade sandwiches.

The Uncle Pete the masters personal  
servant attended the needs of the gen-  
tlemen from the old style sideboard,  
usually about ten feet long with large  
mirrors in the back. The best of



## Hempstead History by A. H. Carrigan Discusses Indians

James Reeves Found Cad-  
does, Delawares on Ar-  
rival Here in 1818-20

### GOOD SOIL LOCALLY

ate Judge Carrigan's  
County History Written  
About the Year 1905

By Late Judge A. H. Carrigan.  
(Written About 1905)

Among the very first settlers (and the first permanent), as far as I can learn, was Ben Clark in 1810 or 1812, a pioneer, who lived about five miles south of Washington; whose children had never seen other white men, having lived among the Indians.

My authority, Ex-Rep. Ike Ellis Clark, (traced or trailed from Missouri), was long noted. As in the Illinois, I can get no one to give information. Only, I can personally recollect James Reeves, who came about 1818, (or perhaps 1820), speaking of the Caddoes and Delawares having villages on East Prairie on Red river, (Southwest side of Red river in Miller county, some miles below Fulton.) James Reeves was said to be part Delaware; certainly was of Indian descent. Query—How wild Delawares get down here? Mr. Reeves himself came originally from Kentucky to the above mentioned prairie, which was the scene of the Pope and Nowland duel at that juncture, considered to be Texas.

Dr. B. P. Jett, afterwards a noted man, was present, being an old school friend of Nowland (Mr. Jett my authority). Have no knowledge of any other Indians; only passing through at the time, and after the moving of the Chickasaws and the Chickasaws.

### Act Creating Hempstead

Hempstead county was created by Legislative Council of Missouri territory, Dev. 15, 1818. Act reads as follows:

"From Arkansas county, beginning on the Ouachita river at the mouth of the Little Missouri river; then up the Little Missouri river to the three forks; then up the North fork to its head; then, due West to the Indian Boundary line; then with said line, or lines, to the Great Red river; then with Indian Boundary line, or lines, to the boundary line of the State of Louisiana; then, with said line, or lines, to the said State to the Ouachita river; then up said river to the beginning; is hereby laid off, and erected into a separate county, which shall be called and known by the name 'HEMPSTEAD COUNTY'."

An Act for dividing the southwest part of County of Arkansas into three separate counties (Sec. 3, Sec. 2). Enacted that the court shall be held at the house of John English during the temporary government of the territory, or some other place is designated. The house of John English was seven miles northeast of Washington, (the future and present county-seat) where the first subsequent courts were held. It was on, or near the military road. The records cannot be found prior to 1824.

The record of the first court held was at the house of Elihu Stuart, near or at the same place, as the town of Washington, by William Trimble of the same place, as the town of Washington, by William Trimble of the 3rd Judicial District, March 15th, 1824. Also November term in 1824. March term in 1825 by Samuel Hall, Judge which would indicate Washington was established as a town and county seat in 1825. First will recorded Robert Daboll's in Dec. 21, 1819. First deed—John Scott to Thos. Reitor and others on October 29, 1820. The above in Circuit Court record books. First County Court Record 1837. Washington is in Longitude 93-38, Latitude 33-45. Elevation above sea level 377 feet, 14 miles Northeast of Fulton on Red river. 377 feet above level of sea.

### Good Earth Structure

Hempstead county is based mostly on the cretaceous formation, which is indeed better exposed and developed than any county in the state. It is covered up locally, however, by the sands and red clays of the quaternary formation. (See Dr. Owens' second Geological Survey of the State).

There are a great variety of cretaceous fossils in the black or limestone deposits. Also many Indian mounds in different parts of the county from which many varieties of pottery and bones come, some of which must belong to prehistoric age; some human. (Many of which are in my possession). In fact, I have a small collection which would attract and occupy the attention of a scientist.

The county has a great variety of soil and timber, interspersed with prairies. In different portions are fine artesian wells, many overflowing. The county has a great variety of timber—walnut, cypress, pine, hickory, pecan and every variety of oak.

It has railroads radiating from its commercial center, Hope. The Iron Mountain (Missouri Pacific) crossing from east to west; the A. & L. to the north 25 miles; the L. A. south to its boundary, and the Frisco nearly west. Navigation on the southwest boundary on Red river and west by Little Missouri river; also on east by Little Missouri river. The soil is of every variety, producing abundantly every product of same latitude; of cereals and textile products in great profusion; its unsurpassed for length and strength of fiber, as well as amount. The black or prairie lands, bottom or lands in depth of soil and fertility are unsurpassed in the south. While the lighter are of marl fertility.

Health of the county is good. Fine running water, fed by springs; also by digging, excellent water, and in many different localities, and in fact almost on every spot, drinking water can be had from

## Arkansas Centennial Pageant Staged With Hope Women Cast



—Photo by The Star.

A pageant entitled "One Hundred Years With Arkansas," written and directed by Mrs. Hugh Smith, depicting the life and growth of Arkansas from earliest times to the present day, was presented by the Bayview Reading club, May 26 at the spacious home of Mrs. R. M. Brant on North Washington street, Hope, as the club's contribution to the State's Centennial Celebration.

The picture was made in the beautiful flower garden of the Brant home, where the guests were invited at the close of the pageant for a refreshing drink.

In the front row, seated left to right, are: Miss Mamie Twichell, as General Albert Pike. Mrs. D. B. Thompson as William E. Woodruff. Mrs. Hugh Jones as "Miss America," also playing the part of the Arkansas Traveler. Mrs. Sid Henry as Uncle Sam. Miss Maggie Bell as Mrs. Ann Conway. Mrs. A. A. Halbert, as the Squatter in the Arkansas Traveler, also playing Lum and Abner. Standing are: Mrs. Gus Haynes, Mrs. Wallace Rogers, Mrs. W. G. Allison, Mrs. W. F. Suter, Mrs. H. J. F. Garrett displaying costumes of other days. Mrs. Fred Harrison as "Miss Arkansas." Mrs. T. R. Billingsley. Mrs. W. W. Johnston, costumes. Mrs. J. A. Henry as Miss Willie K. Hocker, designer of state flag, and Mrs. Hugh Smith, author.

Others taking part in the pageant but not present when the picture was made were: Little Betty Jones as "Baby Arkansas," Elmer Brown as Bob Burns and Dick Powell, Soldiers Chorus composed of Gus Bernier, drummer, Sheriff Jim Beardon, Claude Taylor, George Keith, Elmer Brown, Clifford Frank and a negro chorus.

fine artesian wells. There are a number of medical springs—Shover Springs, 4 miles southeast of Hope; Lithia Springs, five miles south, and near the town of Spring Hill; the former having great celebrity for its virtues for 75 years past, and the latter for 20 years. Also Long Springs in the northeast is much resorted to by health and pleasure seekers.

### Principal County Towns

The towns beside Washington, the county-seat, are: Fulton on Red river. Columbus in the west is a nice and prosperous village, surrounded by the noted fertile blacklands, 10 miles from the county-seat. Spring Hill in the southern portion, six miles from Hope, was in the early days set apart locally by Virginians, (say from 1830 to 1850); noted for its schools and residences of the old style "Red River Planters," notably the Priors, Finleys, Paups, Fosters, and their families; the most noted instructor, Rev. A. B. Banks. It is now a thriving village. In the north, Ozon on the A. & L. railroad, is a nice place with considerable trade, and a fertile country adjacent.

Bingen in the extreme north is a thriving town, surrounded by highly cultivated farming lands; and in the northeast, Blevins and Wallaceburg are thriving villages. The former on a railroad from Prescott. DeAnn, a village on the East near the fertile lands of the Carouse. There are several suburban villages in different parts of the county. Hope will be last mentioned, as it is the chief town in point of population.

Hope is a manufacturing and great distributing point for Hempstead, as well as the surrounding counties; also ranks high as a cotton market, having a compress. It is nine miles from the county-seat and connected with same by the A. & L. railroad, built by the Iron Mountain, (Missouri Pacific), 492 miles from St. Louis and 33 miles from Texarkana; has the L. & A. running south, and the Frisco west with a population of nearly 4,000; has good schools and churches of nearly every denomination.

Among Hempstead's prominent men about 1850 were Judge Thos. Hubbard, who was the stepfather of the Garlands, a New England man by birth (Middlesex, Conn.); died about 1864. Judge John Field, a very able man, died in 1855. Dr. Isaac N. Jones, who lived in Texas at one time (while a Republic), and prominent in his affairs, one of the brightest, versatile men I've ever seen, and the father of Governor Dan W. Jones.

### Notables Made Home Here

Gov. Jones, as well as Gov. Garland, spent their youth and early manhood in this county, and their early training and aspirations at the bar were accomplished. Stephen P. Austin of Texas made this his home before going to Texas; also the wonderful Dave Crockett spent considerable time here, prior to going to Texas. Have heard the old men frequently refer to them. It was here the volunteers for the Mexican war in 1846 rendezvoused the Kentucky and Arkansas troops, and I presume the Tennessee and Kentucky troops got their supplies presumably at Fulton on Red river by steam boat; and made the trip over what was then almost a desert, 500 miles to San Antonio; requiring an old guide, a noted character, Nick Trammell, to pilot them, and who did not enjoy a very eviable

the mattering of the brewing times of war. The senator from the 20th district was A. H. Carrigan from Hempstead; Representatives R. K. Garland and Orville Jennings, all conservative and Union men. Carrigan, the senator, having been elected in 1855 (a Know-nothing) or American; Garland and Jennings (in 1860) Democrats. The issue was made strictly on the line of secession, Garland and Carrigan were elected by a large majority, but things

went from bad to worse, and at last the state seceded. Washington was the capital, or at least the Legislature met there on November 5, 1862 and was the Capital of the state until 1865. The state officials and records were kept there. Governor H. Flannigan governor most of the time. Reitor elected in 1860 was the war governor until 1862, a strong secessionist.

### War Headquarters

Hempstead county from 1862 to 1865 was the center, or headquarters of most of the troops, and commanders in Confederate service. Among the first companies to be organized in the state was the "Hempstead Rifles," which was early in 1861. Capt. Gratiot afterwards Gratiot's Regiment, Pearce's Brigade of the state troops, who did gallant service at Oak Hills in the battle of Oak Hills in McIntosh's Regiment. Only one member killed—John M. Carrigan. The remains of the first four slain in the Civil war were brought back, and are buried in the cemetery at Washington. That was Hempstead's first baptism of blood.

Soon afterwards, Capt. Gamble died and was succeeded by Jas. A. Williamson. He became Colonel, and Charles Carter succeeded him and was killed at Richmond, Ky. Williamson lost a leg at Resaca, Ga. (in McIntosh's Regiment, who was killed at Pea Ridge.) I think it was the second mounted Rifles. Gov. Flannigan and Gov. Eagle were also both commanders—At one time successively. In 1861 Capt. P. B. Jett raised a company that formed a part of Griffith's regiment. Capt. E. K. Williamson, a company in Gantt's. There was a

## 42 Years Ago in History of Merchandising in This City



—Photo Courtesy of Mrs. E. E. White.

This photograph was made 42 years ago. It shows the general store of J. L. and E. E. White, on the site now occupied by Haynes Department store. In the picture, from left to right, are: E. E. White; a Mrs. Wiley; a Miss House, Arthur Walworth, and Curry Allen.

company, and perhaps two, in Dawson's Regiment, raised near Nashville, in what is now Howard county. Just before the battle of Oak Hills, Capt. R. K. Garland raised a company, and Capt. Rowles another, which composed a part of McNair's Regiment; first generally known as "Bowens" H. P. Johnson made Colonel, and Dan W. Jones, Lieut.-Colonel; Johnson was killed at Corinth, Miss. Jones was

ever afterwards a Colonel. Also in 1862, Capt. W. B. Stuart and George Davis, both raised companies that formed part of McNair's Regiment. After this there were perhaps two companies of the older men and boys who were in Col. Robert W. Newton's regiment.

### Losses in the War

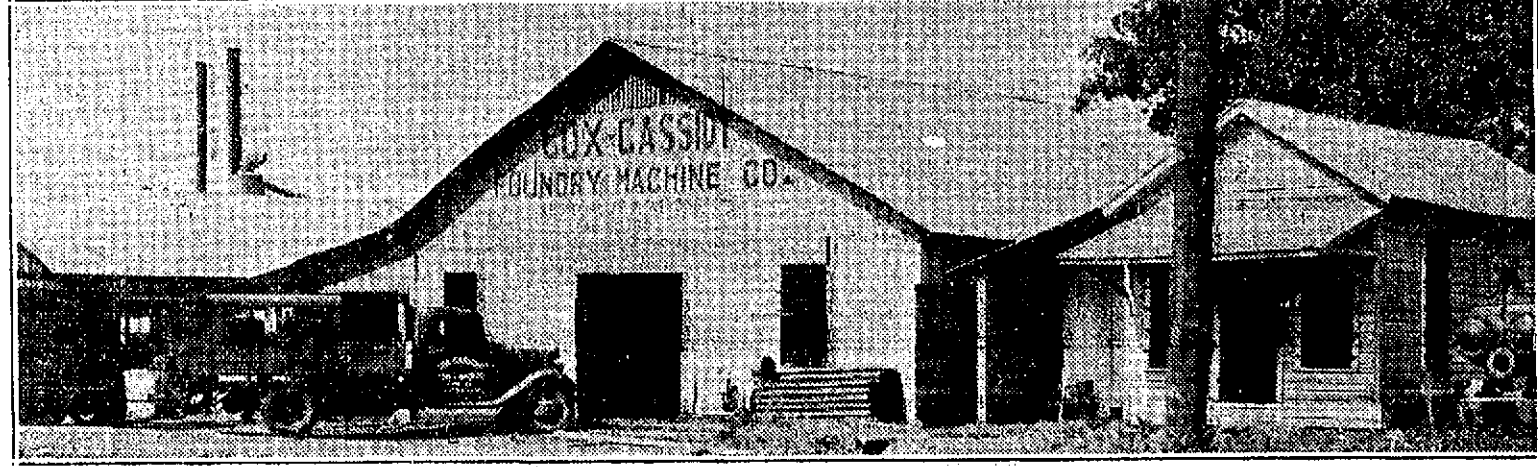
The death rate from this county was heavy, (to the writer particularly so) had one brother shot through the head at Oak Hills, and another shot through the head near Atlanta, and the third went down from disease.)

Added to the list of companies was Capt. C. B. Bitter's Artillery Company (1862). About October 1862, the state moved its records and state officials to Washington, the county seat of Hempstead, and its Legislature of 1862 and 1864 were held here, and the Supreme Court was "de facto"—the Capital of the State until the close of the war.

Here also was the Headquarters of the Confederate armies in this state; the Confederate military courts held here; also the depository of the Confederate Treasury for trans Mississippi department, and the great and main depot of army supplies of all kinds—munitions of war clothing and food supplies. It was from 1862 to 1865 a veritable army camp. Gen. Steele, Federal General, penetrated into its Eastern border within 15 miles of the County Seat, from whence he made his retreat; some severe fighting being done; the county suffering severely from drain of supplies, and the necessary burden of soldiers continually spread over the country. Gen. Magonder inspected and reviewed 10,000 or more soldiers at one time in 1864 near Fulton. (Gen. Shelby said to have 5,000 mounted Missourians.) Fulton on Red river at one time before the Civil War was an important shipping point. Still many of the

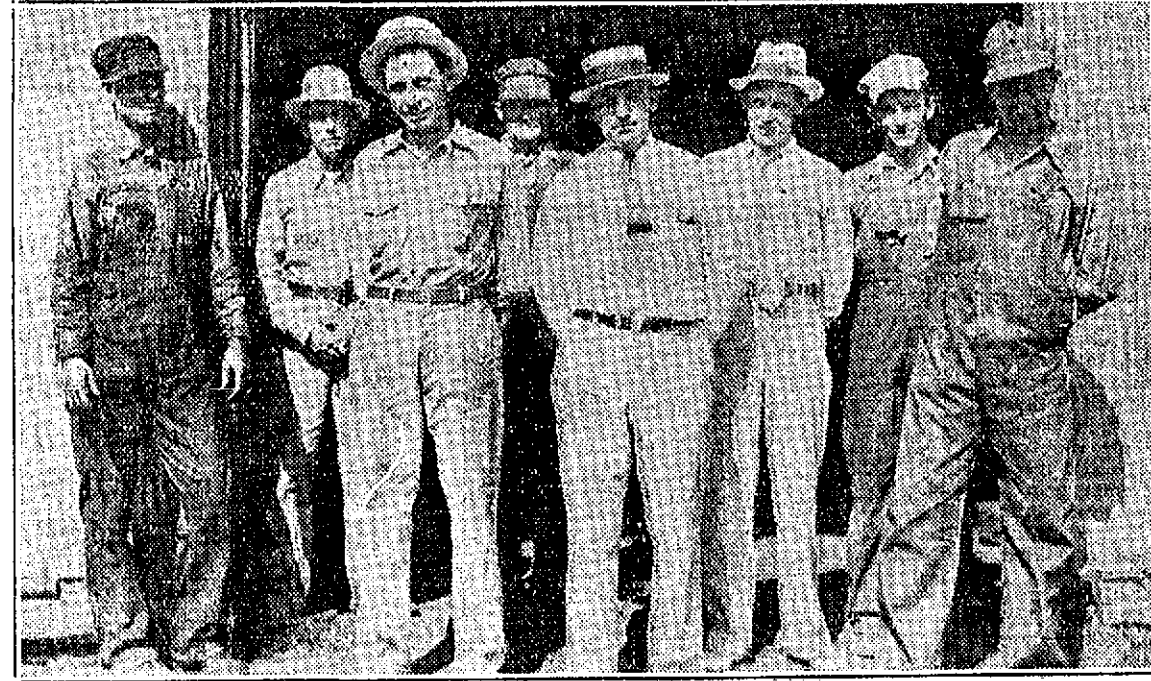
(Continued on page five)

## We Have The Plant, Equipment



Home of Cox-Cassidy Foundry & Machine Co.

## And Trained MEN



Left to Right: V. Davis, machinist; J. B. Reagan, moulder; McRae Cox, machinist and pattern maker; V. Z. Parker, machinist and welder; Calvin Cassidy, general manager; Joe Cole, welder; Harry McLeMore, welder; Charles J. Cox, welder and machinist. Not in picture, James Ellis, moulder.

Each of the nine employees of the Cox-Cassidy Foundry and Machine Co. is a thoroughly trained expert. Each has been carefully selected for their particular kind of work. Their efficiency comes only after years of experience and study. Cox-Cassidy passes this efficiency on to the four states area through these men.

James Reagan, moulder, has spent practically all his life in the foundry business. He was recently with the Texas Steam Engine Work of Texarkana. Before that, he was with the largest foundries in the Southwest.

V. Z. Parker, machinist, was with the Bodew Lumber Company for years as an expert machinist.

Y. Davis, machinist, also was with the Bodew Lumber Company as an expert machinist.

Harry McLeMore is an expert electric and acetylene welder.

McRae Cox, machinist, is also an expert pattern-maker. He has been in machine and foundry shops all his life.

Charles Cox, machinist, is also an expert welder. His efficiency comes from long years of experience.

Joseph Cole, welder, has been with the Cox-Cassidy Machine and Foundry Co. for a number of years. His welds have always held.

Calvin Cassidy, general manager, has been with the company since its organization, as secretary and treasurer.

The Cox-Cassidy Foundry and Machine Co. is equipped to make gray iron and bronze castings. Their foundry is one of the best equipped plants in the entire Southwest.

They are the possessors of one of the most modern machine shops, and are equipped to do all kinds of machine work. Their specialty is repair work on all kinds of industrial machines. They recently made three retort castings for the cinnabar mines at Murfreesboro; each casting weighing approximately 2000 pounds. They have made castings for waterworks and sewerage systems located in four states.

The Cox-Cassidy Foundry and Machine Company was organized in 1927 with four partners; Robert Piety, Calvin Cassidy, Charles Cox, and McRae Cox. Three years later the stock of Robert Piety was purchased by the remaining three partners.

The three partners today are McRae Cox, president; Charles Cox, vice-president; and Calvin Cassidy, secretary and treasurer.

Calvin Cassidy came to Hope in 1921 and worked for the Plunkett-Jarrel-McRae Grocery. Later he left that concern to go to work for the Ritchie Grocery and worked for them five years. He later accepted a position with the

Hope Hardware Company and 12 months later left to help organize the Cox-Cassidy Foundry and Machine Co. Cassidy is 40 years of age.

McRae and Charles Cox have worked in the biggest machine shops and foundries in the United States. Each has followed the machinist trade all their lives. McRae is 34 years of age and Charles is 32. They formerly worked in another machine shop in Hope but left in 1927 to help organize the Cox-Cassidy Foundry and Machine Co.

## Cox-Cassidy Foundry & Machine Co.

North Laurel St.

Phone 792



## River Excursions Famous Diversion

El Paso Stage Company  
Quit Business Owing Big  
Bill to Fulton Ferry

Mrs. J. B. Shults, of Fulton, recalls an excursion up Little River from Fulton on the famed steamboat Waukesha. Mrs. Shults said that while going up the Red River they ran aground at the mouth of Little River. On steamers of this sort the dances were always held on the lower deck where the cotton was stacked. The party was so busy dancing they didn't even know the boat had run aground until it was off again. That was one time when they danced all night and didn't get home until 5:30 the next morning. Mrs. Shults said that when the real big steamers came up the river the dances were held on the upper decks and they were the social events of the time. All the young people in the county would gather at Fulton to attend these dances and excursions. There was always a good orchestra on these big boats and Mrs. Shults tells that while this was before her time, she can remember her older sister going to dances and how thrilled everyone always was when these steamers came up the river.

Mrs. Shults' father, John Brooks, bought the Fulton Ferry in 1871 and at this time in order to control a ferry a man had to own land on both banks of the river. Mr. Brooks did not own the land on the west bank of Red river, at first, but he leased it until he could buy it. The Shults family still have an old record book showing an account against the El Paso Stage company owing John Brooks \$382.85. The account is itemized something like this:

1871—  
To 4 horse stage coach.....\$1.50  
To man and 4 horses..... 70  
To 4 ox teams 6 times..... 9.00  
2 horse teams over and back..... 2.00  
2 extra coaches..... 3.00

Mr. Shults told how he used to float down Red river on a walnut raft and how he would get swept off his course at Turnbull island, down among the cypress knees—where one time an old settler warned him never to enter a lake in that section as De Soto was buried there and he would be killed.

## Nevada, Named

(Continued from page one)

General Bank on Red River. On April 2nd General Steele with his army crossed the Little Missouri river at Elkins Ferry.

General Joe Shelby, in command of the Confederate troops, crossed the same river just five miles further south and took up a position in General Steele's front on Prairie De Anne near what is now known as Gum Grove, and while Steele spent three days building roads through the river bottoms General Shelby threw up breastworks, signs of which can still be discerned, and so warmly entertained the Northern troops that Steele was forced to abandon his Red river trip and turn south toward Camden and a bitter engagement at Poison Springs in Ouachita county.

For many years trees in the vicinity of old Moscow bore mute evidence of the running fight and the deadly cannonading. Sam Wren, whose farm was the site of old Moscow, recently plowed up several cannon balls used in that conflict.

Nevada Created 1871  
In 1871, during the administration of the next-to-the last Republican governor of Arkansas, Ozra D. Hadley (who was president of the state senate and was elevated to the Governor's chair upon the election of Governor Powell Clayton to the United States Senate), the county of Nevada was created by an Act of the Legislature, its territory being carved out of Hempstead, Columbia and Ouachita counties. The new county was named in honor of the state of the same title, the name being Spanish and meaning Snow-clad. Governor Hadley appointed the following officers to govern the new county:

D. C. Tuttle, county and probate judge; A. B. Parsons, county clerk; J. S. Vandergriff, sheriff; T. W. Hammon, treasurer; Samuel Weaver, coroner. W. H. Prescott, surveyor; and John Meeks, tax assessor.

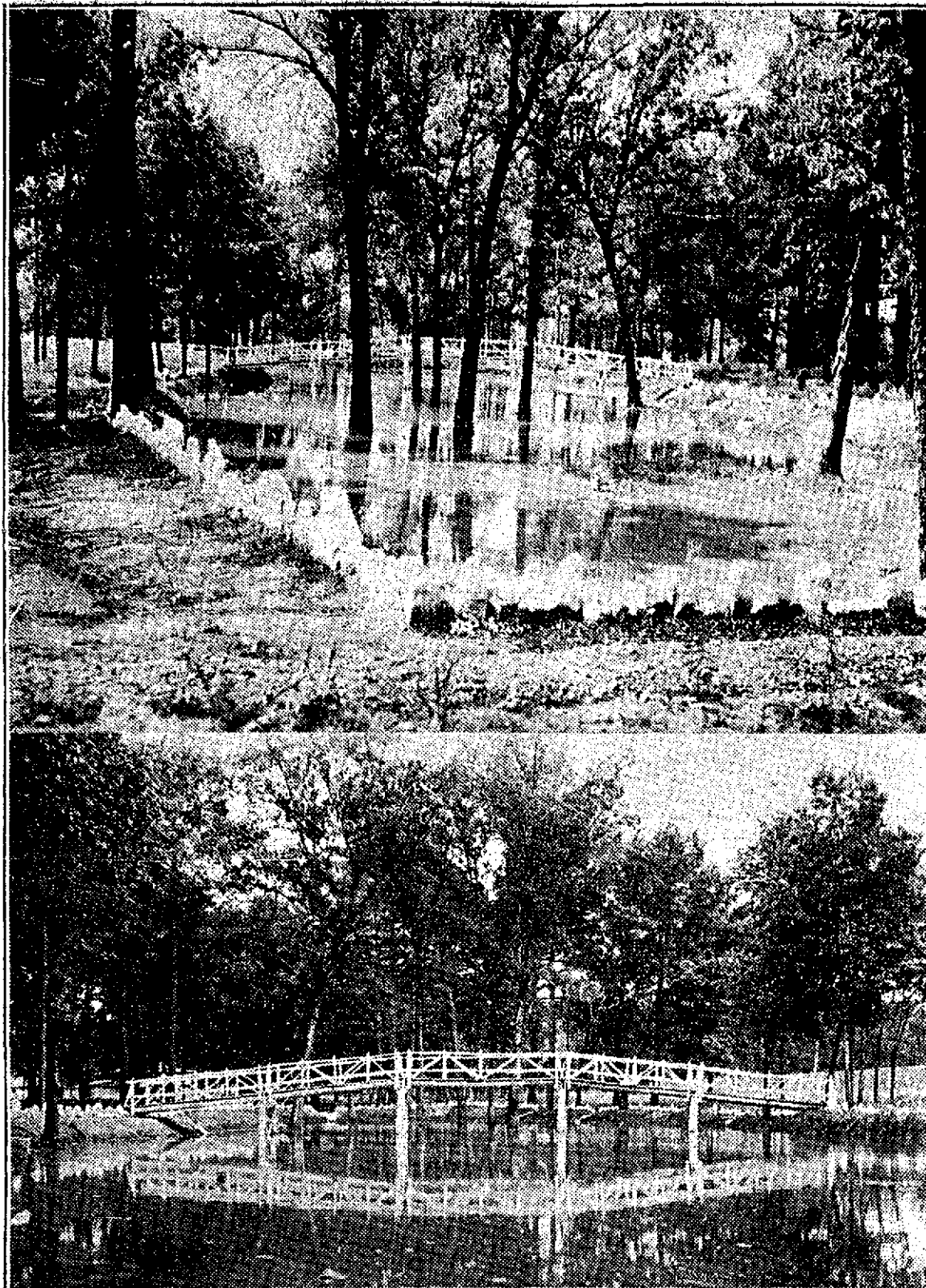
The governor also appointed three commissioners, V. V. Smith, G. H. Martin and Myron D. Kent, to select a permanent county seat, the Act creating the county designating Mt. Moriah as the "temporary seat of justice." In the fall of that year these commissioners reported to the county court they had selected a tract of land near the center of the county, donated by Henry Ross and his wife Martha, as the place for the county seat. Their recommendations were approved and the new location named Rosston in honor of the donors of the lands. As soon as a frame courthouse, clerk and sheriff offices, and a hewn-log jail (the logs having huge nails driven into them to prevent prisoners cutting the logs and escaping) were built, the records and offices were removed from Mt. Moriah where the county's first term of court had been held in a church.

Battle for County-Seat  
Rosston was not destined to retain its newly-acquired title for long, as immediately agitation began for the removal of the county seat, the first election, being held February 17, 1873. —Mt. Moriah receiving 348 and Rosston 634 votes. In the September 5, 1875, election Prescott received 539 and Emmet 158 votes but removal failed as a majority did not vote therefor. The third attempt, however, was a success, as at the May 1877 election Prescott received 1107 votes and Rosston only 393.

At the November 1872 general election the voters of the new county had their first opportunity to express their preference for officers, and the following were elected:  
J. W. Meek, county and probate judge; Capt. W. R. White, county clerk; J. V. Hulse, sheriff; W. S. McDaniel, treasurer; D. S. Satterwhite, coroner; E. Rockett, surveyor; and J. S. Vandergriff, tax assessor.

In the summer of 1873 the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, afterward becoming the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & South-

## Fresh Pictorial Beauty Given to Fair Park by WPA Lagoon



—Photos by The Star.  
Municipally-owned Fair park, a fine large wooded area in the southwest corner of Hope which was formerly occupied by the oldest fair grounds in Arkansas, was given extensive improvements in 1935-36 by a joint city-Federal Works Administration program. Included in this were: A wading pool and playfield for the youngsters; tennis courts; barbecue pits and a picnic ground; a scenic driveway on the outside of the race track—and a picturesque lagoon with a pedestrian bridge. The top photograph looks south down the lagoon, while the bottom picture, looking north, catches the reflection of the bridge in the water.

ern Railway and now known as the Missouri Pacific, was constructed across the northern portion of Nevada county, townships being surveyed for Emmet on the western and Boughton near the eastern boundary. The first passenger train arrived at Boughton July 4th of that year, the event being celebrated with a picnic which was attended by many southwest Arkansas politicians who delivered speeches. Fright from Little Rock for Fulton arrived at Emmet, then the end of the tracks, on August 12th, and was hauled overland to the river town.

Prescott Gets Railroad  
The railroad officials contemplated the construction of a spur track to accommodate the merchants at Moscow, but were persuaded by Robert Burns, a young merchant at Moscow, who had moved his stock of goods from Little Rock overland ahead of the building of the road, to lay out a townsite on the railroad near Moscow. This survey, as well as those of the Emmet and Boughton townships, was made by R. F. Elgin, who became Emmet's first station agent and still lives there. Dan Cunningham who became the first depot agent at Prescott, and Jim Kern, railroad engineers, assisted by W. H. Prescott, county surveyor.

John Elkanah Whiteside, then a youth of 20 years, who was clerking in Burns' store at Moscow, early Sunday morning in August following the completion of the survey on Saturday afternoon, located the engineers' stakes and had the distinction of being the first to walk the streets of the new town. Mr. Whiteside, who recently died at his home in Jonesboro, La., was the father of Garret Whiteside, private secretary to United States Senator Hattie Caraway, and Mrs. Roma Brown of Mineral Springs.

The survey was made August 8th and within ten days thereafter Burns had erected his one-room frame store building on the corner of West First and Main Streets facing the railroad, and in this building on the following Sunday the new town's first religious service were conducted by the Rev. Thomas Aaron, a traveling Protestant Methodist minister.

Within a week Steve Cantley, another Moscow merchant, built his store across Main street from Burns. Mr. Cantley, who died several years ago, was the father of E. B. Cantley of Hot Springs and the late Will Cantley of Hope, and his widow, Mrs. Mattie Cantley continues to reside in Prescott, while a daughter, Mrs. Adah Boney, lives at Stamps.

With the starting of a new town on the railroad Moscow went completely out of the picture, not a single structure remaining to identify its former location.

The Prescott depot was erected in the center of Main street where it remained until 1911 when it was moved south of Elm street to make way for a modern brick station, the old building is still in use as a freight station. The first residence, constructed by W. P. Buchanan, a carpenter, on West Third North street, although slightly remodeled, still stands; and in that house Prescott's first baby, W. Thad Buchanan, now a farmer living north

of town, was born, August 20, 1873. First Prescott Hotel  
In the fall of 1873 John Hawkins, who came from near Camden, built the town's first hotel, the Commercial, which stood on the same block now

occupied by the Allen Hotel on East First Street.  
Anders Mason, who recently died at the age of 94, and who taught music and operated a tannery at Moscow, erected Prescott's first two-story

house, a frame structure on East Elm Street facing the railroad. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Griffith, was the moving spirit in the building of the town's first church, the Cumberland Presbyterian, erected in 1875 on East Main where the First Baptist church now stands.

In the church in 1877 Brick Pomeroy, national organizer of the Green-back party, spoke and organized the party locally, one of his most ardent supporters being Hon. Rufus K. Garland who served in the Confederate Congress and moved from Washington to his farm one mile north of the site of Prescott in 1865. He was a brother of Augustus H. Garland, the celebrated lawyer who was also a member of the Confederate Congress, served as governor of Arkansas and Attorney General of the United States during Cleveland's administration.

While the new town was incorporated on October 6, 1874, none of its citizens seemed politically inclined and it was not until the election in 1876 that the first town officers were elected:

Mayor W. L. Webb, Marshal M. J. Saxon, Recorder J. J. Whiteside, Treasurer Eugene E. White, Aldermen Brad Scott, W. B. Waller, Guy Nelson, W. A. Bright and D. M. Wadley, all now deceased.

Early in 1874 Capt. John Ashley, who in later years was a newspaper publisher and legislator, began teaching the local youth the mysteries of the three R's in his Prescott Academy, constructed on West Main street, removing his school to Artesian in 1877 when the Prescott School District was organized. The Rev. Thomas W. Hayes, who in 1870 established the Hayes Academy at Mineral Springs, became principal of the first public free school in Prescott, using Capt. Ashley's Academy until the erection of the two-story school house by the district in 1880 on a block of land donated the district by Thomas Allen and Henry G. Marquand, railroad officials.

A freight and passenger stage line began operations between Prescott and Camden in the summer of 1874 over a public road known as the "wire road," which derived that name from the fact the lone telegraph wire of the Prescott & Camden Telegraph Co. traversed that route.

Then began a reversal of things—prior to the coming of the railroad, freight for Moscow, Washington and other towns in this section was shipped by boat from New Orleans to Camden and then hauled overland in wagons; now, since the advent of the iron horse, freight was shipped by rail from Little Rock and points north to Prescott and hauled overland to Camden by stage.

First Prescott Newspaper  
Colonel E. A. Warren was the town's first attorney-at-law, afterwards entering the journalistic field, editing the Dispatch, the first at Prescott and later at Hope. George W. Terry, who recently celebrated his 85th birthday at his home in Sulphur, Okla., arrived in Prescott in January, 1874, and opened up a drugstore, was later postmaster and served as county clerk.

In January 1875 Eugene E. and W. B. White, sons of Captain Joe White, the sheriff, began the publication of Nevada county's first newspaper at Prescott, The Banner. In 1878 they began publication of the Picayune which is today edited by Harry F. Helton. In the old Picayune office such well-known printers and newspaper men as Fred W. Allsopp, business manager of the Arkansas Gazette; Jack Johnson, Charles Shankle, Dan Delahoyde, and numerous others, served their apprenticeship as "devils."

When the county seat was removed to Prescott from Rosston in August, 1877, the Methodist congregation had just completed the erection of their church building, and courts for several terms were held there. The first courthouse at Prescott was constructed in 1884 under the supervision of the late lamented Thomas C. McRae and W. E. Atkinson, who as young lawyers followed the county seat from Rosston. Colonel McRae's history is too well known in this section to require repetition here; Judge Atkinson served Prescott as recorder and mayor and the state as attorney general and chancellor. Other lawyers who came to Prescott in its early days and who made a success in their profession were:

C. F. Mitchell, W. H. Arnold, C. C. Hamby, T. E. Webber, Geo. P. Smoot, Leslie Ross, Guy Nelson, J. M. Montgomery, E. E. White, L. E. Hinton, W. V. Tompkins, and others.

The present handsome brick-and-stone courthouse replaced the original in 1912—Thomas C. McRae, C. C.

Hamby and J. J. Hirst, now deceased, being the commissioners in charge of its construction.

The first brick building in the new town was a small law office erected on East Main Street in 1877 for the firm of T. C. McRae and Geo. P. Smoot. Colonel Smoot was a Confederate veteran, an able lawyer and poet of distinction.

The First Bank

The town's first bank was opened for business in 1880 on East First Street by D. L. Lauterette and his son-in-law, D. C. Driggs, under the name "Driggs & Company Bank"; they used a dilapidated unsafe safe on which rested a cheap huge clock, the officers of the bank explaining to the depositors the safe was on "time lock" and would only open when the alarm sounded.

Prescott was one of the first towns in the state to experiment with municipal ownership of utilities, installing its water and light system in 1898. Floating a bond issue of \$16,500, the plant today is conservatively valued

at more than a quarter of a million dollars, all additions, repairs and extensions having been made with revenues derived from the operation of the system, no further bonds having been issued.

The present Nevada county officers are:

E. H. Weaver, county and probate judge; J. M. Whitmore, circuit clerk; Brad Bright, county clerk; Earl May, sheriff; Owen Waters, treasurer; Will Mann, tax assessor; Otis G. Hirst, coroner; Hugh White, surveyor.

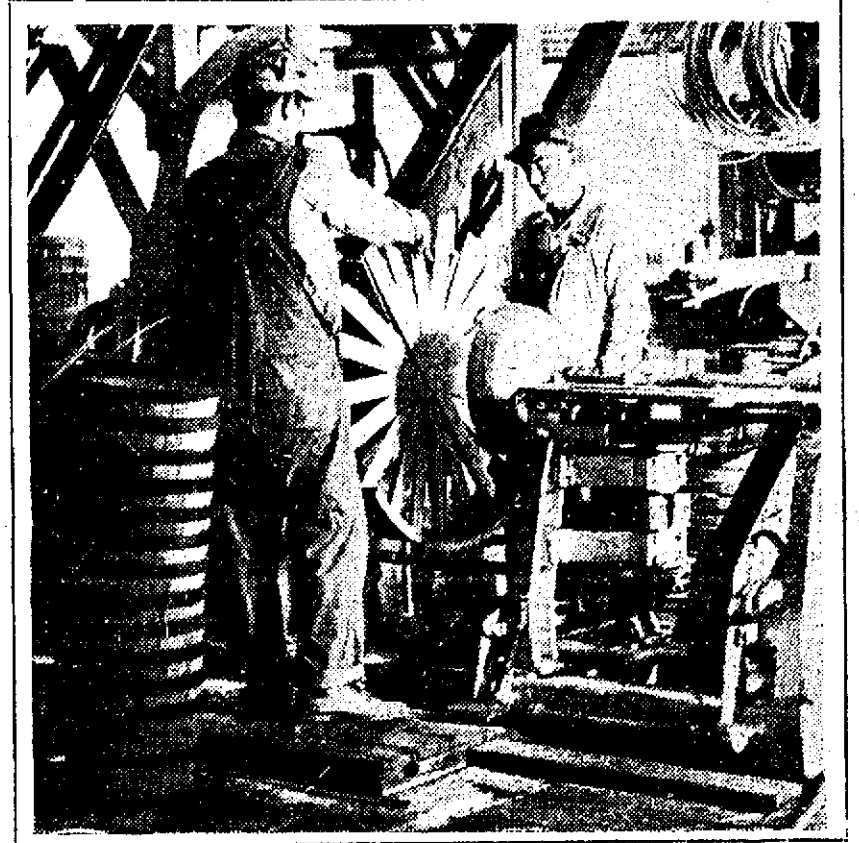
Prescott's present officials are: Mayor Randolph P. Hamby; Recorder Werner Hamilton; Marshal Curtis D. Ward; Treasurer Wren Scott; Aldermen—Dan Pittman, Lee Montgomery, Ralph Hardey, Watson White, J. D. Cornish, Emond Logan, J. M. Stripling and Homer Ward.

"Have some peanuts."  
"Thanks."  
"Wanna neck?"  
"No."  
"Gimme my peanuts back."

1836



1936



One of the many operations in making a "Hope Quality Bushel Basket"

## Let Our Photographs Commemorate The March of Time



Mrs. W. O. Shipley, Manager  
Seven years experience retouch artist for Texas A. & M. College; 27 years association with her late husband in photographic work here.

Mrs. Shipley in the management of the studio will strive to maintain the same efficient manner and standard of quality instituted by the late W. O. Shipley.

One day Kodak Service, "In by Nine Out by Five." Bring your rolls or films to us for quality developing and printing.

Buy your kodak films from us and get 10c off on the finished roll.

(All Hope Star Photos were finished by Miss Rosa Harrie and extra prints may be purchased from the original negatives at a minimum cost.)



Miss Rosa Harrie  
Retouching-director of kodak and amateur finishing department, 15 years experience in Fox and Studer Photo Companies in Texas.

## The Shipley Studio

Your Photographer For Over 27 Years.

FOR a quarter of a century Bushel Baskets made in Hope have been a symbol of Arkansas craftsmanship from the Atlantic to Pacific. It has been our privilege for this period to share in the economic progress of Hempstead County in accordance with its fine traditions.

The personnel and officers of the Hope Basket Company now takes genuine pride in joining with their fellow citizens in celebrating the 100th anniversary of Arkansas Statehood.

# Hope Basket Company



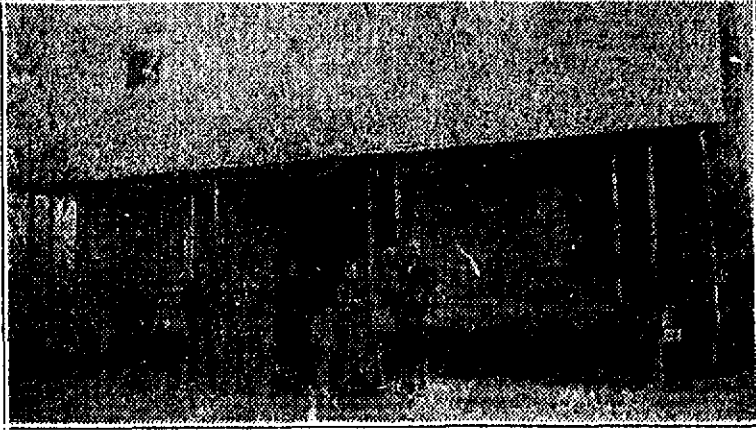
# Grist and Saw-Mill, Business Seat of Rocky Mound in 1858

Thomas-Alexandra History Related by Fred Mouser

Original Alexandra Residence Erected There in the Year 1859

ALL ARE NOW GONE

Bumpurs House, Shown in Old Picture, Lost by Fire in 1918



This is how the family and home of R. J. Bumpurs looked in 1859, on the T. L. McWilliams farm in the Rocky Mound community. Reading from left to right: George, Tony, Olaf, Dalsy, Mrs. Bumpurs, and Mr. Bumpurs holding little Miss Bobbie Bumpurs.

By Fred Mouser

The Bumpurs house shown in the picture was first built by a Mr. Alexander for himself in 1859.

It was located about 50 feet south of the present home on the T. L. McWilliams farm three and a half miles east of Hope in the Rocky Mound community.

Mr. Alexander had a business partner by the name of John Thomas, who lived across the road about 400 yards to the west. The ruins of the Thomas home may still be seen on the little hill between one of the Dykes Springs and another spring just to the north.

Mr. Alexander had a business partner by the name of John Thomas, who lived across the road about 400 yards to the west. The ruins of the Thomas home may still be seen on the little hill between one of the Dykes Springs and another spring just to the north.

Years later the house of Mr. Thomas was rented or sold to a Dr. Wilson, who lived there for a time.

His neighbors all thought him strange, and they believed his house was haunted by a ghost, a human voice would come from the empty rooms, as if to neighbors. The man, however, was a professional ventriloquist.

All the buildings mentioned in this story are gone.

The last to go was the house in the picture. It burned in 1918.

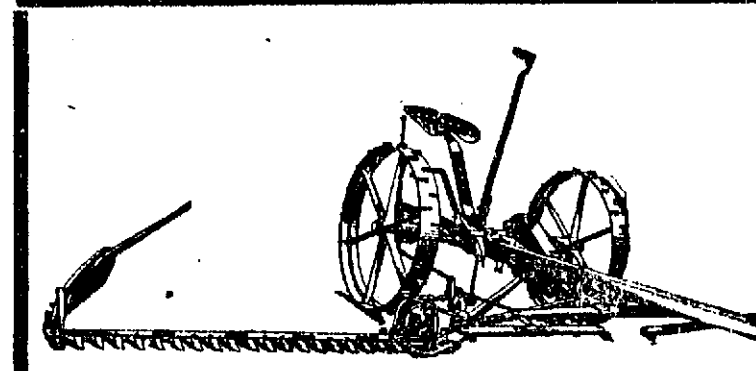
## Garland Opposed Debt Repudiation

Defeated the Fishback Amendment in 1880--But It Passed in 1884

Arkansas' one experience in loaning credit to the business of banking ended disastrously and, years later, caused Hempstead county's greatest citizen, Augustus H. Garland—to stamp the state with a ringing appeal against repudiation of state debt.

In 1836 the legislature established state-owned banks. They failed. Years later the debt for which the state was morally responsible came up for payment in the form of the famous "Hoford bonds."

In 1879 Colonel William Fishback proposed a constitutional amendment forbidding payment of this debt—and Garland attacked the amendment. At



## McCormick-Deering Throws Another "Natural" The No. 7 Mower

Come in Today and Let Us Show You the Many New Features of This Mower or Better Yet . . . Your Neighbor Has One. Ask Him How He Likes It.

The Most Economical Mower on the Market.

EASY TERMS.

**SOUTH ARKANSAS IMPLEMENT COMPANY**

HOPE

last year. Heavier rail is being laid, and both freight and passenger service are being stepped up to meet modern demands for speed and safety.

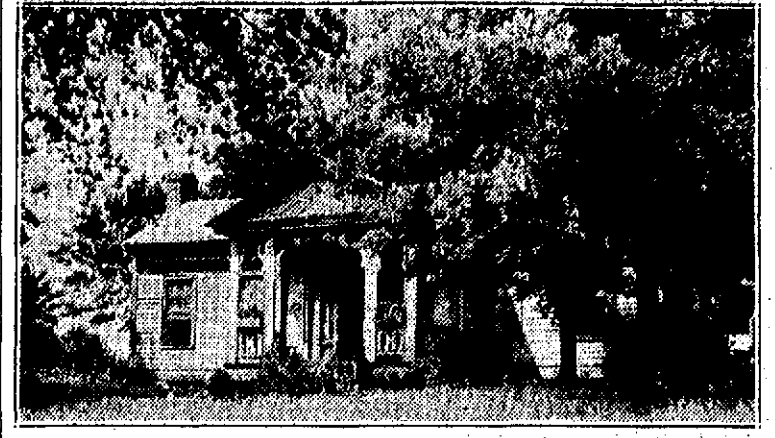
## Hempstead History

(Continued from page three)

First settlers did not disembark from their keel boats, the way most of them came here, but went up Little River which empties into Red river, just above Fulton, and then up the Saline, a tributary of that stream, and landed at what was known as "Saline landing." When a small boy, I recollect studying Olney's geography, prior to 1837, which said of Arkansas territory "that the principal towns were: Fayetteville in the northwest, Batesville in the northeast, Little Rock, the Capital and Fulton on Red River."

A turtle became a national possession on the island of Mauritius. Its age was unknown, but it lived through much of the island's historical period and was mentioned in two treaties.

## Nashville's First Hotel, Now Isolated From Heart of City



—Photo by The Star.

Sometimes a single photo tells more history than a whole book. The Star's camera shows you the old Holt hotel which, before the coming of the railroads, stood in the heart of the original town of Nashville. The old town,

perhaps a mile north of the present city, was on one of the stage-coach lines that traversed southwest Arkansas—and the Holt tavern was a stage-coach stop. But the railroad came through at a point a mile to the south, and old Nashville moved to its present site.

And now one would never guess that this old building was once the heart of a town—for it stands by itself in a pleasant bit of farmland on the north side, used as a residence, and still in excellent repair.

The hotel proprietors in those stage-coach days were Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Holt.

The Star is indebted to W. C. Rodgers, Nashville attorney, for this bit of history on the Holt tavern.

"Mr. Holt kept a popular place of entertainment and the traveling public seemed to be glad to get to Nashville for a pleasant stay with him. They (Mr. and Mrs. Holt) kept a table that would tempt the appetite of the most confirmed grouch and dyspeptic. They were excellent people and one of the most hospitable families that ever lived in Nashville.

"They abandoned this place shortly after the railroad came, and for a number of years kept the Nashville

hotel. "But the Holt hotel was the oldest and oldest structure in the town used for the traveling public."

Nashville is the county seat of Davidson county, which, on April 17, 1806, became the 78th county of Arkansas. Named in honor of James H. Holt, a pioneer (Clark, Pike and Sevier), it was carved out of territory formerly belonging to Polk, Pike, Hempstead and Sevier counties.

Center Point was the original county seat—subsequently moved by popular vote to Nashville.

The moon has no atmosphere to shield it from the sun's burning rays. In spite of the fact that its surface may have a temperature of 250 degrees when the sun is overhead, the heat disappears with the sun, and on the dark side the temperature sinks to 307 degrees below.

Carpenter ants hollow out homes in wood, building galleries, halls, and rooms with the skill of an architect. The English song thrush selects a special stone in the neighborhood, and uses it as an anvil on which to crush snails.

# 48 Years Of Progress

1888

1936



Mr. Bruner's Hand Shaved Handle Factory, 1888.

1836

Arkansas Centennial

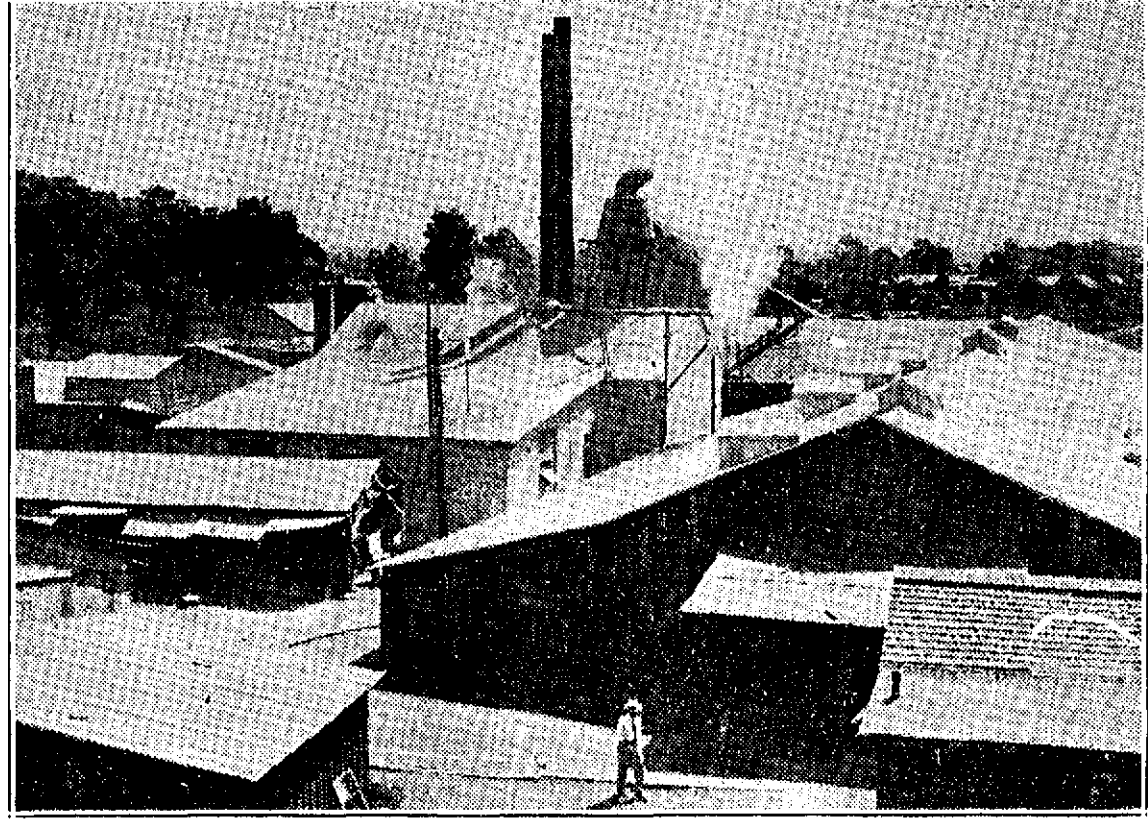
1936



W. E. Bruner Founder of the Company

While Arkansas has its Centennial Celebration this year, the Bruner Ivory Company is making preparations for its Golden Anniversary—just two years hence. Behind every successful business is a man. Mr. W. E. Bruner, the senior member of our organization, began making handles with a hand axe and draw knife in 1888. Through the 48 years since that humble mill

started he has so managed the business that during good times as in times of depression or panic he has forged ahead. Today as mute testimony to his policy of fair dealing and slogan "We'll Handle You Right," Bruner Ivory handles are used in nearly every state in the Union, and in Canada, Mexico, South Africa, England, Australia and New Zealand.



The Modern Factory of Bruner-Ivory Handle Company, Hope, Arkansas

We have an annual payroll of more than \$90,000.00.

We purchase raw materials within the state amounting to around \$80,000.00 annually.

## Frisco Line Came to County in 1897

Track Originally Laid by Arkansas & Choctaw—to Frisco in 1907

St. Louis had been a robust city for many years when the potentially rich part of the country embraced by Arkansas and the Choctaw Nation was still in its pioneer stages.

But the Frisco railroad, even at that early date, had faith in the future of the great Southwest and in Arkansas, which it now traverses with many miles of track. It was laying rails farther and farther in the Southwest, and by 1907 was anxious to extend its service to Hope. Because the Arkansas & Choctaw Railway Co., more than 10 years before, had done the pioneering work in this section, the Frisco was able to acquire trackage already laid to Hope, and in 1907 trains came puffing into this city for the first time under the Frisco banner.

The Arkansas & Choctaw was organized under the laws of Arkansas for the purpose of constructing a line from a point on the Texas and Fort Smith Railway near Ashdown, Ark., thence in a westerly direction into the Choctaw Nation, now the State of Oklahoma. This line was to extend as far as Lawton, Okla., and the charter also provided for the construction of any number of desired branches from the main line.

It never reached Lawton, and in 1902, the name of this company was changed to St. Louis, San Francisco & New Orleans Railroad. So it was that the Frisco inherited earlier local railroad developments, and now serves Arkansas with a network of well-equipped lines. Hope is a terminus of the Frisco line running in an east-and-west direction from Ardmore, Okla.

The Frisco Railway now has more than 5,500 miles of track, is equipped with the most modern cars, many of which have been introduced in the

During the 48 years, the personnel of this company has applied itself constantly and conscientiously to supply the trade with goods of real merit at fair prices. They begun in a small way and the success of their efforts is measured by the large and well equipped plant and enviable trade. The handles manufactured include Hickory Axe, Pick, Sledge, Maul, Hammer, Hatchet,

Mallet, Cross Cut Saw, Cant Hook, Peavey, Jack and Timber Carrier, Ditch Bank Blade, Ash Shovel, Fork, Rake, Pike Poles, Boat Hooks, Hoe, and other specialties. The Company understands full well its obligation to serve society and is ever ready to subscribe to movements for the social well-being of the community.

# Bruner Ivory Handle Company

Hope

"We'll Handle You Right"

Arkansas



## R. R. Cornelius, the First "Waterboy"

Also First Newsboy—Remember When Green-backer Got Drunk

R. R. Cornelius, of Hope, was one of the first waterboys to bring water from Dyke Springs to town by wagon. This was before the town had enough citizens and wells to supply the people.

Mr. Cornelius would sell his water for 25¢ a barrel, five buckets for 10¢ or two buckets for 5¢. Just a young boy, he recalled how sometimes he would meet teamsters whose wagon tires were so dry they would ask him for a little water to pour over their wheels. Then they would use half a tank and not pay him for it.

Mr. Cornelius was also the first newsboy of Hope, delivering the Old Greenback Herald to Captain A. M. Cullen. Other publishers were either Mr. Hobson or Mr. Story.

One day a Mr. Hanson came to town and got one of the heads of the Green-back party drunk and put him in a wagon and exhibited him all over town yelling, "Right this way, Ladies and Gentlemen, to see the famous head of the Greenback Party."

When President Grant came to Hope to lecture he spoke in the old Powell Hall, where the Barlow Hotel now stands. This was the only show place in town during the war, 1861-65.

Whenever a comedian came to town this was one of the first gags he would pull: "What are the biggest things in Hope?" "New Little's Theater and Bill Brazell's feet."

During the Mexican war there was a company of soldiers camped on Prairie DeRoane under two large oak trees where the Capital Hotel now stands. Mr. Cornelius' grandfather, R. R. Cornelius, was one of the soldiers.

A Mr. Baldwin living out about a quarter of a mile west of the Fines used to have his slaves haul water to the regiment by ox-cart. Mr. Baldwin is buried in his private cemetery near the pecan orchard of Mr. Tharp. In this same cemetery are buried his two prize white coach horses and there are markers at their graves of stone and rock. Mr. Cornelius' grandfather is buried at this spot and on his headstone is this inscription: "Died in 1874, age 84 years, and 51 years a resident of Arkansas. This will show what an early settler he must have been."

Mr. Cornelius remembers when Main street was flooded with two-inch lumber from just below the present Baptist church south to the corporation line, which was just this side of the new High School. The street was so bad in rainy weather people just couldn't use it otherwise.

## First Marriage

(Continued from page one)

way to the Mound Prairie settlement so as to intersect the road leading from Fowles Saline to Hempstead Courthouse, and that Ruben Madden, Samuel Hopson and Matthew Fountain be appointed commissioners.

N. W. Lane, Judge.

The First Will—1819

The first will recorded in Hempstead county is that of Robert Dunville of Washington county, Territory of Missouri made June 28, 1816, probated July 3, 1819.

J. M. Stuart, Clerk.

Hon. Chas. Wheaton, Judge

The First Deed—1819

The first deed recorded in Hempstead county was made September 20, 1819, recorded October 29, 1819.

John Scott of St. Genevieve, Territory of Missouri, deeded to Thos. C. Reeder, Henry Remick, Joel Campbell and Lahen Glascock for and in consideration of the sum of \$2,100 a cer-

## The Old Washington Cemetery

By Charlean Moss Williams

On rock-ribbed hill beneath majestic pines  
And giant oaks, their sheltering arms outspread  
Like sentinels on guard: where babbling brook  
Chants mystic hymn—there sleep the honored dead.

'Tis hallowed ground—this cemetery old.  
Where ancient hard and valiant soldier brave,  
In calm repose—their deeds of valor won  
By pen and sword—rest in their humble grave.

But are they dead whose noble deeds still live,  
Whose names on scrolls that time can never efface?  
Is immortality a myth, a dream  
Men can forget, and fleeting time efface?

On storied slab we read inscriptions, dim  
With age; and dates recording birth and death  
Of father, son and infant—new-born—  
Three ages of a world in one quick breath.

Beginning, middle, and life's continued span—  
God's mysterious round of perpetual growth:  
We see in this, immortal spirit blent  
With dust and clay, and traveling in eternal van.

Men can forget the deeds of valor bold,  
Wrought by hands that now are still;  
But God who marks the sparrow's flight,  
Still keepeth watch on yonder sacred hill.

Here on freedom's soil is he who won  
The Star of Liberty from despots' laws:  
Here also lies the soldier of the South,  
Who won a glorious name but lost the cause.

Ye sons and daughters of America!  
Take heed and let not these neglected be:  
We see in this, immortal spirit blent  
Preserve the graves of those who wore the gray!

Rest in peace! On nature's bosom sleep  
Thy momentary sleep till Heaven's dawn  
Unfolds her portals everlasting-bright,  
And bids thee share eternal Heaven's morn.

tain certificate of the Recorder of Lands for the Territory of Missouri for any quantity of land not exceeding 480 acres bearing date the 16th of December, 1816.

Land to be selected from any of the public lands in said Territory, the sale of which is authorized by law which said certificate was issued by virtue of the provisions of an act of Congress relative to sufferers of earthquakes in County of New Madrid, approved February 17, 1815.

James M. Stuart, Clerk.

Tavern License—1820

April 24, 1820.

Court granted to Joseph Calvert of Saline Landing license to keep a tavern at said place, he having paid \$15, the tax imposed by law.

N. W. Lane, Judge.

The First Divorce—1820

The first divorce was granted August 31, 1820.

It is ordered and decreed by the Court that Benjamin Fuller be and is hereby forever freed and divorced from the bonds of matrimony by him contracted with said Mandy Fuller and that the parties be as free to contract marriage as they were before the late union.

N. W. Lane, Judge.

First Liquor License—1820

The first liquor license was issued August 10, 1820.

Ordered by the Court that a license be issued to Benjamin Lowell to retail liquor by paying \$10.

N. W. Lane, Judge.

Courthouse Contract—1821

1821.

The (courthouse) building contract was let by the commissioners to Tilmann L. Patterson to construct a 50-ft. square building two stories high of all pine-heart, hand-hewn timber in the exact center of the tract of Washington at a stipulated cost of \$250.

Prison Tract—1821.

December 14, 1821.

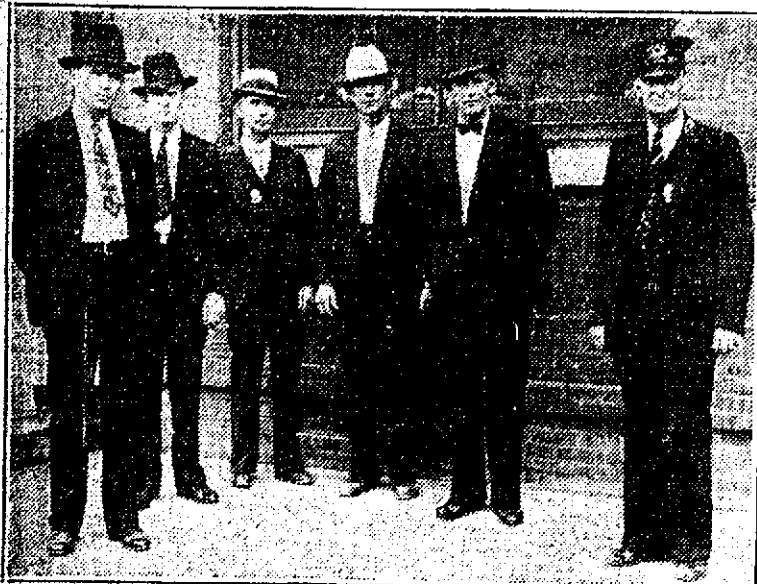
On motion it is ordered by the Court that Daniel T. Witter be appointed to lay off fifty acres of ground so as to include the Courthouse and that it may be as near the center as possible, which shall be deemed and taken for the prison bounds of Hempstead.

—Photo by The Star.

Left to right: F. B. Ward; Clarence E. Baker; Claude Stuart; Hugh Bearden; John Turner; and Chief of Police John W. Ridgill.

## For Your Protection

Qualified and Experienced Men



Left to right: F. B. Ward; Clarence E. Baker; Claude Stuart; Hugh Bearden; John Turner; and Chief of Police John W. Ridgill.

F. B. Ward—Born in Nevada county. In 1913 moved to Bleivins. Moved to Hope in 1925. Worked for the Hope Basket Co. up to the time accepted a position on the police force in 1935.

John C. Turner—Born in Hempstead county. Moved to Hope in 1923. Operated a service station until he accepted a position on the department in 1929.

John W. Ridgill, Chief of Police—Native of Georgia. Moved to Hempstead county 1893 and came to Hope in 1903. Worked for J. H. Haynes grocery. In 1905 went with W. A. Tharp. In 1910 accepted a position with Johnson and Billingsley. Elected tax assessor 1930—served 4 years. In 1935, appointed chief of police by Mayor Graves.

Hugh Bearden—Born in Georgia. Came to Hempstead county when 2 years old. In 1910 with the Hempstead County Bank as field man. Accepted a position on the force under Mayor John P. Vesey. With Highway Department. In 1935 went with the department again.

Clarence E. Baker—Came to Hope in 1914. Joined the force in 1924. City Marshal in 1925. Re-elected in 1930. Served as field deputy under Sheriff John Wilson. Appointed Chief of Police in 1933. Served until March 1935.

Claude Stuart—Veteran dry goods merchant. Served 8 years on city council. Appointed first Police Chief in 1931 and served two years in that capacity. Been with the department ever since.

## Hope Police Department

## Patmos History Is Told by McClarty

Sawmills Developed South Hempstead Town Following the L. & A.

Lon McClarty, whose father, the late Dr. T. A. McClarty, was one of the first five doctors of Hope, tells some interesting happenings during the early history of Hempstead.

Mr. McClarty's father first came to Arkansas from Georgia in 1860. When Lon was about one year old the family returned to Georgia, coming again to Arkansas in 1885.

The family lived at Patmos before Hope had developed much, and Mr. McClarty recalls some of Patmos' history. Rider & Johnson had the first sawmill there, and after Buchanan brought the L. & A. railroad from Stamps on to Hope, Ad Thomas put in a mill also at Patmos. There were several stores here at one time there was a Mr. Ward who kept a little store, and Bob Mayton had a drug-store.

Early settlers were: The Riders, Johnsons, Coopers, McClartys, and others that Mr. McClarty could not recall.

When Mr. McClarty first came to Hope there were only three brick buildings in the town. One of these was known at the D. C. Hicks house, and stood on the corner where the Arkansas Bank & Trust Co. building is now. He was the father of the present Marcus L. Hicks.

Mr. McClarty remembered an old square dance he used to call whenever "there was a hot time in the old town."

It goes to the "Arkansas Traveler" time and is as follows:

Honor your partner on the left—  
Swing corners  
Swing your partner and pronomade.  
First couple to the right

Four hands up.  
Ladies Do-Do-Do  
And the gents ought to know.  
Next couple follow on around.

Swing corners  
Swing your partner and pronomade.  
Right hand to your partner  
Swing corners left handed  
Right hand back to your partner  
Grand right and left.

Meet your partner and swing corners  
All pronomade  
Everybody dance!

Then Ladies to their seats and gents to the jug!

certify that on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1833, I did duly join in marriage

Augustus H. Garland of County of Hempstead, State of Arkansas, aged 21 years, to Miss Sarah Virginia Sanders of the county and state aforesaid, aged 18 years.

Given under my hand this 21st day of June, A. D. 1833.

H. A. Sage.

Filed and Recorded June 21, 1833.

Old Soldier

Friday Morn 12th October A. D. 1832 Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present the Honorable Thos. P. Eskridge.

John Holman, a resident of the County of Hempstead and Territory of Arkansas, this day personally came into open court, and being first duly sworn made and subscribed his declaration in writing in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress of the seventh of June, A. D. 1822, entitled a Act Supplementary to the Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution.

John Calloway of Clark county, Ark., Territory, and Bartlett Zuckery of the County of Hempstead and Territory aforesaid this day came personally into open court and being duly sworn state on oath and declared that they are well acquainted with John Holman of the County of Hempstead, and Territory of Arkansas, and that they believe him to be at least 96 years old, that he is reputed and believed in the neighborhood where he resides to have been a soldier of the Revolution and that they concur in that opinion and believe the declaration made by him on this day to be true.

Royston Fined

Wednesday morning, 13th of May, 1835.

It is ordered by the Court that Grandison D. Royston be fined one dollar for being absent from court after the expiration of a recess taken by the court.

It is ordered by the Court that Grandison D. Royston be fined one dollar for a contempt offered this court.

Edward Cross, Judge.

April term 1832.

The Grand Jury returned into court a true bill of indictment against U. S. vs. Charles Wheaten, Sabbath Breaking.

On motion of the defendant by his attorney that the indictment be quashed which was granted.

U. S. vs. Alexander S. Walker

Indictment for challenging Matthew Moss to duel.

U. S. vs. A. S. Walker

Challenging Jas. Williams to fight. This day came the Circuit Attorney and because of a defect in the indictments returned into court by the grand jury says he is unwilling to prosecute said defendant. Therefore it is ordered by the court a note prosequi be entered herein.

N. W. Lane, Judge.

Town Plat Recorded—1829

June 4, 1829.

Edward Cross, Absalom Maddling and Daniel T. Witter, trustees of Town of Washington, this day appeared in open court and on motion it is ordered that Allen M. Oakley, Clerk of Court, record the town plat of Washington, which they this day filed in open court.

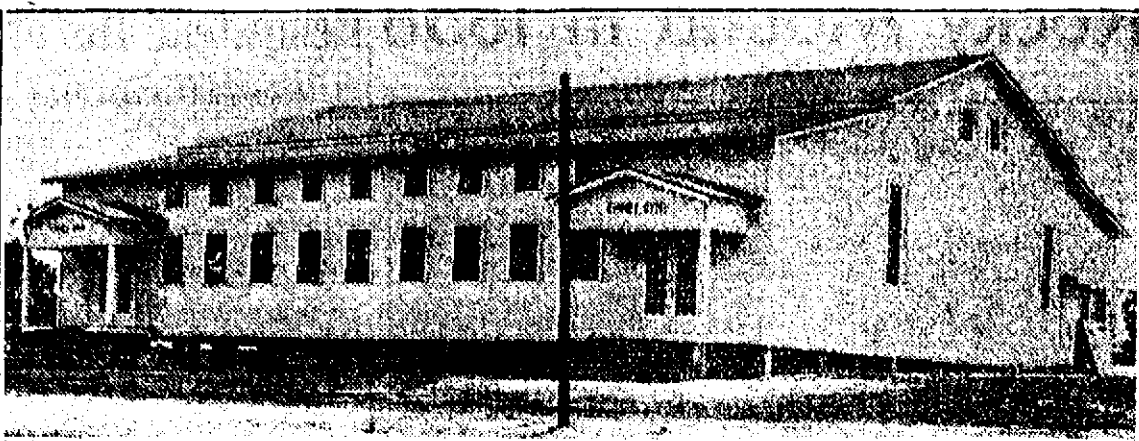
William Trimble, Judge.

Town Incorporated—1830

April 15, 1830.

On petition of sundry inhabitants of Town of Washington the said town was incorporated and Daniel Ringo and Edward Cross were appointed commissioners to regulate and super-

## New Gymnasium Built at Emmet



The Federal Works Progress Administration (WPA) and school authorities combined to build this new large gymnasium for Emmet High School the winter of 1935-36.

## Writes of Fight at Mark's Mill

Late Father of Roy Anderson Recalls Famed Battle April 25, 1864

Reminiscences of the Battle of "Mark's Mill"—Civil war. As remembered by Charles T. Anderson, a member of Company "A," Newton's Regiment, Cabell's Brigade. (Written in year 1915).

This battle was fought April 25, 1864. General Fagan was in command and the forces all told were about 5000 men. Gen. Cabell commanded Cabell's Brigade. Gen. Joe Shelby commanded Shelby's Brigade. I fought under Cabell. Shelby moved on the road to the right to the head of the train some two or three miles. Cabell's Brigade attacked the main guard near the head of the train, routed that part of the guard and then faced the rear and fought the rear guard of the train. Most of the fighting was done by Cabell's Brigade.

This fight was a hot one. We were down on the ground and bullets whizzing over us, but we did not stay in this position long as we were ordered up and forward, the column extending to the right and to the left as far as I noticed and advancing at a fast walk toward the firing. We were in a pine country and I could see our skirmishers firing and running back and falling on the ground like they do in a skirmish drill. As our column advanced, the guns roaring, the bullets whizzing, a number of officers were a few feet in front and I noticed a Captain jump behind a tree and I yelled: "No time to get behind a tree!" and about that time I heard a noise—plunk!—right at me like a noise of a rock against a bale of cotton and I looked and saw one just a few feet to my left reel and fall and pretty soon we were all getting behind trees.

The neighbor and old friend of my father who had promised my dad to look after me with me behind two trees close together and I was in the act of shooting my gun when this old friend said to me: "Shoot low," and I lowered my gun or I certainly would have killed a Yank up a tree in the way of my bullet. We kept busy shooting while we stayed behind trees and the roar of the cannon and the roar of small guns made it impossible to hear much that was said. Now and then I could hear praying and groans of the wounded and I heard a soldier holler—"Boys, I shot 35 shots from behind that tree" and I looked and recognized my Dad's old friend. Soon we made another advance and

intended the first election for five trustees.

A Marriage—1836

This is to certify that I joined in the bonds of matrimony Levi Nations and Elvira East, both of Hempstead county, on the 9th day of June, 1836. Given under my hand this 15th day of June, 1836.

Absalom Maddling, J. P.

I, Andrew Roberts, Dept. Clerk, do hereby certify that the foregoing marriage certificate was this day recorded by me this 15th day of June, 1836.

Andrew Roberts,

for Allen M. Oakley, Clerk.

Road to Trammell's—1828

Monday, January 1, 1838.

On motion it is ordered by the Court that Helt, Carvington, Phineas Nash and Nicholas Trammell be appointed to view and mark out a road from Spring Hill to Trammell's.

Robert D. Jett, Judge.

Slave Assessment—1862

Assessment Record of 1862:

Number of slaves over 5 years of age and under 60 years of age:

It. A. Brunson, 64 slaves, valued, \$32,000

W. B. S. Gilmer, 170 at 25,000

George Hill, 50 at 25,000

J. H. Johnson, 65 at 32,500

Geo. Muldrow, 85 at 36,250

W. A. Muldrow, 52 at 26,000

James McDaniel, 52 at 26,000

B. C. Phillips, 38 at 29,000

Jas. H. Walker, 110 at 55,000

Walker Appraisal—1862

Jas. H. Walker Estate appraised April 15, 1862.

119 slaves together with other personal property—\$127,255.25.

It. M. Wilson, J. A. Stuart, W. O. Bradley, Appraisers.

Slaves as Dower—1861

In Probate Record of 1861.

him to say that.

Cabell's Brigade captured the Yanks' battery of Artillery and with Shelby's command which pushed on after them, 1500 prisoners, several Yank officers among them. About 300 mules; 1000 muskets and 4 pieces of artillery. Every horse in the captured battery was killed. Cabell's brigade numbered about 800 men. The Yanks had about 2500 men, infantry, cavalry and artillery.

He and I were behind a large tree and I stepped out to shoot and the thought came to me to take aim and I leveled my gun at what appeared to be a blue column—of Yanks—but the smoke was so thick I couldn't see very well and when I pulled the trigger I felt the pressure of my gun to my shoulder and knew my gun had fired but the roar was so great I couldn't hear my gun. I acted quickly and got behind the tree and my comrade moved out to fire and he felt back against me and said: "O, Lordy, I am killed," and fell to the ground, almost knocking me over. Just at this time I saw my father's old friend about 15 feet to my right side and he was getting up from the ground. I ran to him and he was pulling at his side and I jerked the waist of his trousers down and saw a large bloody wound on his side, where a large ball had ploughed through his side.

In the meantime, our Lieutenant was wounded and soon afterwards the Yanks surrendered and the battle was over. Several hundred prisoners were taken by the Confederates and I walked over the battlefield and the dead soldiers of the Yanks were so thick on the ground that a man could have gone from one to another for a distance of 100 feet in places. Trees were shot through and small ones cut down by the artillery. I saw 6 mules harnessed to a wagon all dead. Just after the battle I passed Col. Gordon and he pointed to me and said to others: "There is a boy that fought." My face was black with powder smoke which I suppose caused

him to say that.

Another important advertisement in this 32-page pamphlet was by Wood Brothers, who in an section of their announcement stated that they were "Bankers and Brokers—General Exchange Business Done," while beneath this the same firm appeared as "Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes and General Merchandise." Wood Brothers' stand was on 5th street, Hope.

B. F. Kennedy carried an advertisement in this book as an attorney at law and real estate agent.

The pamphlet was published at Little Rock, 1883, by the Union Printing & Publishing Co.

## Huge Offering of Land Here in 1883

Advertisement of 10,000 Acres Appears in Old County Directory

A business prospectus of Hope and Hempstead county published in 1883, only 10 years after the coming of the Cairo & Fulton railroad created this city from open farmland, is owned by Mrs. Fannie Holl, South Hervey street, Hope. It descended to her from her father, J. F. Hervey, lawyer and real estate agent who, according to his advertisement in this prospectus of 33 years ago, was offering "about 100,000 acres of land for sale near Hope, Prescott, Fulton and Garland City."

Another important advertisement in this 32-page pamphlet was by Wood Brothers, who in an section of their announcement stated that they were "Bankers and Brokers—General Exchange Business Done," while beneath this the same firm appeared as "Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes and General Merchandise." Wood Brothers' stand was on 5th street, Hope.

B. F. Kennedy carried an advertisement in this book as an attorney at law and real estate agent.

The pamphlet was published at Little Rock, 1883, by the Union Printing & Publishing Co.

him to say that.

Cabell's Brigade captured the Yanks' battery of Artillery and with Shelby's command which pushed on after them, 1500 prisoners, several Yank officers among them. About 300 mules; 1000 muskets and 4 pieces of artillery. Every horse in the captured battery was killed. Cabell's brigade numbered about 800 men. The Yanks had about 2500 men, infantry, cavalry and artillery.

He and I were behind a large tree and I stepped out to shoot and the thought came to me to take aim and I leveled my gun at what appeared to be a blue column—of Yanks—but the smoke was so thick I couldn't see very well and when I pulled the trigger I felt the pressure of my gun to my shoulder and knew my gun had fired but the roar was so great I couldn't hear my gun. I acted quickly and got behind the tree and my comrade moved out to fire and he felt back against me and said: "O, Lordy, I am killed," and fell to the ground, almost knocking me over. Just at this time I saw my father's old friend about 15 feet to my right side and he was getting up from the ground. I ran to him and he was pulling at his side and I jerked the waist of his trousers down and saw a large bloody wound on his side, where a large ball had ploughed through his side.

In the meantime, our Lieutenant was wounded and soon afterwards the Yanks surrendered and the battle was over. Several hundred prisoners were taken by the Confederates and I walked over the battlefield and the dead soldiers of the Yanks were so thick on the ground that a man could have gone from one to another for a distance of 100 feet in places. Trees were shot through and small ones cut down by the artillery. I saw 6 mules harnessed to a wagon all dead. Just after the battle I passed Col. Gordon and he pointed to me and said to others: "There is a boy that fought." My face was black with powder smoke which I suppose caused

him to say that.

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This Hotel was built in 1914 and with your assistance we hope, that in 100 years from now you will read this sign on the roadside—

Hotel

SNYKER

Hope, Ark.

EAT



Hope Confectionery

Andy and Louie

Same Location 15 Years

## AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY

Roy Crane, Mgr.

208 South Elm Street

Handling a Complete Line of

McQuay-Norris Products

Super C Rings

Super X Rings

Ramco Rings

Century Tires, Globe Batteries

American Bosch House &amp; Car Radios

## HOUSTON ELECTRIC CO.

Agency For—

Crosley Radios

Shelvador Refrigerators

Emerson Fans

Electrical Contracting  
and Repairing

## BOSWELL & HIGGASON

FOR MEN—

ART FASHION CLOTHES

\$19.50 and under

EDGERTON SHOES

POOLS WORK CLOTHES

General Line of Quality

Merchandise

Visit Us

## THE CITY CAFE

John S. Green

Carl Smith

GOOD FOOD

Regular Meals and Short Orders

Open All Night

## WHITE & COMPANY

Dry Goods

Groceries

FOR BETTER GROCERIES

Phone 607

MIDDLEBROOKS

## MORELAND'S

Food Manufacturer

Chili—Mexican Pies

Tater Chips

Butter Brittle Sandwiches

Salted Peanuts

# Broadcasting . . . . . Arkansas Centennial Station **H-O-P-E**



HOPE is located in the southwest corner of the State, and is essentially the center of a cotton and diversified farming community. It is the eleventh city in size in Arkansas, but for general business activity and progressiveness ranks higher on account of rich territory.

Hope enjoys a generous amount of trade and travel, due to its being the logical trading center and by far the chief shipping point. Five all-weather highways lead to Hope.

These factors have given the firms in Hope many advantages to offer you; larger firms, newer merchandise, lower prices and more efficient service.

## Celebrate the Centennial

Cowboys

Bronco  
RidingTrick  
Roping

Cowgirls

Bull  
DoggingBrahman  
Steers

Two Performances

Night of  
JULY 3rd  
Afternoon of  
JULY 4th

Price of Admission

Children ..... 20c

Adults ..... 35c

Big Free Street Parade, 1 P. M. July 4th  
Fun and Excitement for All

Third Annual  
FIREMAN'S

# RODEO

## NEW CAPITAL HOTEL

## Western Auto Associate Store

214 South Main Street

Auto Accessories and Supplies

## Specials

DAVIS TIRES

WIZARD BATTERIES

TRUETONE RADIOS

## Reliable Cleaners

Pond and Hervey Streets

Cleaning, Pressing, Mending, Alterations and  
Relining. Two Hours to One Day Service.

Across Street From 556 Service Station

A. U. Sullivan

Wm. Robins

Pete Shields

## Hart Schafner-Marx Clothes

Dobbs Hats

Arrow Shirts

Florsheim and

Friendly Shoes

## GORHAM & GOSNELL

"The Exclusive Men's Store"

More Hungry and Thirsty People Are Being  
Satisfied Every Day at the

## Unique Sandwich Shop

BAR-B-Q—PLATE LUNCHES

DUTCH LUNCHES

Beer, Cold Drinks, Candies and Cigarettes

Curb Service

## Unique Sandwich Shop

## 700 SERVICE STATION

Sinclair Index Lubrication

Washing

Goodyear Tires and Tubes

Sinclair H. C. Gasoline

Sinclair Opaline

and Pennsylvania Motor Oil

## BRIANT'S DRUG STORE

Your Trade Appreciated

Courteous, Prompt and

Efficient Service.

That's All

## REED & CO.

Dependable Merchandise

Phone 23

116 South Elm

Hope, Ark.

General Insurance

And

Real Estate

VINCENT FOSTER

123 West Division

Phone 826

Hope, Ark.

Congratulations Hope Star and all who made  
This Centennial Possible

Gus Bernier  
Mgr.



# Hope Directory of 1883 Is Disclosed

List of Business 53 Years Ago Made 10 Years After First Railroad

A business directory of Hope published in 1883, only 10 years after the coming of the Cairo & Fulton railroad, is owned by Mrs. Fannie Holt, South Hervey street. Among the firms listed are:

Andrews & Dobbins, general merchandise, West Elm, between Front and East Second streets.

Adderson, J. S., barber and hairdresser, Front street between Main and Elm.

Barr & Briant, drugs, medicines, paints, oils, etc., southeast corner of Elm and East Second.

Black, T. C. & Co., retail groceries, East Elm between Front and East Second.

Bong, F., dry goods, notions and furniture, East Elm between Front and East Second.

Boyce, M. C., practicing physician, drugs, toilet articles, etc., Front, between Main and Elm.

Boyle & Son, brick warehouse, storage, receiving and forwarding merchants, east corner of Front and Walnut.

Bracy & Gibson, drugs, medicine and toilet articles, Front street between Main and Elm.

Christian, Willie, confectioneries, fruit and ice cream in its season, south side of East Second street, between Main and Elm.

Cornelius & Bro., dry goods, groceries, etc., brick block, West Main between Front and East Second.

DeLamar, A. S., saddlery, harness, boot and shoe manufacturer, east side of Elm, between Front and East Second.

Depot of St. L. I. M. & S. Ry., H. A. J. Sexton, Agent, junction of Main, Front and West First streets.

Doty, J. W., general blacksmithing, north of East Third, between Main and Walnut.

Dyke, A. F., wholesale beer, ice, fruits and vegetables, south side of West First street, between Elm and Vine.

Ener, M., fancy groceries, confectioneries, and ice cream in its season, Front street, between Main and Elm.

Lubank, J. C., saddlery and harness, Front street between Main and Elm.

Express Co., Pacific, J. M. Kinser, Agent, office south end of depot platform.

Express Co., Southern, T. M. Humphreys, Agent, office south end of depot platform.

Ford, Joe, confectioneries and lemonade, Front street, between Main and Elm.

Foster, W. Y., wholesale and retail hardware, two-story brick, south side of East Second street, between Main and Elm.

Garrett, George, tinsorial artist, Front street, between Main and Elm.

Hague, A. E., boarding house, West Main, between East Third and East Fourth.

Halliburton, O., drugs, paints, books and stationery, West Elm, between Front and East Second.

Hardcastle, R. F., carpenter and builder, on the wing.

Harris, R., boot and shoemaker, West Main, between East Second and East Third.

Hartin, J. F. & Co., dry goods, boots, shoes, etc., East Elm, between Front and East Second.

Hatch, F., carriages, buggy and wagon manufacturer, West Elm, between East Second and East Third.

Hervey, John P., lawyer and real estate agent, office north side of East Second street, between Main and Elm.

Hicks & Hicks, dry goods, groceries, etc., East Elm, between Front and East Second.

Hope Lumber company, yellow pine, office and factory, West First street, north end of switch.

Hord, Elh, photographer, West Elm, between East Second and East Third.

Holmes, Irven, blacksmithing and woodwork, West Vine, between Front and East Second.

Hughes, T. B., fancy groceries and confectioneries, Front street, between Main and Elm.

Johnson, A. L., family groceries, west side of Elm, between Front and East Second.

Jones & Meadows, dry goods, clothing, groceries, etc., southwest corner of Main and East Second.

Kempner, Joseph, dry goods, cloth-

# Hope's Friday Choral Club Wins First Place in State Apple Blossom Centennial Festival



BACK ROW—Miss Joy O'Neal, Mrs. Fred R. Harrison, Mrs. S. G. Norton, Mrs. C. C. McNeil, Miss Harriet Story, Mrs. R. T. White, Mrs. R. M. LaGrone, Mrs. Dick Watkins, Mrs. J. O. Milam.  
MIDDLE ROW—Mrs. Wallace R. Rogers, Mrs. Silth Davenport, Mrs. W. Y. Foster, Mrs. F. L. Padgett, Mrs. J. M. Houston, Mrs. Sam Womack, Mrs. Chas. Locke, Miss Mary Louise Keith.  
FRONT ROW—Mrs. W. D. Jones, Mrs. Edwin Stewart, Mrs. John Wellborn, Mrs. J. C. Carlton, Mrs. John P. Cox.

—Photo De Luxe Studio, Hot Springs

## Hope Women in Period Dress Capture State Choral Meeting

Friday Choral Club Earns Spectacular Victory in Competition of State Music Groups at Little Rock

The Friday Choral club of Hope won a silver cup last month at Little Rock for the best chorus in the state. The event was the Apple Blossom Festival musical meet—the State Centennial celebration by the music clubs of the state.

The Hope club's victory was gained on the most beautiful singing of "Listen to the Lambs," by Dett, the singers appearing in period costumes of Apple Blossom Pink.

The Hope district president, Mrs. R. M. Lagrone of Hope, won a silver cup for the best activities in her district.

A third cup was won for making 100 points on the state chart.

The Hope club is now beginning its eighth year. Officers are:

Mrs. J. C. Carlton, president; Miss Joy O'Neal, vice-president; Miss Mary Louise Keith, secretary; Mrs. Dickson Watkins, treasurer; Mrs. John Wellborn, director; and Mrs. Edwin Stewart, accompanist.

## Railroad Boom in Hope Is Recalled

'Immigration Association' Worked Zealously in the Year 1883

The "Hope Immigration Association" published in 1883 a 32-page prospectus on the "resources and advantages of Hope," with a description of soil, climate, timber, health, etc., of Hempstead county, Arkansas.

The pamphlet announced that it was "for the information of those seeking homes in the Southwest." It was printed by the Union Printing & Publishing Co. of Little Rock—and for the extracts herewith produced The Star is indebted to Mrs. Fannie Holt, South Hervey street, Hope, who owns an original copy.

Publication of this prospectus followed by exactly 10 years the founding of Hope in an open prairie. This section was on a "boom," the coming of the first railroad having about the same effect in the old century as the striking of oil has in the new one.

As it looked in 1883

The old pamphlet's story begins like this:

"It was on the 28th day of August, 1873, that the now prosperous city of

buyer, brick block, West Elm, between East Second and East Third.

Watson Bros., general hardware and toys, east side of Elm, between Front and East Second.

Weber, E., contractor and builder, West Main, between East Second and East Third.

White, S. W., watchmaker and jeweler, office in store of Watson Bros.

Wilson, Sol, fancy and family groceries, north side of East Second, between Main and Elm.

Wood, W. G., dry goods, boots, shoes, flour and meat, cotton buyer, brick block, West Elm, between Front and East Second.

Wood Bros., wholesale and retail dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, and cotton buyers, West Elm, between Front and East Second.

Young, J. K., attorney at law, mayor's office, south side of East Second, between Main and Elm.

these and many other things seemed to point to a time in the near future when the town thus located was to be a place of no mean proportions.

And so it has proven. The rush of energetic citizens to Hope then began, has never stopped; and there are good reasons for believing that its era of prosperity has but begun.

"Beginning in the open prairie, without a single building, the city of Hope has continued to increase in size until the population today exceeds 2,000 souls.

"Today there are in the city of Hope as many as 50 well finished brick storehouses, with several others to be completed by the opening of the coming cotton season. No other place south of Little Rock can say as much.

Livestock, Cheap Land

"No enterprise offers greater inducements to those wishing to invest, than does that of stock-raising, the winters being always moderate, the thermometer never going lower than 6 degrees above zero, and seldom more than two or three days at a time. The summers long and winters short, very little feeding is necessary.

The heat of the summer ranging from 90 degrees to 100 in the shade, shows a temperature that is certainly sultry and healthful, whilst the many streams running through the county furnish an abundant supply of water for cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, etc.

"Lands may now be had cheap, say from \$2 to \$5 for wild, and from \$10 to \$20 per acre for improved farms.

"There are some 60,000 acres of railway lands yet to be had in the county, of which Col. Thomas Essex, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, at Little Rock, Ark., will gladly give full information. Those railway lands sell at from \$2.50 to \$4 per acre, most of which is very excellent land, and can be had on the easiest possible terms.

"Dr. R. L. Powers of Prescott is the agent for the sale of railway lands in this part of Arkansas, and by addressing him at Prescott, Ark., you can

also be furnished with reliable information, etc., pertaining thereto."

Englishmen spent more than one-seventh, about \$500,000,000, of their national incomes for homes and other buildings in 1935.

Waitresses rarely stay long enough in the hotel business to learn it properly, and thus are unlikely to replace men in diningroom service, according to most hotel managers.

On this trip to Camden one of the favorite camping places was Old Moscow. There Joe would have to unyoke the oxen, take the old mule and bell him—and make camp. The oxen would never stray from the old mule, and the next morning they were always near camp, to be yoked up to resume the trip.

Freighters Wagon on 'Camden Road'

Goods Moved Overland From Gaines Landing to Camden, Thence Here

By Virginia Fitzsimmons Hicks

The Hartfield children have recounted the experiences of their grandparents as freighters during the early history of the state.

Albert Honeycutt was Scotch-Irish by birth and came to Arkansas from Louisiana in 1857, living one year on the Elgie Ferguson farm, one mile north of Caney creek, which is now known as Onklawn School community. During that year he farmed and drove a freighter's wagon from Camden to Gaines Landing on the Mississippi river. He drove a four-yoke ox team and one mule, and the trip took 21 days.

In 1858 he moved to the DeAnn community, built his home and established his gin and grist mill. Before this there was no mill in the community, and people were forced to go to Washington with their corn. When Mr. Honeycutt would make the trip he would always bring the mill for his neighborhood, saving them the long ride.

One day when his daughter, the present Mrs. T. J. Hartfield, was quite a young girl, she went to the spring for water. Wells were unknown then and the spring was some distance from the house. She got her bucket of water and returned to the house, later coming back for another pail-full. When she reached the spring, she noticed that in the short interval that had elapsed between her trips some large animal had come there and gotten a drink. From the tracks she supposed it to be a large dog; however, as there were no neighbors within about two or three miles, she wondered whose dog would come there. She told her father about it and he went to the spring to see the tracks. As soon as he looked at them he knew they were the tracks of a panther—and shortly afterward they heard the big cat scream just a short distance away.

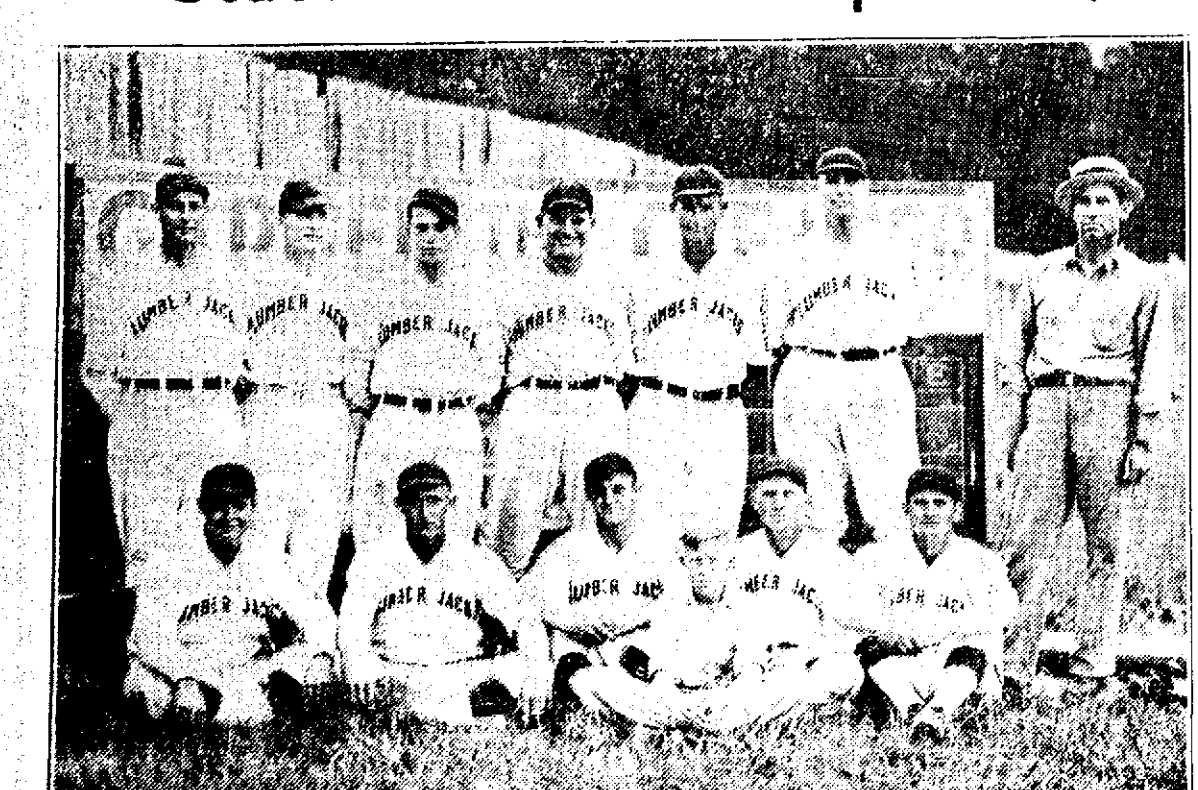
Three Roads to Camden

At this time there were three roads one could travel to Camden from this part of the county. One came through by Penie De Ann, near the present town of Prescott; the middle one went through what is now known as Poison Springs and Rocky Mount; and the lower road went by Old Moscow and Prairie DeRoane.

On these long hauls Mr. Honeycutt would take his 10-year-old son, Joe, with him; and by the time the boy was one year older he made the trip from Washington to Camden by himself.

On this trip to Camden one of the favorite camping places was Old Moscow. There Joe would have to unyoke the oxen, take the old mule and bell him—and make camp. The oxen would never stray from the old mule, and the next morning they were always near camp, to be yoked up to resume the trip.

# The Lumberjacks Put Hope on State Baseball Map in 1936



Standing, left to right: Clyde Zinn; Ray McDowell; Jimmy Cook; Bill Sommerville; Carroll Schooley; Raymond Robins; and Oliver Williams, of J. L. Williams & Sons, team sponsor.  
Seated, left to right: Lloyd Coop; Vernon Schooley; Raymond Usban; Clifford Russell; Clifford Messer; and the mascot, Orland Miles Holden.

—Photo by The Star.

## SOMMERVILLE Motor Freight Line

"Fast Daily Dependable Service"

Insured—Bonded

North! South! East! West!

Free Pick-up and Delivery

Direct Route to

Shreveport and Intermediate Points

Overnight Service to

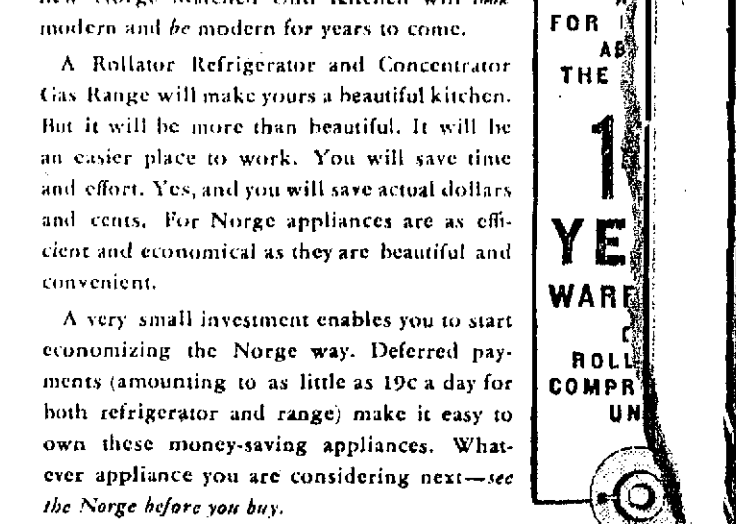
Dallas, Fort Worth, Little Rock, Memphis, and Fort Smith

Phone 876 Phone

Express Service at Freight Rates

Hope Terminal—107 S. Walnut St.

See the Time saving • money saving



NORGE MATCHED KITCHEN UNITS IN WHITE OR CHOICE OF COLOR both for as little as 19¢ a day

Modernizing begins in the kitchen. And a new Norge Matched Unit Kitchen will look modern and be modern for years to come.

A Rollator Refrigerator and Concentrator Gas Range will make yours a beautiful kitchen. But it will be more than beautiful. It will be an easier place to work. You will save time and effort. Yes, and you will save actual dollars and cents. For Norge appliances are as efficient and economical as they are beautiful and convenient.

A very small investment enables you to start economizing the Norge way. Deferred payments (amounting to as little as 19¢ a day for both refrigerator and range) make it easy to own these money-saving appliances. Whatever appliance you are considering next—see the Norge before you buy.

NORGE Rollator refrigeration

HOPE FURNITURE CO.

FOR THE 1 YEAR ROLL COMP UN

THE ROLLATOR CO. PRESSION...smoothly, the rollator for the current use and a much more efficient and modern appliance.